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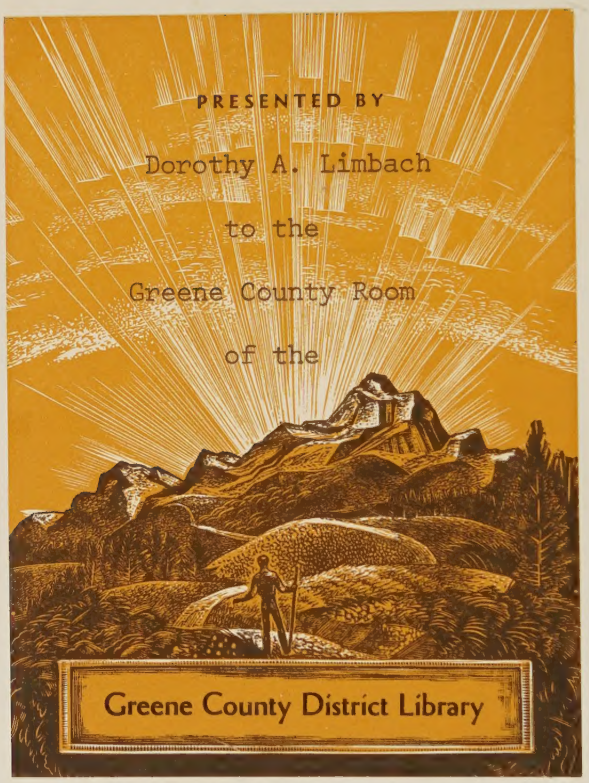

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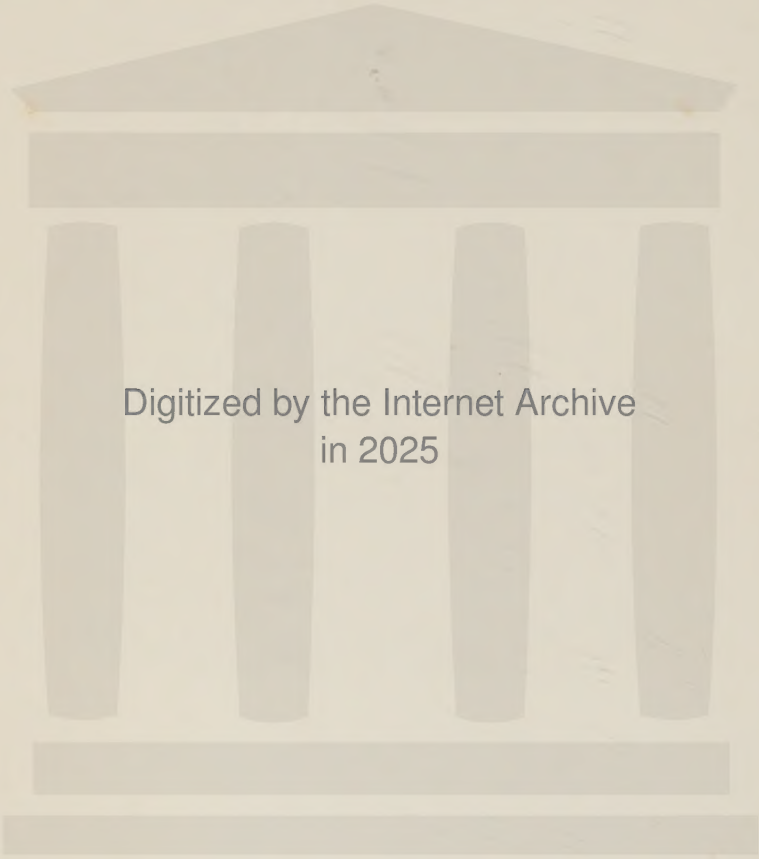
The History of Tuscarawas
County, Ohio : 1975

Dorothy Kimbach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THE

HISTORY

OF

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MILITARY RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & CO.,
1884.

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By
THE TUSCARAWAS COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Re-Published in 1975 By
GORDON PRINTING
Strasburg, Ohio

PREFACE.

IN presenting the History of Tuscarawas County to its patrons, the publishers gratefully acknowledge the encouragement and support their enterprise has received, and the willing assistance rendered in enabling them to surmount many unlooked-for obstacles and overcome unexpected difficulties.

The importance of rescuing from oblivion and preserving, in a permanent form, the early annals of the county and its various local communities has been duly appreciated by many of its citizens, whose assistance has contributed materially to the success of this work. Acknowledgments are due to Mr. A. R. Holmes, Auditor of the County; to his Deputy, Mr. J. D. Elliott, Jr. and to other county officials; also to Mr. Andrew Patrick, and to the press for many favors bestowed and valuable assistance rendered.

The history was compiled by Mr. J. B. Mansfield; and to procure material for it, many pages of written records have been explored, and every other avenue of reliable information has been diligently searched. The data have been culled, item by item, from sources widely scattered — in books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspaper files; in manuscripts, church records, court records and Justices' dockets; in funeral sermons, obituary notices and inscriptions on monuments, and in traditions received from the memories of the oldest settlers, who were interviewed.

The sketch of Dennison is the production of Mr. W. A. Pittenger, of that village. Rev. J. H. Summers, of Newcomerstown, assisted in the sketch of Oxford Township, and Mr. Milton S. Dearth furnished no little matter for Washington and Perry Townships histories. Mr. J. D. Laughead contributed partial information relative to the bar in Chapter IX. Much information pertaining to township history has been obtained from the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*. The chapter on Topography and Geology is a condensation of the official report made by Prof. J. S. Newberry, State Geologist. The histories of the various military companies engaged in the war of the rebellion have been gleaned largely from Reid's "Ohio in the War." Taylor's "History of Ohio," Howe's "Historical Collections," "Doddridge's Notes," De Schweinitz's "Life of Zeisberger," "Manual of the Moravian Church," Roundthaler's "Life of Heckewelder," "Heckewelder's Narrative," Graham's "History of Coshocton," Mitchener's "History of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valleys," and other works have been made use of in the preparation of the general history of the county. The biographical sketches were mailed to the several subjects, giving

C. 1

to each an opportunity to correct any errors that might have crept into their sketches. Where the copies were not returned, the publishers were obliged to print from the originals.

That errors must necessarily arise in the production of a work of this magnitude, all previous similar efforts will bear witness. Some discrepancies will be noticed in the orthography of proper names. As they appear in early records and newspapers, they are sometimes different from the spelling now adopted, and, inasmuch as the names are easily recognizable, the old orthography has, in some cases, been retained.

In submitting the history to the public, the publishers trust that it will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious efforts, and believe that its contents will prove satisfactory.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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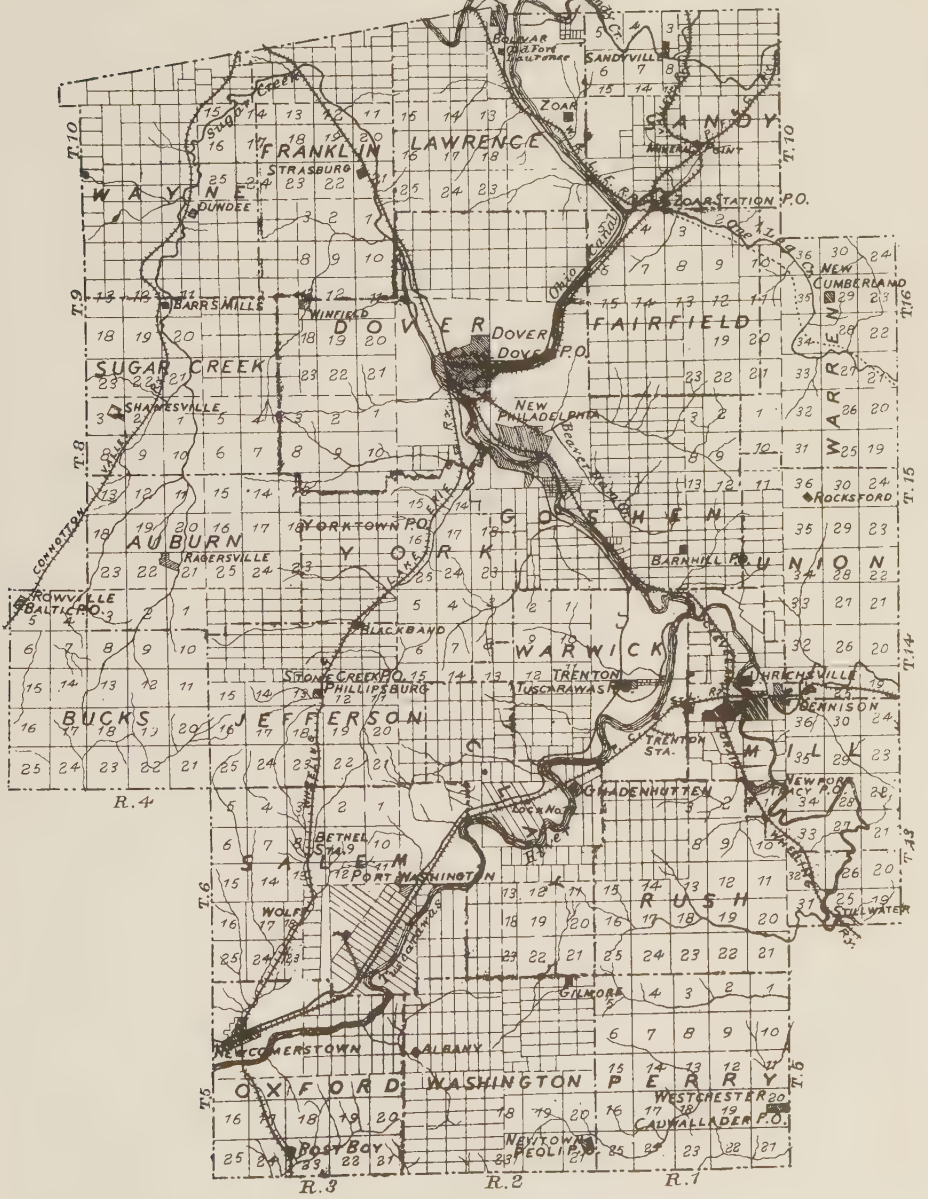
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY



PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all ld. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under it provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia; then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

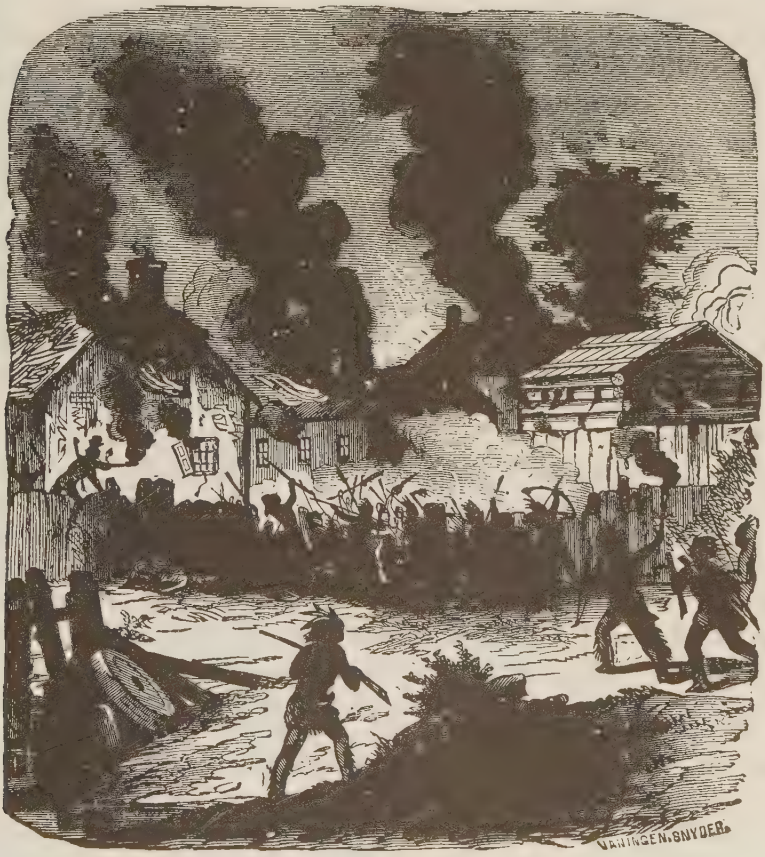
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

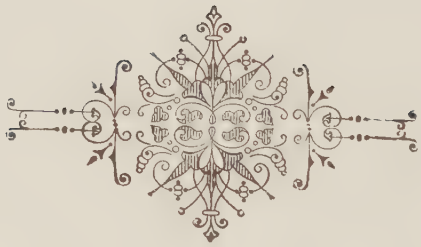
On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.



HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean." in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1773, July 4, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened John L. Roth, son of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787, was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

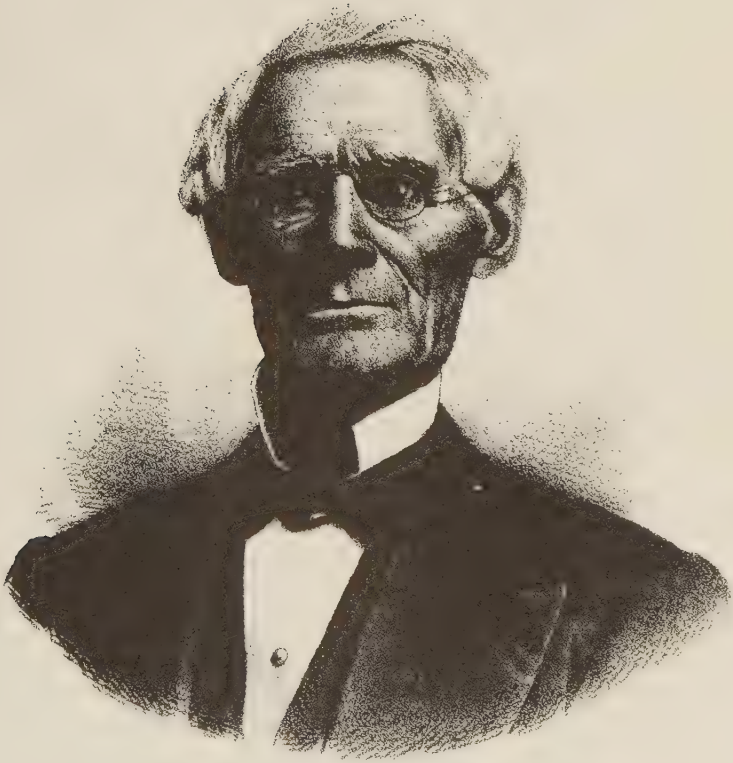
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



Thos. Moore

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefo e given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,500,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia remedied the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. Columbus, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

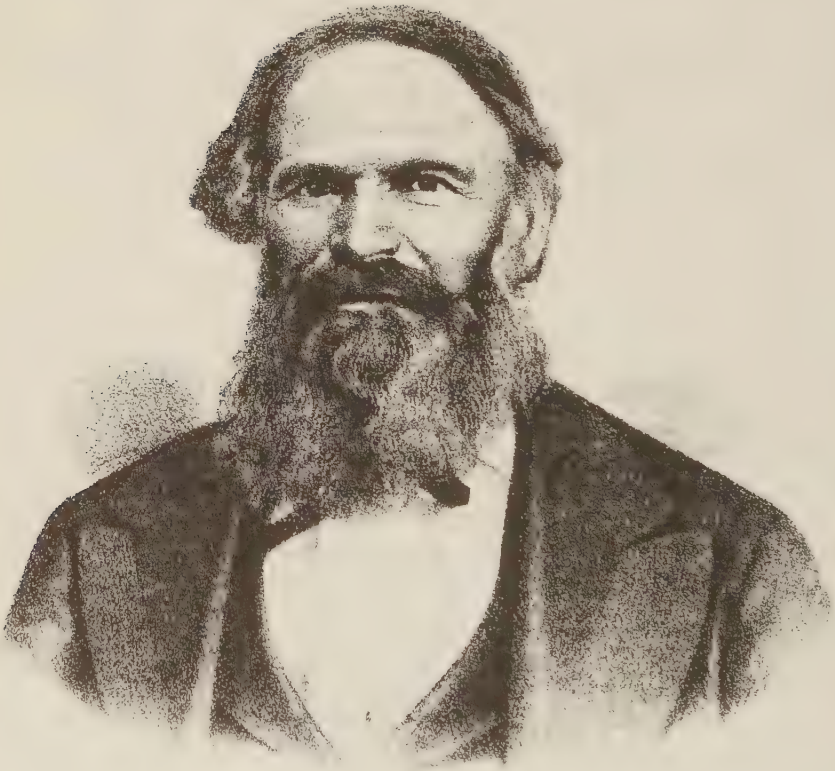
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



A.L. Bourquin

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

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Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they m[illegible] with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. The Delaware reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarhe, to Uper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the " Mound Builders " had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition;

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is 80½°, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finaliy deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

Thomas Shipton

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	31980C2
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24005
2	Allen		578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31314
3	Ashland				23813	22951	21933	23883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6336	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28411
6	Auglaize				11338	17187	20041	25444
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49688
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32911
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42579
10	Carroll			18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41948
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18938	21461	21914	24756
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40873	33621	32836	38299	43602
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25092	23800	26612
17	Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30553
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78038	132010	199343
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40496
20	Defiance				6966	11856	15719	22515
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27381
22	Erie			12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30588	31139	34264
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10964	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50861	63019	86797
26	Fulton				7781	14043	17789	21053
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14251
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	29088	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18086	27748	30438	24474	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260870	313374
32	Hancock		813	9986	16751	22886	25847	27784
33	Hardin		210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27023
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20454
35	Henry		262	2503	3484	8901	14028	20585
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29138	30281
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes		9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20776
39	Huron	6675	13341	23983	26208	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	28686
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29679	28872	27735	26338	27431
43	Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	25096	33846	37011	35756	40450
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19182	20996	23038	26267
47	Lorain		5696	18467	28096	29744	30608	35526
48	Lucas			3882	12963	25881	46723	67377
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15688	20129
50	Mahoning				25735	26894	31001	42871
51	Marion		6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20563
52	Medina	9082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21453
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26584	31465	32325
54	Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36158
56	Monroe	4645	8768	18521	28851	25741	25779	26496
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	32230	44006	78550
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20854	28585	22119	20868	20074
59	Morrow				20280	20445	18588	19072
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44898	49774
61	Noble					20751	19949	21128
62	Ottawa			2248	3308	7016	13864	19762
63	Paulding		161	1084	1766	4945	8944	13485
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18458	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	27415
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13843	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24564	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21800	24588
69	Putnam		230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23713
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36808
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40807
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25508	32067
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	35511
74	Seneca		5159	18128	27104	30868	30627	36947
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24137
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39878	42978	52508	64031
77	Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44880
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14299	25631	31761	32463	33940	40198
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22875
81	Van Wert		49	1577	4793	10298	15823	20098
82	Vinton				9353	13631	15027	17228
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26699	28892
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	26268	40809	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	40076
86	Williams		387	4465	8018	16633	20991	28821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34022
88	Wyandot				11194	15596	18558	22995

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION. 1870.	POPULATION. 1880.	MIL'S R. R. 1882.
STATES.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,505	1,802
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,525	1,041
California	188,981	560,247	864,694	2,266
Colorado	.....	.....	194,327	2,274
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,700	958
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,608	278
Florida	59,268	187,748	269,493	793
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,542,180	2,581
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,077,871	8,325
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,301	4,764
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,615	6,112
Kansas	81,318	364,399	996,096	3,718
Kentucky	37,680	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,714
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	939,946	999
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,936	1,021
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,943	1,047
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,934
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,937	4,283
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,773	3,390
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,597	1,231
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,380	4,211
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,402	2,310
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,266	890
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,991	1,025
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,131,116	1,753
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,278
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,619
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,062	6,663
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,768	689
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,891	6,690
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,531	211
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,577	1,483
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,973
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,591,749	5,344
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	915
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,565	2,193
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,457	711
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,497	3,441
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	.....
TERRITORIES.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,440	557
Colorada	104,500	39,864	.....	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,177	1,638
District of Columbia	60	131,700	177,624	.....
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,610	265
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,159	231
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	119,565	975
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,963	908
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,116	479
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,789	533
Total Territories	965,032	442,730	.....	.....
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	50,155,783	.....

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION	DATE OF CENSUS.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION.
China	380,627,183	1881	4,413,788	Pekin	2,000,000
British India	254,899,516	1881	1,425,723	Calcutta	500,000
Russia	98,297,407	1879	8,387,816	St. Petersburg (1881)	876,575
United States—with Alaska	50,442,066	1880	3,602,990	Washington	147,293
German Empire	45,234,061	1880	212,091	Berlin	1,122,360
Turkey	42,213,400	1881	2,396,692	Constantinople	800,000
Austria and Hungary	37,786,246	1880	240,942	Vienna	1,103,857
France	37,405,240	1881	204,092	Paris	2,269,023
Japan	35,925,313	1879	148,700	Yeddo	200,000
Great Britain and Ireland	35,262,762	1881	120,879	London	4,764,312
Italy	28,452,639	1881	114,296	Florence	169,000
Egypt	16,952,000	1875	1,406,250	Cairo	250,000
Spain	16,625,860	1877	182,750	Madrid	397,690
Mexico	10,025,649	1881	743,948	Mexico	315,996
Brazil	9,883,622	1872	3,287,963	Rio de Janiero	274,972
Persia	7,653,600	1881	610,000	Teheran	200,000
Sweden and Norway	6,497,245	1881	293,848	Stockholm	168,775
Belgium	5,519,844	1880	11,373	Brussels	350,000
Roumania	5,290,000	1878	48,307	Bucharest	221,805
Portugal	4,348,551	1878	36,510	Lisbon	246,343
Dominion of Canada	4,324,810	1881	3,470,392	Ottawa	27,412
Netherlands	4,114,077	1681	12,648	Amsterdam	328,047
Switzerland	2,846,102	1880	15,992	Geneva	68,320
Peru	2,699,945	1876	503,718	Lima	101,488
Bolivia	2,300,000	.....	.....	La Paz	.....
Chili	2,223,434	.....	207,350	Santiago	387,081
Venezuela	2,075,245	1881	439,120	Caraccas	60,000
Greece	1,979,305	1881	25,041	Athens	63,374
Denmark	1,969,039	1880	13,784	Copenhagen	234,850
Argentine Confederation	1,859,685	1869	1,204,486	Buenos Ayres (1881)	289,925
Servia	1,700,211	1880	20,850	Belgrade	27,000
Guatemala	1,252,497	1881	41,830	Santiago de Guatemala	55,728
Ecuador	1,066,137	1875	248,372	Quito	70,000
Liberia	1,050,000	.....	14,300	Monrovia	13,000
Hayti	800,000	.....	10,204	Port au Prince	22,000
San Salvador	554,785	1878	7,225	San Salvador	18,500
Uruguay	438,245	1880	73,538	Montevideo	73,353
Nicaragua	350,000	.....	49,500	Managua	8,000
Honduras	350,000	.....	39,600	Tegucigalpa	12,000
San Domingo	300,000	1880	18,045	San Domingo	10,000
Costa Rica	180,000	.....	26,040	San Jose	2,500

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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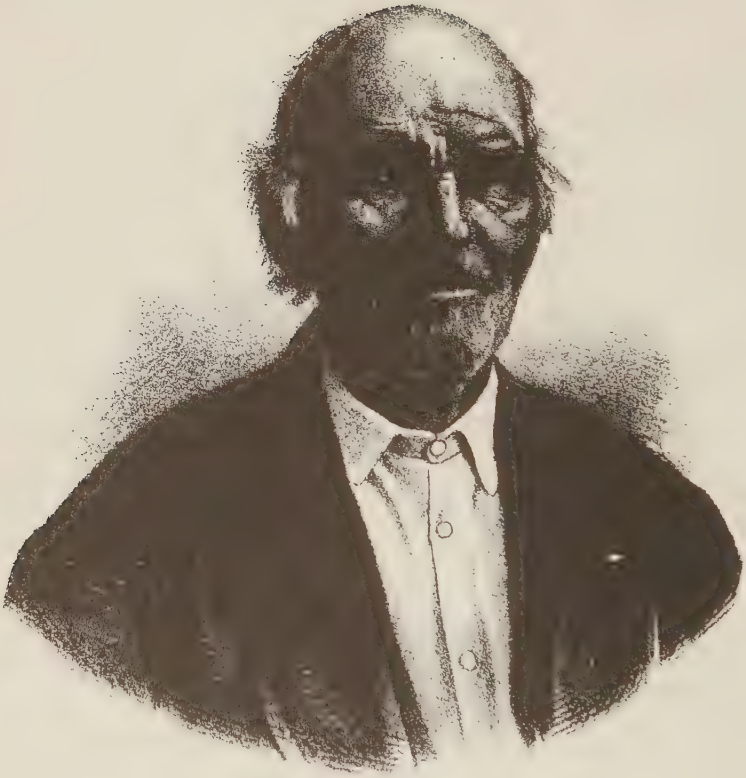
And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



R. M. Roby

PART III.

HISTORY OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

BY J. B. MANSFIELD.

HISTORY OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

PROBABLY the history of no part of Eastern Ohio is fraught with deeper interest than that of Tuscarawas County. The history of every county, chronicling the pioneer period of trial and privation, the gradual development of the country's resources, and the rise and progress of its various institutions, has a local interest and value, but in Tuscarawas County events have transpired which give it a wider, though a sad, celebrity. They cover a period of greater duration, and a field of wider range than attaches to an ordinary county.

The boundaries of Tuscarawas County are adapted to give completeness and uniformity to its physical features. It is distinctively the region of the valley of the Tuscarawas River. This stream has a total length of about eighty miles, fifty of which are embraced within the limits of the county that bears its name. Entering from the north, soon after it has attained sufficient size to bear with dignity the appellation river, the stream pursues a winding southerly direction, dividing the county by its meandering course into two parts of almost equal size. It makes its exit in the southwestern corner of the county, soon after having taken the westerly trend, which is continued until the river mingles its waters with those of the Walhonding, and thus forms the Muskingum. Tributaries which drain the surface of the county reach the river from either side. The most important of these are Sandy, One Leg and Stillwater Creek from the east, and Sugar Creek from the west. The latter has its source in Bucks Township, flows northward twenty miles till it almost reaches the border of the county, then, bending sharply to the southeast, crosses Franklin and Dover Townships, and reaches the river. The surface of the county is greatly diversified; the broad valley of the river, the more contracted bottom lands of its numerous tributaries, and the hills which rise in unbroken ranges beyond afford a rich and varied scenery. In general, the hills are high and steep, but in northern portions of the county they melt away into beautiful rolling fields.

The Tuscarawas Valley 120 years ago was a wilderness peopled by the Delaware nation, who were singularly fortunate in their possessions, for the

valley abounded in everything that makes the hunting grounds of the Indian attractive. The plains were sparsely timbered, but in places the oak and the hickory grew, and groves of ash, chestnut and maple flourished comparatively free from underbrush. The river bottoms below were wilder, and contained a more luxurious growth. Bushes, yielding berries and fruit, were found in rich profusion, the tendrils of vines clasped the branches of tall trees, and beneath, tall matted grasses afforded abundant food for horse and deer. The river teemed with fish, and the forests were filled with all kinds of wild game. The climate of this region, as it then appeared, is thus described by Zeisberger: The summer was hot, especially during July and August; the winter very mild; little frost occurred before January; throughout the winter were few bright days, and rain fell in great quantities; the grass of the river bottoms remained green, and was found in full luxuriance by the end of March; with every variety of game, with fish and fowl, with vegetables, berries, plums and other wild fruit, the valley was a veritable paradise to the untutored savage. With its rich verdure, its capable soil and auspicious weather, it was the garden spot of the West, and the favorite haunt of the red man.

The fifty or more miles of the valley embraced within the limits of Tuscarawas County lay in the heart of the Delawares' territory. Its early capital, Tuscarawas, stood near the northern confines of the county, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek. The valley was threaded with well-beaten trails, often traversed by bands of savages on hunting or predatory excursions. This beautiful valley came to the knowledge of the white explorer. Hunters and traders, penetrating far into the wilds of the red man's country, saw and described its wealth and beauty. Prisoners of war found captivity tolerable along its placid waters. When the hush of peace gave place to the storm of open warfare, plans for distant raids were here concocted and arranged. When the punishment of the savages was determined upon by the colonies, and Gen. Bouquet given the command of an invading army, his approach to the Tuscarawas Valley, in 1764, was witnessed with consternation and alarm. The Delawares abandoned their capital before his irresistible advance, and fled in terror down the river. Perceiving the folly of opposition, they readily acquiesced to his demands, and surrendered to him all the white captives who had been adopted in the tribe and were dwelling in their midst. A new capital was founded at Gekelemukpechunk, near the exit of the river from the county, where the thriving town of Newcomerstown now stands. When hostilities began between the colonies and England, at this capital the Indian warriors gathered and sat in council; here they smoked the pipe of peace, and harangued in burning Indian eloquence; here they deliberated and decided questions of policy, involving war or peace with the border settlers. The region was familiar to surrounding tribes, who often sent embassies to the Delaware capital.

The Delawares had formerly occupied Western Pennsylvania, and there had come in contact with the zealous Moravian missionaries, who were aggressively engaged in propagating the Gospel among the natives of America. After their

removal to the Tuscarawas Valley, an invitation was extended to the missionaries to engage in their work of evangelization in the heart of the Indian nation. Post and Heckewelder had attempted it here in 1762, but the outbreak of hostilities speedily brought their labors to a close. Ten years elapsed before Zeisberger brought his Indian converts from Pennsylvania to the banks of Tuscarawas. Pittsburgh, or Fort Pitt, was then on the extreme Indian frontier, or in fact, in the midst of the Indian country, but with intent to establish a permanent field of labor which would be remote from the disturbing influence of a depraved civilization, Zeisberger and his co-laborers came with their Indian followers, seventy-five miles beyond Fort Pitt to the wild solitudes of a valley which the feet of white men seldom trod. The wonderful success of the missionaries in turning the bent of Indian disposition from passion to meditation and prayer, and in converting the hostile weapons of the savage into implements of peace and husbandry, followed by calamities and ultimate destruction, consequent upon the sanguinary border struggle during the Revolutionary war, forms one of the most tragic and thrilling chapters of that period.

Within a few miles of the mission villages and within the limits of Tuscarawas County, a fort was erected during the struggle for independence to check Indian ravages on the frontier. It was garrisoned, and was besieged by hostile warriors whose strategems accomplished the death of many gallant defenders of the fort. Though the soil of Tuscarawas County was remote from the American colonies and far from the settlements of white men, yet it witnessed more of the calamities of war than much of the land that was situated in the midst of that memorable struggle. No other portion of Ohio, perhaps, was more intimately associated with the stirring scenes of that eventful period. Thirty years later, when the conflict for independence was renewed with Great Britain, Tuscarawas County was still on the verge of civilization. The Indians were yet occupants of its soil, and at the breaking-out of hostilities many of them put on the war paint and joined the bands of hostile warriors. The early settlers, though near the border and often menaced by savage attacks, were fortunately never disturbed.

The earliest permanent settlement of the county is blended with the history of the Indian missions. After the massacre of 1782, the cultivated fields in the valley relapsed into a state of wildness and produced only a rank growth of weeds and bushes until the missionaries returned in 1797 with the feeble remnant of faithful converts. The grants of land they had obtained from the Government were too large for their own use, and members of the Moravian Church were invited to emigrate from Pennsylvania and settle here. The first arrived in 1799. They were Germans and spoke the German language. The foothold that the people of this nationality thus obtained is still maintained, and it is probable that the German tongue is now as frequently used in this county as the English. The German Moravians for a few years composed almost the entire white population. Their church is still well represented, and a few years ago no societies of the Moravian faith existed in the State of Ohio except those of Tuscarawas County. Other Teutonic sects followed; the Omish

came early and settled on Sugar Creek, where their descendants still prosper, with spacious barns and well-filled granaries, and maintaining the plain, unique dress and the simple manners of their forefathers. The Tuscarawas Valley, tinged with a German cast by its first settlers, attracted others of the same race. They founded the Lutheran Church which is now one of the strongest denominations in the county. The Dunkards, or German Baptists, also with their peculiar rites, secured an early recognition among the religious sects, and at present constitute a wealthy and respected part of the population. The Mennonnites, too, are found here. Most singular of them all are the Separatists of Zoar, whose quaint and quiet village in Lawrence Township has become a widely known resort for excursionists and pleasure seekers. The German emigrants of a later date have peopled the rugged hills of the county and have dotted their various settlements with sanctuaries of the German Lutheran and the German Reformed persuasions.

Three-fourths of a century have passed away since Tuscarawas County was organized. It then had a population of perhaps 1,000; in 1810, including a large portion of what is now Carroll and Harrison Counties. it summed up over 3,000. To-day the population exceeds 40,000. The seventy-five years that have just closed have perhaps witnessed more changes, more rapid progress than will occur in an equal period hereafter. At its commencement, the old Indian trails and blazed paths through the woods were the only means of ingress and egress. After the earliest pioneers had by following these primitive highways, reached their future homes, a limited amount of traffic sprang up on the Tuscarawas River. Its volume of water was then greater than now; corn was conveyed from settlement to settlement in canoes, and salt and crockery were paddled up the stream from Zanesville. Wagon roads were prepared slowly and with difficulty. It was a great event in the county when the Ohio Canal was constructed; the counties along its route were rapidly settled, land increased in value, and the production of grain for the Eastern market was stimulated to a high degree. Counties that were remote from a water-course of this kind did not feel the awakened activities experienced by the more fortunate. The canal period, too, has passed away, and the railroad taken its place in the freight and passenger traffic. No county in the State, with towns no larger, is so well supplied with railroads as Tuscarawas. Only three of its twenty-two townships are not pierced by the track of the iron horse. Three roads have been constructed and have commenced business during the years 1882–83. The mineral wealth of the county has drawn them hither. Coal and iron ore, fire-clay and building stone, of superior quality and immense quantities, lie hidden beneath the surface, and are gradually brought from their hiding places and transported to the markets of the world. The wealth of the county is agricultural as well. The staple farm products are raised in greater quantities than in the average counties of the State. Manufacturing is also carried on, especially in iron work. The crude native ore is not all shipped beyond the limits of the county. Five blast furnaces have been erected and one is yet in operation. Two rolling mills have been built, and both are now running at their

full capacity, producing large quantities of iron. Combining the resources of a manufacturing, a mineral and an agricultural district, the advantages of Tuscarawas County will compare favorably with any in the State.

The Tuscarawas River in early times was known as the Muskingum. The Indians called it Mooskingum or "Elk's Eye." Maj. Robert Roger, who visited it in 1760, called the river the Maskongam. The name Tuscarawas was applied to the stream above its junction with the Walhonding at Coshocton, soon after the first settlers arrived. Of the origin of the word Tuscarawas, all accounts do not agree. The county was doubtless named from the river, and the river from the Indian capital which occupied the site of Bolivar, and was called Tuscarawas Town or Tuscarora. The name is said to have been derived from the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, a member of the Six Nations, some of whom had occupied this valley. The signification of Tuscarora is said to be "open mouth." Early historians make no mention of such occupancy, says Mitchener, and it is probable that Heckewelder gives the correct origin of the word; according to him Tuscarawas means "old town," and this was the name of the ancient Indian town, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

THE topography of Tuscarawas County has been produced almost exclusively by erosion. From the study of its geology, it is learned that the surface originally formed a plain on the southern slope of the water-shed, having a gentle inclination toward the south. In the lapse of ages, this plain has been deeply furrowed by the great line of drainage which traversed it, now known as the Tuscarawas River. The valley of this stream was originally cut to the depth of more than 700 feet below the highest lands of the county, and, though partially filled, it still exists as a broad and deep trough, more than 300 feet below the adjacent highlands. The tributaries of the Tuscarawas are quite numerous, and some of them are of considerable size, such as Sugar Creek, the Conotten and the Stillwater, and all of these, having deeply excavated their channels, have formed a network of valleys, which give great diversity to most of the surface. The relief or relative elevation of some portions of the county may be plainly seen by one, who, starting from New Philadelphia, will pass to a distance of ten miles either east or west. The town of New Philadelphia is located on a terrace, which reaches northward to Dover, and has an elevation of from forty to fifty feet above the bed of the Tuscarawas. This plateau is the old flood plain of the river, formed when it ran at a higher level than now. It is composed of gravel, as is shown by borings, and is the surface of the mass of drift that occupies the bottom of the old excavated valley. At Dover, the borings made for salt have shown that the rock bottom of the valley lies 175 feet below the present surface of the Tuscarawas. Hence the plains between Dover and New Philadelphia are underlain by 200 feet of sand, gravel and bowlders, which have been filled into the old valley since the remote period when the continent stood higher; the drainage was freer than now, and the Tuscarawas flowed with a rapid stream far below its present bed.

The general topographical features may be gathered from the following altitudes:

	Above Lake Erie, feet.
Bolivar	327
Zoar Mills	313
Dover (canal)	300
Dover (railroad)	313
New Philadelphia (canal)	287
New Philadelphia (railroad depot)	331
New Castle (canal)	279
Trenton (canal)	269
Guadenhütten (canal)	251
Port Washington	244
Newcomerstown	220
Uhrichsville (railroad)	230
Uhrichsville (top of hill)	580
Mineral Point	387
Tunnel (C. & P. R. R.)	446
Zoar Station	314
Zoar Station (top of hills)	600
Mt. Tabor	775
Hill tops north of Port Washington	725

In the northern part of Tuscarawas County, the rocky strata are somewhat covered with drift, especially in the valleys, but in all the central and southern portions of the county, the highlands are without drift, the slopes of the hills, ravines and roads showing the geological structure distinctly, and the soil is derived exclusively from the decomposition of the underlying rocks. This difference in the character of the surface deposits is also indicated by the material transported by the streams. Most of those which flow from the north bring down drift gravel and bowlders, and have sandy or gravelly bottoms; while those which flow into the Tuscarawas from the south, southeast and southwest, carry only the wash from the shales of the coal measures, and their valleys have clay bottoms.

The soil of Tuscarawas County, being for the most part of local origin, varies considerably in different localities, and in this respect lacks the unity displayed by the soils overlying the drift gravels of Stark County, and the drift clays of the Western Reserve; but the prevailing character of soil is that of the large territory lying within the coal basin and beyond the reach of the drift. The surface is rolling with rounded hills, separated by broad valleys from 100 to 300 feet lower than the hilltops. Though so much diversified, this surface is nowhere barren; the hills are frequently steep, but almost never broken, and are composed of layers of sandstone, shale, limestone, fire-clay, coal, etc., which furnishing material for the soil, impart fertility even to the highest summits. Hence it is not uncommon to see luxuriant crops of corn growing on the most elevated surfaces, and to find a prevailing productiveness which is quite independent of the topography, and which is sure to excite the wonder of those who have formed their ideas of agriculture in regions where the valleys are fertile and the hills are barren.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

Tuscarawas County lies entirely in the coal area, and no rocks come to the surface within its limits except such as belong to the coal measures. These include all the lower groups of coal, with the exception of the lowest, and in no other county of the State, perhaps, is there a better exhibition of the lower coal measures. Many of the highest hills also include a portion of the barren measures, but none rise high enough to reach the Pittsburgh seam (Coal No. 8), the first in ascending order of the upper series of coals.

Beginning with the lowest seam and ascending, it is proposed here to briefly note the various formations of coal, together with the accompanying geological strata of value or interest, including their distribution, character and local development.

Coal No. 1.—The "Massillon" and lowest known seam has nowhere been opened in Tuscarawas County, nor has it been found of workable thickness in any borings. It is, however, very irregular in its distribution, and the limited number of explorations made deep enough to reach it cannot be said to have decided the question whether or not it should be considered as one of the possible sources of wealth.

There is little doubt that, if the base of the coal measures was fully exposed in this county, there would be found here, as in Stark and Holmes, a thin seam of coal, No. 2, lying from fifty to 100 feet above Coal No. 1. It is, however, rarely of workable thickness, and as almost nothing is known of its presence or importance in the county, it requires no further notice.

Coal No. 3.—At a distance of about 150 feet above Coal No. 1 is found Coal No. 3, beneath the first of the two limestones, which run almost continuously around the margin of the coal basin, from the Pennsylvania line to the Ohio. The distance between these limestones varies from 30 to 100 feet. In Tuscarawas County, they are usually from fifty to eighty feet apart, and a bed of coal is generally found beneath each—sometimes immediately under it, sometimes separated from it by a few inches or feet of shale. It is only in the northern part of the county that Coal No. 3 and the Zoar limestone, which overlies it, are exposed, and here they may be seen in various localities. At Zoar Station, an arch in the strata raises this limestone higher than in any other part of the county. It is visible just at the station and at the point where the railroad strikes the river.

In this section, Coal No. 3 is not more than eighteen inches in thickness, and nowhere in the county, as far as known, is it workable. At the Dover salt well, the lower limestone was struck somewhat below the river, and at Trenton it is said to occur in the river bottom, with a thin seam of cannel beneath it.

Coal No. 3 a.—At Zoar Station, where a rock cutting was made along the ri er side, to form a track for the railroad, the upper, or Putnam Hill limestone, is seen just at the top of the cut, with a coal seam, No. 4, two feet in thickness just below it. Beneath the fire-clay of this seam lies a heavy bed of sandstone; under this, in some places, four or five feet of shale, then a coal seam three feet in thickness; below this, fire-clay and shale to the lower or Zoar limestone. The lower coal seam is No. 3 *á*. It lies just at the grade of the road, and was opened for a hundred yards in the excavation referred to above. Thence to Dover it runs nearly with the railroad level, and its outcrop may be seen at a number of localities. Its maximum thickness is about three feet; its quality poor, from its softness and the quantity of sulphur it contains. This is a local seam, not found much further north or west. It is, however, possibly the margin of a coal seam, which has its greatest development south and east, where it is deeply buried beneath overlying rocks.

Coal No. 4 is the "upper limestone coal," and generally lies immediately beneath the Putnam Hill, or gray limestone. In this county, it is of comparatively little economic value, but it lies at such a level as to be of great importance as a guide in searching for the upper coals. As the dip of all the rocks in the county is southward, nearly with the draining streams, it happens that the gray limestone lies at about the same relative level, just above drainage, in the Tuscarawas Valley, all the way from the northeastern to the southwestern corner of the county. Hence, in all the hills bordering the main valley or its tributaries, it is generally easy to fix the place in the series of any

stratum of coal exposed by referring it to the Putnam Hill limestone, and to Coal No. 4 as a known base.

This seam is traceable from Sandyville northward, up the valley of the Nimishillen and up the valley of the Sandy. Going south, it is seen with the accompanying limestone at Zoar, about fifty feet above the river; the coal is thin, and the limestone, as usual, from three to four feet thick. At Mineral Point, the coal lies below the railroad, and at Zoar Station fifty feet above. At Canal Dover, the limestone crops out on the hillside, between the Sugar Creek salt well and the mouth of the mine in Coal No. 5, which supplies the fuel for the salt works. At New Philadelphia, the limestone may be seen along the base of the hills east of the valley, but the coal is either thin or absent. In this road, from New Philadelphia to the Goshen salt wells, it becomes much thicker than usual, and more shaly, breaking up into thin plates, which, by exposure, lose their blue color, and become brown or yellow. Here, as elsewhere, it contains many fossil shells, among which may be mentioned *chonetes mesoloba*, *spirifer cameratus*, *productus semi-reticulatus*, *athyris subtilita*, *spirifer lineatus*, etc. In the valley of the Conotten, Coal No. 4 is found outcropping at the base of the hills all the way from Scott's Mills to New Cumberland. At Trenton it lies some twenty feet above the railroad, and three miles below Port Washington, twenty feet above the canal.

The coal is exceedingly variable in thickness and quality. At Sandyville, it is from two to four feet in thickness, and of medium quality. At Kelley's Point, it is a good cannel coal, two and a half feet thick; near Mineral Point, it is one and a half to two feet thick, and bituminous; in the valley of the Conotten, three miles above its mouth, it is five feet thick, slaty and worthless; at Lock 17, it is one foot in thickness. In the Dennison well, it is reported to be five and a half feet thick; in the Uhrichsville well, seven feet. It exhibits a strong tendency to pass into cannel coal, and while in some places it may be of considerable local importance, it cannot be estimated as an important element in the resources of the county.

The Zoar and Putnam Hill limestone, which overlie Coal Nos. 3 and 4, are very variable in composition. Over the greater part of the county, both are fairly pure, but from the quantity of earthy matter and iron which they contain, they produce a brown lime when burned. This is unfit for the finishing coat of plastered walls, but it makes a good and strong mortar, for which purpose it is largely used. It is as valuable as any other for fertilizing, but it generally happens that in the region where this is most readily obtainable, the soil is already well supplied with calcareous matter, and naturally fertilized from the decomposition of the limestone strata in place. Lands that are deficient in this important ingredient will derive as much benefit from a dressing with the brown lime as any other.

An important use of the limestone of both the strata which have been mentioned, is for furnace flux, a purpose which it serves well, where the purer varieties are used. Both limestones are prone to run into chert, and in some places consist largely of flinty matter. These are, of course, unfit to be used

for either lime or flux, but they serve an excellent purpose for road-making, supplying, indeed, the very best material for macadamizing.

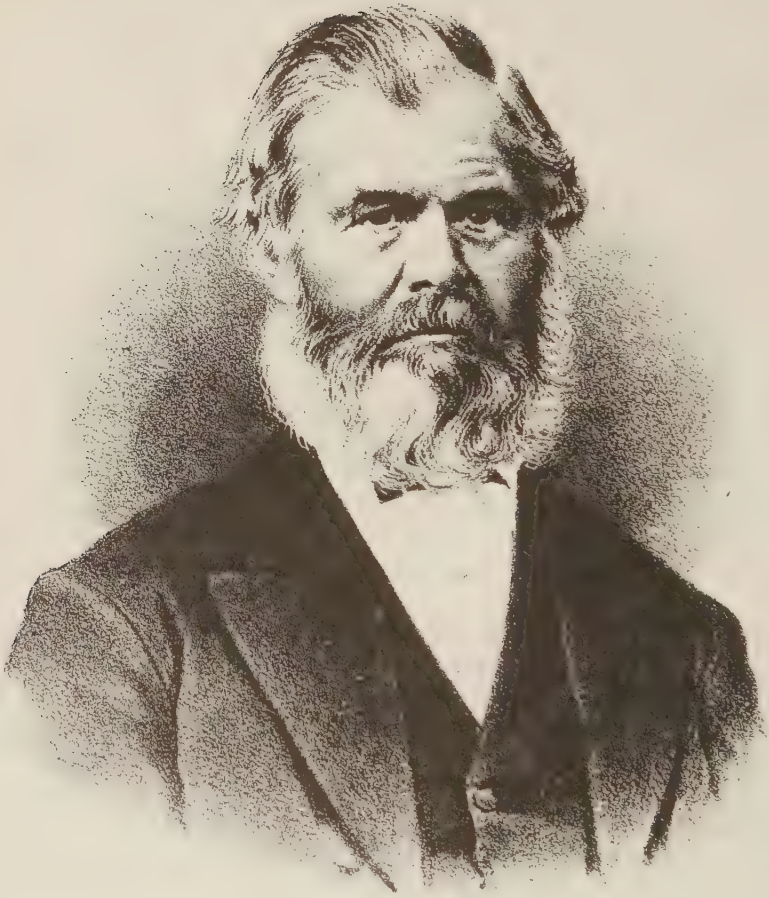
In certain localities, both limestones contain so much earthy matter as to be unfit for burning into quicklime. This is especially true of the Putnam Hill limestone. Where this phase is assumed, and the quantity of silica and alumina is not too great, a hydraulic limestone or cement rock is found. No specimens of either limestone were found in Tuscarawas County, which seem to promise to produce a cement of first quality, but not the hundredth or thousandth part of the outcrop of the strata have been examined, and since the limestones are very variable, there may be many deposits of the requisite character, which are as yet unknown.

The surface of each of these limestones almost always carries some iron ore, generally in flattened concretions or nodules, sometimes forming continuous sheets of plate or block ore. It is not known that either of these ore beds is of sufficient richness anywhere in Tuscarawas County to pay for drifting, but in many places on the slopes of the hills one or the other may be profitably stripped. It is possible, also, that in some localities the bedded ore may be of sufficient thickness to warrant systematic mining.

The fire-clay, which underlies Coal No. 3, in many localities is thick and of excellent quality, and forms the basis of a great industry in pottery, fire-brick, etc., but in this county little is known of the character of this bed of clay, since it is almost universally below drainage, and has been but rarely exposed to view.

Coal No. 5.—From fifty to eighty feet above the Putnam Hill limestone is found in most parts of Tuscarawas County a coal seam, which is of very considerable importance. It is extensively worked in the northern part of the county, especially at Mineral Point and at the tunnel of the Tuscarawas Branch Railroad. Its maximum thickness here is four feet, though generally it is somewhat thinner. The quality of the coal is usually good; it is hard and bright, partially open burning, contains a moderate quantity of sulphur, and about 5 per cent of ash, kindles readily, and holds fire to a somewhat remarkable degree. Some varieties of this coal make an excellent coke, hard, bright and silvery, containing 10 per cent of ash and a little over 1 per cent of sulphur. More generally, however, the quantity of sulphur is greater, and to make a first-class coke the coal should be washed.

Coal No. 5 is the seam worked many years near Bolivar; it is there from three to three and a half feet in thickness. About Zoar it is found on both sides of the Tuscarawas, showing very much, as at Bolivar, in the mines belonging to the Zoar Community, west of the river, worked for some years by Mr. Medill. This seam at one point was folded upon itself and thickened to thirteen feet. At Mineral Point it shows a similar disturbance in the mines of Mr. C. E. Holden. This peculiar phenomenon was occasioned by the forcing out of a belt of coal from its natural position over another part of the same seam. The force by which this displacement was produced seems to have acted laterally, and affected the coal in a belt about one hundred feet



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wide. In driving one of the entries in the mines at Mineral Point, a "horse-back" was encountered, formed by the descent of the roof shale, which had evidently been forced downward, and was very much broken up. After cutting through this the coal was regained, but here refolded on itself. In some places, a layer of shale was interposed between the two strata of coal; in others they were in immediate contact. After passing beyond the disturbed belt, the coal seam resumed its normal position and thickness.

On the south side of Huff's Run, at Mineral Point, Coal No. 5 has a thickness of about four feet, and appears better than in any other locality where it has been opened in the county. Here it underlies a broad table-land, and seems capable of supplying a very large amount of excellent coal.

At the old Fairfield Furnace, three miles below Mineral Point, this coal is found to be two feet in thickness; at Dover, it has a thickness of about three feet. From this point it runs through the hills on the west side of the Tuscarawas all the way to and below Port Washington; it is generally thinner, however, in this direction, rarely exceeding three feet in thickness. It is opened at the furnaces below Port Washington, and here shows a thickness of two and one-half feet—a moderately good coal. On the river bank, near Burton's ore-shoot, it was formerly worked, and is said to have been four feet thick.

At Lock 17, Coal No. 5 is two feet in thickness, about twenty feet below Coal No. 6 and seventy feet above the Putnam Hill limestone. At Trenton, it is thirty feet below Coal No. 6, and has been worked for many years. At Uhrichsville, it is found in the valley of the Stillwater from twenty-five to thirty feet below Coal No. 6; it is here and at Dennison, according to the borings, ninety feet above the limestone.

On the east side of the Tuscarawas Valley, below New Philadelphia, Coal No. 5 seems to be thin, and is scarcely worked at all. The same is true of all the region lying between the valley of the Tuscarawas and that of the Conotten, and it is doubtful whether this coal has much value south of Zoar Station and west of the Conotten.

Beneath Coal No. 5 is the most valuable bed of fire-clay in the series. It is always of good quality, but exhibits considerable diversity of character. In some localities, it is quite plastic, while in others it is "non-plastic" or "flint" clay, is free from injurious ingredients, and has been found to form a very superior material for the manufacture of fire-brick. This hard clay may be recognized by its having somewhat the appearance of flint, and instead of softening down into a paste, like most fire-clays, it breaks into small, angular fragments. In this respect it resembles the clay from which the famous Mt. Savage fire-brick is made, and it seems to be of equally good quality. When used for the manufacture of brick, it is coarsely ground, and the fragments are then mixed with from one-sixth to one-tenth of plastic clay, by which they are made to adhere and hold the form of the mold. Large fire-brick factories are in operation at Dover and Mineral Point, and a considerable quantity of the "flint" clay is shipped for manufacture in other counties.

Coal No. 5 is usually over-lain by a black or gray shale, which contains a

notable quantity of iron, and this horizon has furnished the greater part of the kidney ore that has been used in Tuscarawas County. It is doubtful whether the quantity is sufficient to pay for the expense of drifting, but in the valleys and on the slopes of the hills it has been largely and profitably mined by stripping.

Coal No. 5 a.—About Mineral Point, a thin seam of impure cannel is found, eighteen to twenty feet above Coal No. 5. It is of no economic value, and is apparently a local seam, though it may be identical with some of the coal seams in the southern part of the State.

Coal No. 6.—At a variable distance—twenty to fifty feet—above Coal No. 5, lies one of the most important and widespread coals in the Ohio coal basin. This is the "Big Vein" of Columbiana County, the Osnaburg of Stark, the Steubenville and Rush Run coals of the Ohio Valley, and the main seam of Holmes and Coshocton Counties. It is also identical with the "Great Vein" of Perry County, there assuming its most important development. In Tuscarawas County, this coal seam is more extensively mined than any other, though in the northern townships it is less thick and valuable than in some of the neighboring counties.

At the tunnel on the Tuscarawas Branch Railroad, it is the "upper tunnel seam," here having a thickness of from three and a half to four feet; the coal is soft and of rather inferior quality. At Mineral Point, it has been opened in numerous places but never worked, being less valuable than the underlying seam, No. 5. On the south side of Huff's Run, it is three and a half feet thick and of medium quality. On the old furnace property, it is four feet thick, and quite good. At the Goshen salt well, it lies one hundred and fifty-five feet above the well-head, is four feet six inches in thickness, with a slaty parting near the middle—a characteristic which marks it over a very large area. Its quality is also typical of the seam—black, rather soft, highly bituminous and cementing.

In the valley of the Conotten, it crops out at a great number of localities. At New Cumberland, it is five feet in thickness, the upper bench remarkably bright and handsome.

Near New Philadelphia, it is mined extensively, is of fair quality, and varies in thickness from three and a half to nearly five feet. South of this, it is opened at numerous places in the valley of the Tuscarawas and that of the Stillwater, showing local variation in thickness and quality, but usually recognizable by its position, its thickness, its slate or sulphur parting, and by its black and pitchy appearance.

At Dennison, the principal mine of Coal No. 6 is twenty-six feet above the railroad track. The bed is three feet ten inches thick, free from slate, but with a small seam of pyrites eighteen inches above the bottom. The dip of the bed is toward the northeast, and about three-fourths of a mile distant in this direction is Morris' mine, an opening in the same bed. In this vicinity, the coal is carried by its easterly dip beneath the surface, and going eastward nothing more is seen of it before reaching Steubenville, where the valley of the Ohio is cut nearly to its level, and it is reached by shafts.

Between Dennison and New Philadelphia it is opened at intervals in the hills along the east side of the Stillwater. In the district lying between the New Philadelphia road and Rockford, it crops out along the hill road from Eastport, and still more conspicuously in the valley of Pike Run. Here the coal is from four and a half to five feet thick, but sometimes contains two small seams of pyrites. At Hannatown, it is just above the surface of the valley, and beyond this locality are other mines.

South of Newcomerstown, No. 6 is the only coal bed of importance met with to the county line. It is first seen at the Red Schoolhouse, just south of the river, at 135 feet above the railroad, and is only two and a half feet thick. At the Borth settlement in Oxford Township and along the valley of Bird's Run, there are numerous openings on this seam, which ranges from three and a half to three feet ten inches in thickness. In the valley of the Stillwater, south of Uhrichsville, as the strata dips toward the southeast, No. 6 soon passes beneath the surface and disappears. At Newport, it lies just above the water level, and was worked many years ago, but contained so much sulphur as to be almost valueless as a fuel, and copperas was made from the numerous pyrites found in it. Going still further south, it is last heard of at Freeport, where it was struck in a boring forty feet below the bottom lands of the Stillwater.

At Lock 17, it lies 100 feet above the railroad, and is the only bed worked here. It is from three and a half to four feet thick. At a bluff on the canal, about a mile east of the town, a fine section of the geological strata is exposed, extending from forty feet above Coal No. 6 down to twelve feet below the Putnam Hill limestone. The Zoar limestone is said to be found in the river bed, and to have a thin stratum of cannel under it.

At Trenton and Newcastle, No. 6 has been worked for many years, and the product sent by canal to Cleveland. It has there established the reputation of being a "strong" coal, well adapted to the generating of steam, but containing too much sulphur to be used in the manufacture of iron. In this region, it varies from four to five feet in thickness. At Port Washington, it lies about 100 feet above the canal, is from five to seven feet thick, very bright, black and handsome, but contains a great deal of sulphur. In the valley of Stone Creek it is thin and poor. On Oldtown Creek, however, it appears better, attaining a thickness of from four to five feet, and furnishing coal of good quality. In the northwestern part of the county it is opened in various places, and in the valley of Sugar Creek, about Dundee, is unusually good.

From these facts, it is apparent that Coal No 6 represents a vast amount of mineral fuel in Tuscarawas County. As a general rule, the coal it furnishes is rather soft, contains considerable sulphur and is highly cementing in character. It is evident, therefore, that some method of treatment must be adopted to convert this into a first-class fuel for manufacturing purposes. The importance of this problem cannot well be over-estimated. If by any cheap process of preparation, this coal may be made to supply a pure fuel, it will be a source of great wealth to the county. It will no doubt supply many of the

purposes of a mineral fuel in its natural state—for household use and for the generation of steam—but for the manufacture of iron it will be necessary to eliminate a considerable portion of the sulphur it contains before the best results will be attained in its use. It forms a strong, adhesive coke, and one that has high heating power and is capable of bearing a heavy burden; yet, if not purified, the sulphur it contains will, perhaps, preclude its use. Hence such methods of coal-washing should be adopted as are found to be efficacious in the treatment of similar coals. It is probable that by adopting methods now in use elsewhere, a good coke can be formed from No. 6 coal, and that this, when so treated, will furnish a fuel which will not only serve for the manufacture of all the iron ore found within this county, but will invite and bring to the source of this fuel the iron ores of Lake Superior.

Mahoning Sandstone.—Above Coal No. 6 in Tuscarawas County is found a mass of strata about 100 feet in thickness, which usually contains little that has economic value. Immediately over the coal is a stratum of black or gray shale of variable thickness, and above this generally, though not always, a massive sandstone, known as the Mahoning sandstone. It varies in thickness from nothing to 100 feet, is usually coarse, and very frequently is in part a fine conglomerate, in which the pebbles range in size from that of a grain of wheat to a bean.

The sandstone is well shown in the hill above the tunnel on the Tuscarawas Branch Railroad, and on both sides of the valley of the Tuscarawas from Zoar to Dover.

In places, this sandstone comes down to and even cuts out Coal No. 6. In the hills south of Huff's Run, below Mineral Point, it rests upon the coal, and, as is usual in such cases, this is thinned and deteriorated by it. Below Zoar Station, for some distance along the river, Coal No. 6 seems to be entirely cut away by the sandstone, but about the Goshen salt well it comes in again in full force, and the sandstone thins out and almost disappears. Passing southward along the valley of the Tuscarawas, the Mahoning sandstone is visible at intervals to the Coshocton line, but in many places it is replaced by shale. The changes which occur at this horizon are well shown on the two sides of the Stillwater Valley at Uhrichsville. In the hill south of Dennison, which rises to the height of 350 feet, no heavy bed of sandstone is seen, almost the entire mass being composed of shale, while on the west side of the valley, over and south of the mine of Mr. Andreas, the sandstone is well developed, in places reaching a thickness of seventy-five feet.

Coal No. 6 a.—In most places where the Mahoning sandstone is not very thick, traces of a coal seam may often be found, about fifty feet above Coal No. 6. In the northern and central portions of the county, this is not well shown, but in the southern townships it is thicker and more constant, in places forming a workable and valuable coal, designated No. 6 *a*. In the hill above Dennison it is seen in the road, overlain by a brecciated limestone, which is unlike anything found lower in the series. The coal is here too thin to be of much value. Further south, at Wallace's, near Newport, it is two and a half

feet thick. In this vicinity it lies from twenty to thirty feet below Coal No. 7, this interval being filled by the brecciated limestone, argillacious shales and the fire-clay of No. 7.

Coal No. 7 and its Iron Ores.—This coal is quite a constant feature in the sections exposed in Tuscarawas County, but throughout the northern and central townships it has little economic value. On entering the county from the north, it is first seen in the tops of the hills about Zoar Station, and thence southward is continuous in all the highlands to the Guernsey County line. It is locally known as the black-band coal, from the fact that the important black-band deposits of the county rest directly upon it.

On the old furnace tract at Zoar Station, Coal No. 7 is from three to three and a half feet in thickness, soft, sulphurous and poor. In the highlands between the Conotten and the Tuscarawas, it is shown in all the black-band ore mines, and is usually taken out with the ore. It is here from one to two feet in thickness, and generally quite sulphurous. In the highlands west of the Tuscarawas, in the townships of Salem, Bucks, Auburn and Sugar Creek, quite a large territory lies above the horizon of Coal No. 7, and it is opened at numerous localities, in connection with the important deposits of blackband ore found there. Throughout this region, the coal is thin and poor. On the south side of the Tuscarawas, it improves greatly in thickness and quality, as it does in the east between Dennison and Leesburg. It has, however, nowhere in Tuscarawas County the value that it has in Guernsey, where it is the "Cambridge coal," the most important of all the coal seams found there.

It is seen in the hills above Dennison, apparently, about three feet in thickness. By barometer it lies just 100 feet above No. 6, or 150 feet above the railroad at Uhrichsville. Further up the Stillwater, eight miles above Uhrichsville, it is seen on the farm of Mr. Wallace. About twenty feet below it, here is coal No. 6 *a*, two or three feet thick, part cannel; and sixty feet below this, ten to twelve feet above the creek, is the No. 6, formerly worked for boiling brine and making copperas. About a mile south from this point, Mr. William Houck has opened Coal No. 7, where it appears better than at any other place examined in the county. It is four feet ten inches thick, very clean, bright and black, and apparently free from impurities. Higher up in the valley of the Stillwater, beyond the Harrison County line, this coal is extensively worked.

In going northeast from Dennison toward Leesburg, the rapid easterly dip of the rocks brings Coal No. 7 under good cover before crossing the county line. It is here of unusual thickness, ranging from four to six feet, but is generally divided by one or two partings, and is not of first quality.

From these facts it will be seen that this bed, though widely distributed through the county, is only of local importance, and that its chief interest is derived from the iron ore, with which it is so generally associated. In the southeast part of the county, a thin coal is found above No. 7, but it is nowhere of workable thickness.

As will be seen by reference to a general description of the carboniferous

system, above Coal No. 7 is a mass of shales and sandstones, with a few thin seams of coal, which constitute what has been called the *Barren Measures*. Above these lie, first, the Pittsburgh coal with its associated heavy limestones, and then the other members of another and higher group of coals, but these are without the range of Tuscarawas County.

A striking feature in the barren measures is formed by beds of red or mottled shales. No such strata are ever found below Coal No. 7; so that, wherever these red shales are seen, it may be inferred that all the workable coals are below and none above them.

There is also found in many localities above No. 7 a more or less massive sandstone, which is prone to run into conglomerate, though the pebbles it contains are rarely larger than beans. This sandstone, called the Stillwater sandstone, in some places so much resembles the Mahoning sandstone below, that the two have been confounded, and the coal seams, Nos. 6 and 7, which hold the same relative position to these two sandstone beds, have been mistaken one for the other. It is, however, generally not difficult to distinguish the two groups, for Coal No. 7 in Tuscarawas County, nearly always thin, has almost invariably an important deposit of iron over it, either black-band, "mountain" or kidney ore, and at no great distance above it the red shales may usually be found. An excellent exhibition of No. 7 and its strata may be seen in the divide between New Philadelphia and New Cumberland. On opposite sides of this divide, the valleys cut down to the Putnam Hill limestone, so that, going from either, the starting point is the same. The best section is obtained from the New Philadelphia side. Here the limestone lies just in the bottom of the valley, above which are Coal Nos. 5 and 6 in their normal places, the first thin, the latter from three to five feet thick, and good. About 100 feet above this, Coal No. 7 may be seen in the road, apparently not more than two feet in thickness; over this the kidney ore, and, in places, the mountain and black-band ores, forms of this iron deposit which frequently alternate.

Above this iron horizon lies a bed of red, yellow and mottled shale, of which the colors are bright and striking—a formation characteristic of this level. Over the shale is the Stillwater sandstone, here comparatively thin, but in part a well-marked conglomerate. Above this a heavy mass of olive shales, the typical barren measure material, reaches 100 feet higher to the top of Mt. Tabor.

Black-band and Iron Ore.—This variety of ore is simply a black, bituminous shale impregnated with iron. The degree of impregnation varies greatly; most black shales contain some iron, but generally too little to have any value as ores. In black-band ore, the quantity of metallic iron varies from twenty-five to forty per cent.

To an uneducated eye, this material has very little the appearance of an iron ore. It is highly charged with carbonaceous matter, and its specific gravity is usually not so high as to arrest attention. To a practical hand, the greater weight of the iron-bearing shales will serve for their detection, but where the quantity of iron contained cannot be conveniently measured, a suffi-

cient test will be afforded by burning a heap of the shale in the open air, or elsewhere, when, if it contains iron enough to be valuable, this will "loop" or agglutinate, and form scoriaceous masses of great density.

When subject to the action of the weather, the black-band ore decomposes, like any other shale, and its carbonaceous matter being removed by oxidation, it falls into a mass of thin brown or rusty flakes, which, though looking no more like iron ore than the unchanged material, should be recognized by the explorer, for this is the only form of the ore which will be exposed to his examination in natural outcrops.

The geological position of the black-band of Tuscarawas County is, as stated heretofore, immediately above Coal No. 7, and at the base of the barren measures. This is a strongly marked iron horizon, although the iron ore found here varies considerably in character.

It would seem that this ferruginous deposit was made by the drainage from a surrounding land area into a circumscribed basin of comparatively shallow water. In some parts of this basin, carbonaceous mud accumulated, heavily charged with iron, which subsequently formed the black-band; in others, clay without vegetable matter, but generally containing considerable iron, and this, as is usual in such cases, subsequently segregated to form nodules of kidney ore. In the deeper portions of this basin, where the water was clearer, a limestone was deposited, and this also, in some localities, contained iron enough to become a valuable calcareous ore, now known as mountain ore. These three kinds of ore were precipitated almost simultaneously, and they are frequently found to alternate one with another, so that along a somewhat extended outcrop the ore worked will be in one place black-band, in another mountain ore, and in a third shell ore; and also on one side of a hill, Coal No. 7 may be overlain by a sheet of black-band even eight or ten feet in thickness, while on the other side of the same hill no black-band occurs, but instead some other form of ore or even barren material. Wherever black-band and iron ore are found together, as they frequently are, the former is always beneath the latter, and must have been deposited first. Generally, in such cases, the mountain ore is found to thicken in one direction—the black-band in the other—showing that the calcareous deposit extended from a lower level —a deeper portion of the basin—up over the carbonaceous mud, which had previously partly filled it. Coal No. 7 is known to have accumulated in a marsh, precisely as peat now forms, by a growth of vegetation in the open air; that is, it was practically a land surface. That this peat bed was subsequently covered with shale and limestone proves that it was depressed and covered, first with shallow water, in which carbonaceous mud and clay were first deposited, the former deriving its organic matter from the disintegrated peat. As the subsidence progressed, the water in the basin became clear enough to permit the formation of limestone, which was naturally purest and thickest in the deeper places, and thinned away to an edge on the muddy shallows.

The black-band ore usually ranges from three to six feet in thickness. At the mines of A. Wilhelmi, in Auburn Township, and in the Patterson ore bank,

near Port Washington, it is ten or twelve feet thick, and in a few places elsewhere has been reported at twenty feet.

The limestone ore shows equal irregularities of thickness. It is met with at intervals over parts of Stark, Carroll and much of Tuscarawas, and has when present a thickness of four to five feet. Even where not forming an iron ore, it contains so much iron as to assume in weathering a decided buff color, and is frequently referred to as the buff limestone. A great development of this stratum occurs in the hill above New Cumberland, on the east side of the Conotten Valley, where it is apparently nearly twenty feet thick, and is, as usual, nodular in structure, and contains so much iron that some of the nodules are good mountain ore.

The iron found at this horizon, in the form of black-band or mountain ore, where present in full force, constitutes by far the richest ore deposit of the State. Tracts of many acres might be specified, underlaid by a continuous sheet of black-band, eight feet in thickness, and, since this contains 25 per cent of metallic iron, it is equivalent to a sheet of cast iron over two feet in thickness of equal extent. The inhabitants of Tuscarawas County may indeed congratulate themselves that they are the possessors of nearly all this valuable deposit found in the State, and that so large an aggregate area of the county is underlain by it. It has already largely contributed to the wealth of the county, and is destined to be an important source of revenue for many years to come. It is greatly to be regretted that only a small fraction of the original deposit now remains. This evidently was once continuous throughout the greater part of the county, but, lying as it did high in the series, and near the surface of the plateau, which once occupied all this portion of the State, it has suffered terribly by the erosion that has carved the present varied topography out of that plateau, and left only a meager remnant in the hilltops bordering the broad valleys. The black-band stratum is found in the highlands of central Stark, northeastern Coshocton and western Carroll, while local representatives of the deposit are found in nearly all the townships of Tuscarawas. It is evident, therefore, that the basin in which it accumulated once stretched over all the interval between these limits. It may have reached much farther to the north and west, as in these directions all the old landmarks are cut away by the erosion of the surface; but, on the south and east, its former boundaries may be traced, since, with abundant exposures of the horizon where the black-band lies, no indications of its existence are found much beyond the line of Tuscarawas County.

The black-band ore of this region was first discovered and utilized by the Zoar Community more than forty-five years ago. Their lands, in the northern part of Fairfield Township, include hills that run up into the barren coal measures, and were found to contain valuable beds of black-band and mountain ore, the former from three to eight feet in thickness, the latter from two and one-half to five. To work these, a charcoal furnace was erected near by, where iron continued to be manufactured for twenty years.

From the Fairfield furnace, the black-band deposits ran through the high-

lands toward Dover, and south between the Conotten and Tuscarawas. The most important deposits of black-band ore in the county are in Auburn, Bucks, Salem and Oxford Townships. Here the land in some places rises to the height of 125 feet above the black-band horizon, and quite a number of more or less extensive basins or patches of ore are known to exist, some of which have been worked for eighteen or twenty years. The average thickness of the ore in Auburn Township is perhaps five and a half to six feet, though eleven feet have been met with. Like all black-band ore, it is calcined with great facility, scarcely requiring any other fuel than that contained in itself. When so calcined, on an average two tons of ore will make a ton of iron, which closely resembles Scotch pig, is used for the same purposes, and is equally esteemed.

Until of late years, it was supposed the Tuscarawas formed the southern boundary of important deposits of black-band ore; but Mr. A. Wilhelmi has discovered in Oxford Township basins of ore which rival in extent and value any before known. Here he also found, by boring, an important body of ore, unknown elsewhere, lying from forty to fifty feet below the black-band stratum. It is a light gray silicious ore, shown by analysis to contain thirty-nine per cent of metallic iron, and consisting of closely approximating layers or plates, having an aggregate thickness of from three to nine feet.

Though in the preceding notes much has been said of the geological structure of different localities, for the purpose of a clearer idea of the geology of the county, the structure of the different valleys is here summarized:

The Tuscarawas Valley.—At the point where the Tuscarawas enters the county, it has cut through Coal Nos. 3 and 4, and these, with their overlying limestone, the Zoar and Putnam Hill, are visible in the hills on either side. No. 3 is rarely accessible, and is not of workable thickness. No. 4 has been somewhat worked, as previously mentioned. Coal No. 5 is here good; is from three to four feet thick, and has been mined at various places on the south side of the Sandy Valley. The hills between Sandyville and Mineral Point are capped by the Mahoning sandstone and the overlying shales, which are above Coal No. 6, this coal showing frequent outcrops, but everywhere thin and of rather inferior quality.

At and below Zoar, the Zoar limestone lies very near the water level, in some places forming the bed of the stream. The Putnam Hill limestone lies some fifty feet higher, just at the break of the low hills on the east side. Between Zoar and Mineral Point, the hills rise above the level of Coal No. 5, and the band of kidney ore which lies just over it, and which runs all through this portion of the county, has supplied a large amount of ore. On the west side of the river, opposite Zoar, the hills contain Coal Nos. 5 and 6, both of about the same thickness—three and a half to four feet—and both have been somewhat worked.

Between Zoar Station and Dover, there is no marked change in the geology. The hills are capped with the shales of the barren measures, containing some valuable deposits of black-band ore. Coal No. 6, partially cut away and

replaced by sandstone, comes in on the south side, near the Goshen salt well, and thence extends continuously southward. Coal Nos. 5 and 4 are too thin to be of much value, and between the two is a seam of cannel a foot or more in thickness. Along the railroad grade, Coal No. 3 *a* is shown at many places, here assuming greater dimensions than anywhere else in this region, but having little value.

At Canal Dover, the nearest outcrop of coal is on the west side of Sugar Creek. Coal No. 5 is there three to three and a half feet thick, and of good quality. The shales above it are thickly set with nodules of iron ore, as usual, and the deposit here has been extensively worked by stripping.

Between Dover and Trenton, Coal No. 6 is mined at frequent intervals on both sides of the valley, and is the chief source of supply of fuel to the inhabitants.

Between Trenton and the line of Coshocton County, the strata lie nearly horizontal. Coal No. 4 lies generally a little above or below the bottom lands; Coal No. 5, fifty feet higher up, and generally too thin to be of much value. Coal No. 6 is worked almost continuously, is of fairly good quality and thickness, in some places of unusual dimensions, but on the whole inferior to what it is at Coshocton or Uhrichsville.

The Valley of the Stillwater.—The dip of the rocks being here, for the most part, southeasterly, and the stream running northwesterly, it crosses in its course a large number of strata, and affords an unusually complete section, reaching from the Upper Coal Measures above the Pittsburgh seam, in Belmont County, to the horizon of Coal No. 4, near Eastport. Where it enters Tuscarawas County, Coal No. 7 is the highest important member of the series, here of unusual excellence. With this coal extending from Stillwater to Newport, and No. 6 so well developed about Uhrichsville, the valley is well supplied with coal.

The Conotten Valley.—The Conotten, in its descent from Leesburg to Zoar Station, passes down from Coal No. 7 to Coal No. 3, and in a large part of its course it opens what promises to be excellent developments of C al No. 6. In places, Coal No. 5 is also found of good thickness, while the hills on both sides contain more or less important deposits of black-band and mountain ore.

The Sugar Creek Valley.— The resources of this valley have thus far been imperfectly developed. The hills rise high enough to include the black-band ore, and it is believed beds exist which will prove of great value. Coal No. 6 is freely opened in the lower part of the valley, and in many places is specially good. At Deardorff's Mill, the stream cuts down nearly or quite to coal measures, and exposes a bed of coal which is supposed to be No. 1. The hills south of this mill rise above Coal No. 7 within two miles, and afford the most comprehensive, though not the most complete section to be found in the county.

Fire-clay and Fire-brick.—The clay under Coal No. 5 varies from three to six feet in thickness. In places, it is nearly all plastic; in others, mostly non-plastic; but more generally the bed is somewhat irregularly composed of the

two varieties. The non-plastic, or "hard" clay is the more valuable, and especially adapted to the manufacture of fire-brick. It is similar in character to that of Mount Savage, Md., and other points, and fully equal in quality; and articles made from it are equally resistant to the action of fire. The points where this clay is chiefly dug are near Bolivar, at Mineral Point, and at one or two places between the latter town and Canal Dover.

Fire-stone.—Many of the sandstones found in Tuscarawas County would doubtless prove, upon trial, very resistant to fire. One, nearly white, quarried below Zoar Station, in the Tuscarawas Valley, has been used as a fire-stone, and has proved so refractory as to merit special notice and commendation.

Building Stone.—Nearly all the sandstones which occur in the lower coal measures in Tuscarawas County furnish good building stone, and it may be said that no part of the State is better supplied with building materials of all kinds. The white sandstone previously alluded to would make, perhaps, the handsomest of any yet known in the county. There is no considerable area within the county limits where a buff or brown sandstone cannot be easily and cheaply obtained.

Salt.—This article is now produced in considerable quantity from brine raised at several wells in the vicinity of Dover. These wells begin at nearly the same horizon, about 200 feet above the base of the coal measures, and are sunk to nearly the same depth, about 900 feet. The salt water is derived apparently from the same strata in the Waverly group. In the Sugar Creek well, which has a depth of 894 feet, the salt rock, a porous sandstone, was reached at 886 feet, while in the Goshen well, which is 914 feet deep, the salt water was obtained at a depth of 865 feet. The strength of the brine is 10° Beaumè, 40° of the salometer, and it is estimated that seven barrels of water produces one barrel of salt, 280 pounds.

Bromine.—In the process of manufacturing salt, a considerable quantity of bromine is produced. After the crystallization of the salt, the bitter water is drawn off and evaporated to 45° Beaumè; it is then distilled in a special apparatus. The product from 180 gallons of the bitter water (the capacity of the still) is said to be fourteen or fifteen pounds of bromine, and the daily product of one still is seventy pounds. The bitter waters of these wells are said to be much richer in bromine than any of the southern part of the State.

The following two sections will exhibit the difference of the geological formation of the northern and southern parts of the county:

SECTION AT ZOAR STATION.

	Feet.
Shale and sandstone of barren measures	60
Mountain ore	0 to 5
Black-band iron ore	3 to 8
Coal No. 7	3
Fire Clay	5
Shale, Sandstone, Shale, Coal No. 6 *a*, thin and local, Sandstone and conglomerate, Shale	120

Coal No. 6	4
Fire Clay	3
Shale	30
Impure cannel	1
Fire Clay	1
Dark Shale with iron ore at base	25
Coal No. 5	2
Fire Clay	4
Shelly sandrock	35
Shale with iron ore	1 to 6
Coal No. 3 *a*	2
Fire Clay	4
Shale	6
Zoar Limestone	3
Coal No. 3	2
Fire Clay and Shale	15

SECTION AT AND ABOVE UHRICHSVILLE.

TUSCARAWAS RIVER.

	Feet.
Shale and sandstone	60
Coal No. 7 *a*	3
Fire Clay	3
Red Shale	10
Sandstone, locally conglomerate	30
Shale	10
Coal No. 7	4
Fire Clay	2
Shale and sandstone	30
Brecciated limestone	3
Coal No. 6 *a*	2
Fire clay	2
Shale	10
Sandstone, locally conglomerate	30
Shale	10
Coal No. 6	4
Fire Clay	4
Shale and sandstone	25
Coal No. 5	2½
Fire Clay	10

LEVEL OF STILLWATER.

Sandstone	26½
Dark shale	52½
Putnam Hill Limestone	1
Coal No. 4, slaty	5
Fire Clay	3
Shale	13
Coal No. 3 *a*	3
Fire Clay	2
Shale	10
Sandstone	15
Zoar Limestone	1½
Coal No. 3	1½
Fire Clay	2
Shale	20
White Flint	1
Shale and sandstone	66½
Coal No. 2	1½
Sandstone (Massillon) containing thin coal	51
Coal and shale	8
Shale and sandstone (Waverly)	62

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINES.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS—THEIR FORTS, MOUNDS, IMPLEMENTS—INDIANS—CONQUEST OF OHIO BY THE FIVE NATIONS—THE DELAWARES—TRADITIONAL HISTORY—SUBJUGATION—OCCUPATION OF THE TUSCARAWAS—CHIEFS AND VILLAGES—HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

"And did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
That overlooked the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forests, crowded with old oaks,
Answer. A race that long has passed away
Built them; a disciplined and populous race
Heaped with long toil the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock
The glittering Parthenon."—*Bryant.*

THAT a race of people, superior in many respects to the red man, inhabited the valley of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas, as well as other portions of the State, centuries before the Indians were known to have dwelt here, is evidenced by the numerous remains found in various parts of the valley. At Marietta, extensive earthworks were discovered when the first New England emigrants landed there, and of these and other remains the Indians could give no account. They had evidently been constructed before the occupation of this territory by the Indians. When the "old fort" at Newark was discovered early in this century, a tree stood upon its banks, twenty feet above the level of the ground, which when cut down soon after, showed concentric circles numbering five hundred and fifty, thus proving the date of the construction of that wonderful archæological remain, to have been several centuries before Columbus first reached this continent. Who this strange race was, whether the progenitors or the predecessors of the Indian nations, must ever remain an unsettled question. They have left no written language, nothing but the embankments and a few implements to tell the story of their inhabitancy. The monuments of these Mound-Builders, as they are usually known, consisted of effigies, inclosures and mounds. Effigies or animal mounds are "raised figures or basso relievos of men, beasts, birds or reptiles, and in some instances of inanimate objects." They are usually from one to six feet above the natural surface of the ground, and it is believed by archæologists that they were erected as objects of worship, or for some purpose connected with religious worship. No effigies are known in Tuscarawas County. Two, the "Alligator Mound" and the "Eagle Mound," were found in Licking County, and others elsewhere in the State.

Inclosures are of various kinds. Some are ramparts, constructed for mili-

tary or defensive works; others were used as sacred inclosures, and still others, perhaps, as arenas for national games and amusements. Most of them are earthworks, though a few are of stone. Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, always on high ground, in strong, natural positions, frequently on hill summits and steep bluffs. The gateways are few, narrow and well guarded by other embankments. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate that though the mound builders may have been disposed to peace and agriculture, they were not unharassed by enemies. Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished from those of a military character by regularity of form. Where moats or ditches occur, they are invariably found on the inside, whereas in defensive works the ditches are on the outside of the embankments.

Quite a number of inclosures have been discovered in the county, though the remains have now mostly disappeared through the demolishing effects of agriculture. When Zeisberger stopped at the "beautiful spring" or Schonbrunn, in 1771, he found on the plain above it the clearest evidences of an amphitheater, or circular earthwork, rimmed at the edge with the thrown up earth, and close by on the bank he found three mounds or tumuli, of the ordinary height of Scriptural mounds, satisfying him that the race who constructed them was more warlike and better acquainted with making defensive positions than the Indians of his day. Zeisberger writes of these remains: "Long ago, perhaps more than a century, Indians must have lived here who fortified themselves against the attacks of their enemies. The ramparts are still plainly to be seen. We found three forts in a distance of a couple of miles. The whole town must have been fortified, but the site is now covered with a thick wood. No one knows to what nation these Indians belonged. It is plain, however, that they were a warlike race." The antiquity of the race must have been much greater than Zeisberger supposed.

Mr. Mitchener, in his "Ohio Annals," thus describes some of the remains found in this county: "Across the river, on the west bank, and nearly opposite the eastern part of the present New Philadelphia, and not a mile from its court house, are the remains—now obliterated from view, but twenty years ago plainly discernible—of an earthwork or moat, extending in a semi-circular form around the river front of an old corn-field, as the Indians called it, and which had been used prior to the advent of the Christian Indians (in 1772). They were unable to give any account of it, other than that of an old Indian, who came to the mission, and who claimed to be descended from a nation who inhabited this territory many hundreds of years, and were driven away to the southwest by a more ferocious race of men from the North. He had a tradition that his ancestors knew some of the arts, as known to the missionaries—that they were a peaceful people, and devoted much of their time to the worship of deities—that wherever a sufficient number sojourned for a time they constructed works of defense, and for worship and sacrifice. A short distance from this ditch or moat was a mound on higher ground, on the summit of which large trees were growing when the first white settlers reached the valley. Partial excavations made many years ago exhumed arrow heads, dust as of

earthernware that had been burnt, and the calcined dust of bones supposed to be human, from which the mound was judged to be the sepulcher of a noted person of the by-gone times, and has never been opened since. Near the town of Newcomerstown, and on the bank of the Ohio Canal, below Port Washington, were found, when the canal was being constructed, the remains of earthworks and earth forts, similar to those discovered higher up the river. What is the more remarkable in this connection, is the fact that although stone was abundant near all the earthworks of those early colonists who constructed them, yet none appears to have been used, whether from religious prohibition, or inability to utilize the rocks of the river hills."

In Lawrence Township, in the valley of Sugar Creek, were also found similar remains of this people. About three-fourths of a mile below Strasburg, and fifty rods west of the creek, was an earthwork, inclosing perhaps a half acre of ground. Is was circular in form, and on the east side was an open gateway. Another embankment existed a short distance above Sugar Creek Falls.

Mounds are the most numerous relics of this by-gone people, and are, found usually in the valleys of the larger streams. None of unusual size exist in this county, though of small ones there were formerly quite a number. The plow has in many instances effaced all marks of these, so that nothing remains to indicate their former existence. The usual subdivision of mounds is into sepulchral, sacrificial, temple, observation, and memorial or monumental.

Sepulchral mounds are generally conical in form, and are more numerous than other kinds. They range in altitude from three or four to seventy feet, and always contain one or more skeletons. Implements and ornaments are often found mingled with the dust of the departed braves, as well as mica, specimens of pottery, bone and copper beads, and animal bones. Charcoal and ashes indicate that the element of fire was probably employed in some manner in the burial ceremonies.

Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, alternating with a layer of fine sand. They contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. These mounds are usually found within inclosures, with an altar of stone or burnt clay in the center of the mound. Some of these mounds seem also to have been used for purposes of sepulture, for skeletons have been found in them.

Temple mounds are less numerous than the preceding classes. They are generally of large base, but of comparatively limited altitude, and in form often circular or oval. Embankments often surround them, and many have spiral pathways or inclined planes leading to their summits. It is a supposition that the summits of these mounds were crowned with structures of wood that served the purposes of temples, all traces of which have disappeared in the lapse of centuries since their erection. They were also used sometimes for burial purposes.

Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences, and are

supposed to have been used as signal stations and points of observation. They are said to occur in chains or regular systems, and many still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning there.

Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class of tumuli which were erected to perpetuate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished character. They are mostly built of earth, but some of the stone mounds found in portions of the State probably belong to this not numerous class.

None of the mounds found in this county were peculiarly striking in form or size, nor are these relics so numerous as in some other counties in Southeastern Ohio. The mounds of Tuscarawas were found chiefly in the river valley, though a few existed near the streams of lesser size.

The implements of the Mound-Builders that have been found are principally of stone. A few copper instruments have been found in Southeastern Ohio, and it is probable that they were used in great abundance by the ancient dwellers, nearly all of them having since disappeared by oxidation, to which copper is nearly as susceptible as iron. The copper was probably obtained from Lake Superior, where there are clear evidences of ancient mining. The stone relics consist of axes, mauls, hammers, chisels, fleshers, pestles, etc., usually made of hard and tough granitic, or other stone, and a great variety of perforated plates, thread sizers, shuttles, badges, etc., which are generally composed of striped slate. The badges are of many forms, the kind known as double-crescents being the finest. Many of these relics were found in the valleys in pioneer times. but most of them have been lost, or carried away by curiosity seekers.

Arrow and spear heads are the most abundant aboriginal relics to be found. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle silicious material, and are consequently easily damaged by the use for which they were evidently intended. A classification of arrow heads would be impossible. They are innumerable in shape and size. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, whose arrow-makers manufacture and sell, or exchange the little weapons to their companions.

INDIANS.

After the departure or extinction of the Mound-Builders, many centuries ago, it is not known that the valley of the Muskingum was occupied until about 200 years ago, or if so, by what tribes. The Indian tribes that inhabited the American Continent were very few, wholly inadequate to occupy the entire territory. Constant wars prevented any considerable numerical increase, so that as time rolled on additional hunting grounds were unnecessary. In 1650, the earliest date of any authentic Indian history, the Erie nation dwelled in what is now the northern part of Ohio, and was the only tribe that had a permanent residence within the bounds of what now constitutes the State. The Eries were a member of the Iroquois family. Soon after, their domains were invaded by the Five Nations, and most of them were

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killed and the residue incorporated with the conquerors or other tribes to which they fled for refuge. The Shawanees are believed to have crossed the Ohio during the first half of the seventeenth century, and settled in the Scioto Valley. They were probably driven from what is now Kentucky by the Cherokees and Chickasaws. The Shawanees, too, were dispossessed of their Ohio homes and dispersed by the Five Nations in the seventeenth century; and in 1700 all this territory was derelict or occupied by the remnant of defeated tribes, permitted to remain by yielding tribute to their conquerors.

In 1750, the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Ottawas, and perhaps other tribes, dwelt in the State. The scope of their possessions corresponded somewhat with the various river systems. To the Delawares belonged the Muskingum Valley. The Shawanees were their neighbors on the west, in the Scioto Valley, and the Wyandots on the north, and these two tribes frequently camped and roamed over the Delaware grounds.

Heckewelder, in his history of Indian Nations, preserves a Delaware tradition that the Lenni Lenape, from which nation the Delawares sprang, resided many hundred years ago west of the Mississippi, and by a slow emigration advanced eastward; that at the Allegheny River they encountered the Allegewi, a nation of giants, and with the aid of the Iroquois, also emigrating from the west, defeated them; that proceeding eastward, they settled on the Delaware, Hudson, Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers. The Lenape, or Delawares, thus seated on the Atlantic, divided themselves into three tribes, known as the Turkey, the Turtle and the Wolf, or Muncey tribes.

The Delawares, when first known to the whites, were in subjection to the Iroquois or Five Nations, doubtless by conquest, though a Delaware tradition ascribes their reduction to strategem and treachery. They inhabited a portion of New Jersey territory, and the eastern part of Pennsylvania. To so degrading a state of vassalage were they reduced by the Five Nations, that the right to the soil they occupied was denied, and they were called women, and were deemed incapable of carrying on war or contracting sales of land. Nevertheless, they exercised this latter prerogative with the whites, and thereby greatly incensed the Iroquois against them. Many of the Delawares retired to the Susquehanna and Allegheny Valleys, and between 1740 and 1750 began to settle on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, having obtained from the Wyandots or Hurons, their ancient allies and uncles, who claimed the possession of Eastern Ohio, the grant of an unoccupied tract of land on the Muskingum. Here they flourished and became a very powerful tribe, released for a time from troublesome relations with the Iroquois. From 1765 to 1795 they were in the height of their influence.

Within the limits of what is now Tuscarawas County were several important Indian towns. On the southwest side of the Tuscarawas, near what is now Bolivar, was the Indian village of Tuscarawas, the first capital of the Delawares in the valley. At the mouth of Stillwater was Three Legs Town, and on the site of Newcomerstown was Gekelemukpechunk, the next capital. In 1775, the capital was removed farther down the river to Goshackgunk

(Coshocton). Shingash, or Bockongahelas, was one of the noted war chiefs of the Delawares. He resided at Tuscarawas town, near the site of Bolivar. He had formerly dwelt in Pennsylvania, and there acquired such a notoriety from his depredations that a large reward was offered for his head; in consequence, he wisely retired to the Tuscarawas. He was wounded in the last battle with Gen. Wayne's army, and died at his town, Wapakonneta, in 1804.

Netawatmes was chief of the Turtle tribe at Gekelemukpechunk, and it was he who removed the capital to Goshackgunk. He was a firm advocate of peace measures, a warm friend of the colonies in the Revolutionary struggle, and strongly attached to the cause of the Moravian missions. He had been a signer of a treaty held at Conestago, Penn., in 1718. When he first came to Ohio, he settled on the Cuyahoga, but afterward removed to the Tuscarawas. He died at an advanced age, in 1776, at Fort Pitt, while attending a peace conference held there.

White Eyes or Coquethegechton succeeded Netawatmes. He was a mighty chief among the Delawares, and an unwavering advocate of peace. On the breaking-out of the Revolution, the Delawares on the Muskingum were divided into peace and war parties. White Eyes and Killbuck favored peace with the colonies, while Captain Pipe, chief of the Wolf tribe, advocated the cause of war under the banners of the British. The position of the peace party was peculiarly trying. The other tribes of Ohio took up arms in behalf of England and taunted the friendly Delawares with cowardice and weakness. White Eyes, at a congress of Indians at Pittsburg, in 1775, openly espoused the cause of the Americans, which, says Heckewelder, so chagrined a number of Senecas who were present that they thought proper to offer a check to his proceedings by giving him, in a haughty tone, a hint, intended to remind him that the Delaware nation was subordinate to the Six Nations. Capt. White Eyes, long since tired of this language, with his usual spirit and in an air of disdain, rose and replied that he well knew that the Six Nations considered his nation as a conquered people, and their inferiors. "You say," said he, "that you had conquered me; that you had cut off my legs; had put a petticoat on me, giving me a hoe and corn-pounder in my hands, saying, 'Now, woman, your business henceforward shall be to plant and hoe corn, and pound the same for bread for us men and warriors.' Look, continued White Eyes, at my legs! if, as you say, you had cut them off, they have grown again to their proper size! the petticoat I have thrown away and put on my proper dress! the corn-hoe and pounder I have exchanged for these fire-arms, and I declare that I am a man!" Then waving his hand in the direction of the Allegheny River, he exclaimed, "And all the country on the other side of the river is mine!" This bold address drew the lines between the two parties of the Delawares. Many of those who favored England, and wished to maintain friendship with the Five Nations, withdrew from the Turtle tribe, joined the Muncey's and retired nearer Lake Erie. The record made by White Eyes shows him to have been "a man of high character and clear mind, of courage such as became the leader of a race whose most common virtues were those of the wild men, and

of a forbearance and kindness as unusual as fearlessness was frequent among his people. It was the all-absorbing purpose of his life to reclaim the Indian from barbarism and elevate him to an equality with the white man. Hence he earnestly seconded the efforts and labors of the Moravian missionaries made in behalf of the red men." Gen. McIntosh in 1778 made a requisition upon the Delaware council for two Captains and sixty warriors, and White Eyes joined his command. He died of small-pox November 10, 1778, while guiding Gen. McIntosh and his army to Fort Laurens. The death of White Eyes caused deep sorrow throughout the Indian country, and many embassies were sent from the West to condole with the Delawares.

Gelelemend, or Killbuck, was then installed chief of the Turtle tribe. He became a devoted adherent of the Americans, receiving the rank of Colonel. He bore an irreproachable character, lived an exemplary, useful life, and was a wise, sagacious chief. He was born in 1737, in what is now Northampton County, Penn., and died at Goshen, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1811.

In general, the Delaware Indians entertained very friendly feelings toward the whites. Far more Indian blood than white was shed on the Tuscarawas. Most of the Moravian convents were of this nation. When the Revolutionary war broke out, the colonists wishing to secure the neutrality of the Indians effected two successive treaties in 1775 and 1776, binding the Delawares and some of the adjacent tribes to remain neutral. In 1777, the hatchet sent from the British head-quarters at Detroit was accepted by the Shawnees, Wyandots and Mingoes. A portion of the Delawares pledged themselves to take up arms, and at this crisis a general council of the Delawares met at Goshockgunk, March 9, 1778. Some of the young warriors appeared with plumes and war paint. After earnest discussion and eloquent addresses, especially from White Eyes, it was resolved to decline the hatchet Three times during the summer it was tendered and as often declined. Friendship for the Americans was maintained despite the taunts of their own race; bribes were rejected and threats spurned. Subsequently, however, through the machinations of Simon Girty and others, a part of the nation was induced to join the British Indians. In 1778, the rightful authorities made a complete treaty of alliance with the United States, therein providing for carrying out a cherished project of White Eyes, that the Delaware Nation should be represented in the Colonial Congress and become as a Christian Indian State one of the United States. Killbuck and other Christian Indians for a time held the nation in check, but, in 1780, Capt. Pipe acquired the ascendancy at the Delaware capital, and carried the people to the British side, and many of them settled farther west. In 1781, Gen. Brodhead made an expedition to the forks of the Muskingum at Coshocton, destroyed the Delaware villages in that vicinity, and killed a number of the Indians. The Delawares were represented at the grand Indian Council on the Maumee in 1793, in which it was declared that a treaty would not be consummated with the United States unless the Ohio formed the boundary. They participated in the battle in which Gen. Wayne completely repulsed them, and wrested from them and other tribes a final treaty ceding to the United

States two-thirds of the State of Ohio, including Tuscarawas County. By the treaty of 1817, the Delawares were deeded a reservation on the south of the Wyandot reservation, in Marion and Wyandot Counties. They remained here till about 1829, when they ceded it to the United States for $3,000, and were moved west of the Mississippi. Fragments of the nation are yet recognized in Canada and in the Indian Territory, but "its power was broken and the scepter had departed when it was turned away from its loved haunts in the Tuscarawas and Walhounding Valleys." Besides the Moravian Indians, a number of Indians remained in Tuscarawas County, engaged in fishing and hunting until some time subsequent to the war of 1812, but the steady encroachments of emigrants on the hunting grounds finally drove the last one away never to return.

Notwithstanding their former associations with the whites, which usually degrade the red man rather than civilize him, the Delawares of the Tuscarawas lived in the rude simplicity and virtue of their pristine times. Their dwellings were substantial structures, usually built of poles. Each chief, at the head of a village, had also his hunting and fishing grounds, to which he and his followers repaired to enjoy the sport so strongly relished by the Indian character. They also had annual hunts, in which all clans joined and ranged in common, dividing the products of the chase according to rank and station.

In regard to food, the Indians were more careful to provide for their future needs than their successors of the West are to-day. They cultivated corn, melons, potatoes and other vegetables. Corn was the principal crop. When the season for planting drew near, the women cleared a spot of rich, alluvial soil, and prepared the ground in a rude manner with their hoes. In planting the corn, they followed lines to a certain extent, thus forming rows each way across the field. When the corn began to grow, they cultivated it with wonderful industry until it had matured sufficiently for use. Their corn-fields were nearly always in the vicinity of the villages, and sometimes were many acres in extent, and in favorable seasons yielded plentifully. The squaws had entire charge of the work. It was considered beneath the dignity of a brave to do any kind of manual labor, and, when any one of them, or of any of the white men whom they had adopted, did any work, they were severely reprimanded for acting like a squaw. The Indian women raised the corn, dried it, pounded it into meal in a rude stone mortar, or made it into hominy. Corn in one form and another furnished the chief staple of the Indian's food.

Heckewelder has written much of their manners and customs. He says "they take but two meals a day. The hunters or fishermen never go out in the middle of the day except it be cloudy. Their custom is to go out on an empty stomach, as a stimulant to exertion in shooting game or catching fish. They make a pottage of corn, dry pumpkins, beans and chestnuts, and fresh or dried meats, pounded, all sweetened with maple sugar or molasses, and well boiled. They also make a good dish of pounded corn and chestnuts, shell-barks and hickory nut kernels, boiled, covering the pots with large pumpkin, cabbage or other leaves.

They make excellent preserves from cranberries and crab apples, with maple sugar.

Their bread is of two kinds—one made of green, and the other of dry corn. If dry, it is sifted after pounding, kneaded, shaped into cakes six inches in diameter, one inch thick, and baked on clean, dry ashes, of dry, oak barks. If green, it is mashed, put in broad, green corn blades, filled in with a ladle, well wrapped up, and baked in ashes.

They make warrior's bread by parching corn, sifting it, pounding into flour, and mixing sugar. A table-spoonful, with cold or boiling water, is a meal, as it swells in the stomach, and if more than two spoonfuls is taken, it is dangerous. Its lightness enables the warrior to go on long journeys and carry his bread with him. Their meat is eaten, boiled in pots, or roasted on wooden spits or coals."

In the spring, they made maple sugar by boiling the sap in large brass or iron kettles, obtained from French or Indian traders. To secure the sap, they used vessels made of elm bark in a very ingenious manner. A sloping notch was cut in the sugar tree, a tomahawk stuck into the wood at the end of the notch, and in the dent thus made a long chip or spile was driven, which conveyed the sap to the bark vessels. The larger trees were usually selected for tapping, as the sap was considered stronger. When the sugar was made, it was generally mixed with bear's oil or fat, forming a sweet mixture, into which they dipped roasted venison. As cleanliness was not proverbial among the Indians, the cultivated taste of a civilized person would not always fancy the mixture, unless driven to it by hunger. The compound was usually preserved in large bags made of coon skins, or in vessels made of bark.

The Indians, continues Heckewelder," make beaver and raccoon-skin blankets; also frocks, shirts, petticoats, leggings and shoes of deer, bear and other skins. If cold, the fur is placed next to the body; if warm, outside. With the large rib bones of the elk and buffalo, they shave the hair off such skins as they dressed, which was done as clean as with a knife. They also made blankets of feathers of the turkey and goose, which the women arranged interwoven together with thread or twine made from the rind of the wild hemp and nettles. The dress of the men consists of blankets, plain or ruffled shirts, leggings and moccasins (moxens). The women make petticoats of cloth, red, blue, or black, when it can be had of traders; they adorn with ribbons, beads, silver brooches, arm spangles, round buckles, little thimble-like bells around the ankles to make a noise and attract attention. They paint with vermilion, but not so as to offend their husbands. The men paint their thighs, legs, breasts and faces, and, to appear well, sometimes spend a whole day in decorating themselves for a night frolic. They pluck out their beards and hair on their head, except a tuft on the crown, with tweezers made of muscle shells or brass wire. The Indians would all be bearded like white men, were it not for their pulling-out custom.

The Indians were always fond of amusements of all kinds. These consisted of races, games of ball, throwing the tomahawk, shooting at a mark

with the bow and arrow, or with the rifle after its distribution among them, horse-races, and other sports incidental to savage life. Their powers of endurance were remarkable, and astonishing accounts are often now told of feats of prowess exhibited by these aborigines. Of the animals hunted by the Indians, none seems to have elicited their skill more than the bear. To slay one of these beasts was proof of a warrior's prowess, and dangerous encounters often resulted in the hunter's search for such distinction. The vitality of bruin was unequaled among the animals of the forest, and, because of the danger attached to his capture, he was made an object of special hunts and feats of courage."

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

ROGERS' EXPEDITION—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—FORT LAURENS.

THE Tuscarawas Valley in the last century, before its occupation by white men, was visited and crossed by hunters and traders perhaps as frequently as any other portion of Ohio. One of the principal trails from the western Indian country to Fort Pitt and the frontier American settlements was up this valley, and was often traversed by both hostile and friendly bands of savages. Captives were hurridly dragged from their devastated homes through its rich and varied scenery, to more remote Indian villages. The territory of Ohio was claimed by both England and France, and the agents and traders of each, visited the various Indian settlements, intent on forming alliances and compacts of treaty, or for the purpose of trafficking with the natives. In 1750, Christopher Gist, a land surveyor, explored the wilds of Ohio, in behalf of the Ohio Company, that contemplated extensive purchases of land in the wilderness. Gist reached the Tuscarawas River, or Elk Eye Creek, as it was then known, on the 5th of December, 1750, probably at a point in what is now the southern part of Stark County. In his journal he speaks of the land as broken, and the bottoms on this stream as rather narrow. Passing down the river to a Wyandot village near the present Coshocton, he found George Croghan, an English agent and trader, and also several other white traders. Traders doubtless frequented the Indian villages in the present territory of Tuscarawas County at this time. Heckewelder mentions Thomas Calhoun as a trader near Tuscarora, the site of Bolivar, in 1761.

The fall of Fort Du Quesne in 1758 terminated French dominion on the Ohio, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal and Detroit in 1760 gave the entire Northwest into the possession of the English. Maj. Robert Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, was ordered to take possession of the Western forts. On his return from his tour through the West, he passed through the Tuscarawas Valley. With 200 rangers he left Montreal September 13, 1760. While on his way to Detroit, voyaging along the southern coast of Lake Erie, he landed at the mouth of "Chogage River," and was there met by "Ponteack (Pontiac), the king and lord of the country," who demanded to know his business in the country, and how he dared to enter it without permission. When the object of the expedition was made known they were allowed to proceed. Maj. Robert Rogers remained in and about Detroit until December 23 when he set out for Fort Pitt through Ohio. He proceeded to the Maumee; thence to Lake Sandusky, which he reached January 2, 1761. From that point he followed the Sandusky and Tuscarawas trail to Fort Pitt. Jan-

uary 13, he reached Beaver Town or Tuscarora, situated on the Tuscarawas opposite Sandy Creek, and at this time the residence of the leading Delaware chiefs. Here King Beaver resided in 1760, as did also the great war captain of the Delawares, Shingask. Maj. Rogers, in his journal, quoted in Taylor's History of Ohio, thus describes Beaver Town: "This Indian town stands on good land on the west side of the Maskongam River, and opposite to the town on the east side is a fine river, which discharges itself into it. The latter is about thirty yards wide, and the Maskongam about forty; so that when they both join they make a very fine stream, with a swift current running to the southwest. There are about 3,000 acres of cleared ground round this place. The number of warriors in this town is about 180. All the way from the Lake Sandusky, I found level land and a good coun try; no pine trees of any sort; the timber is white, black and yellow oak, black and white walnut, cypress, chestnut and locust trees. At this town I staid till the 16th, in the morning, to refresh my party, and procured some corn of the Indians to boil with our venison." He reached Fort Pitt on the 23d, and New York February 14, 1761. The after life of Maj. Rogers was clouded. He possessed a vain, restless, grasping spirit, and doubtful honesty. He was court-martialed six years after his western expedition on a charge of treason, and soon after crossed the Atlantic and entered the military service of the Dey of Algiers. He returned to America, espoused the cause of independence, but was suspected of being a British spy, and soon after deserted to the enemy's ranks, receiving for his treachery a Colonel's commission.

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

The Indians of the West had been won to friendship by the conciliatory policy of the French. They viewed with disfavor and suspicion the acquisition of the soil by the English, and bowed with a sullen submission to English rule. Their jealousy and hatred were almost immediately aroused by the encroachments of English emigrants upon their territory, and the neglect with which they were treated by the English. This widespread feeling culminated in that sanguinary conflict known as "Pontiac's war." That gifted chieftain formed a confederation of Indian tribes, and arranged the plan of simultaneously attacking all the forts within the Indian territory, by strategem, if possible, and by one fell stroke sweep English rule from the country. So secretly and cunningly was the warfare conducted that in the winter of 1762–63 nine of the twelve English forts fell into the hands of the Indians, and the whites not put to death were carried into captivity. Pontiac himself beleagured Detroit, while the Delawares, Shawanees and Wyandots of Ohio laid siege to Fort Pitt. Other bands of savages, in the meantime, ravaged the frontiers of Pennsylvania, burning houses, murdering settlers and producing indescribable distress and consternation.

Col. Henry Bouquet was then in command of Philadelphia, and was ordered to march to the relief of Fort Pitt. He was an experienced officer, brave, cautious and sagacious, and proved himself in every way equal to the

emergency. In the fierce and bloody battle of Bushy Run, he defeated the combined forces of the savages after two days' fighting. They retreated, raised the siege of Fort Pitt, and retired to their homes in Ohio, while Bouquet marched his shattered forces to Fort Pitt, arriving August 10, 1763. The fugitive settlers then returned home, and it was learned that more than 200 men, women and children were missing, either killed or taken captive.

"Bouquet wished to follow up his success, and march at once into the heart of the enemy's country and wring from the hostile tribes, by force of arms, a treaty of peace, which should forever put an end to these scenes of rapine and murder. But his force was too small to attempt this, while the season was too far advanced to leave time to organize another expedition before winter. He therefore determined to remain at the fort till spring, and then assemble an army sufficiently large to crush all opposition, and finish what he had so successfully begun. Acting under instructions, he matured during the winter all his plans, and, soon as spring opened, set on foot measures by which an army strong enough to render resistance hopeless, should be placed under his command. In the meantime, the Indians had obtained powder from the French, and as soon as the snow melted recommenced their ravages along the frontier, killing, scalping and taking prisoners men, women and children."

Gen. Thomas Gage, who was in command of the British forces in America, in the spring of 1764 resolved to send two expeditions into the heart of the enemy's country, one by way of the lakes, and Bouquet's from Fort Pitt. The former, under command of Col. John Bradstreet, was first on the way, and formed a treaty, and thinking he had made a binding treaty with the Ohio tribes, on the 14th of August he wrote to Col. Bouquet, then making preparations to proceed, requesting him to withdraw his troops, but Col. Bouquet, perceiving that the Delawares and Shawnees continued their depredations, declined to comply, and in this determination he was applauded by Gen. Gage.

Though the important and successful march of Col. Henry Bouquet into the Indian country in 1764 did not terminate in Tuscarawas County, and though the accomplishment of its object was not wholly effected here, yet on the soil of Tuscarawas the terms of the bloodless victory were dictated to the assembled haughty but humbled savage chieftains by the commander in the expedition, and by them accepted. And in consequence, the history of the campaign deserves space in this volume.

Great delays ensued in fitting out the force, and it was not until October 3 that the line of march was commenced from Fort Pitt. Bouquet's army comprised about 500 men of the regular army, most of them Highlanders of the Fourth and Sixth Regiments, 1,000 Pennsylvania Militia, and a Virginian corps of volunteers. "The long train of pack-horses and immense droves of sheep and cattle that accompanied it, gave to it the appearance of a huge caravan. The expedition was in truth a novel one. It struck directly into the trackless forest, with no definite point of view and no fixed limit to its advance. It was intended to overawe by its magnitude, to move, as an exhibition of awful power, into the very heart of the red man's dominion.

Expecting to be shut up in the forest at least a month, and receive in that time no supplies from without, it had to carry along an immense quantity of provisions." Its march was necessarily slow. A corps of Virginia volunteers advanced in front, detaching three scouting parties; one of them, preceded by a guide, marched in the center path which the army was to follow. The other two extended themselves in a line abreast, on the right and left, to scour the woods on the flanks. Under cover of this advance guard, the axmen and two companies of infantry followed in three divisions to clear the side paths and cut a road in which the main army and the convoy marched. In the center path the soldiers marched in column two deep, and in the side paths single file. The pack-horses, with baggage and tents, followed by the sheep and cattle, came after in the center road. A company of light horse walked slowly after these, and the rear guard closed the long array. No music was allowed, and the strictest silence was enjoined. By marching in this order, if the signal of attack sounded, a hollow square could easily be formed, with the cattle. baggage, provisions and ammunition in the center. Thus the unwieldy caravan advanced slowly through the forest. There was a large number of men in the army who had wives, children and friends prisoners among the Indians, and who accompanied the expedition for the purpose of recovering them.

The first day the army made only three miles. It followed an Indian trail to a point in what is now the southern part of Columbiana County, where the trail divided; the trees here were covered with hieroglyphics, descriptive of battles, victories, and pale faces slain and scalped. One branch of the trail took a general direction northwest toward Sandusky; the other, which was followed, was southwesterly in direction.

On Saturday, the 13th of October, the Tuscarawas was reached, in Lawrence Township. Col. Bouquet's journal for that day reads as follows: "Crossed Nenenchelus [Nimishillen] Creek, about fifty feet wide, a little above where it empties itself into a branch [Sandy Creek] of the Muskingum [Tuscarawas]. The crossing place was near Sandyville. A little further, came to another small stream, which was crossed about fifty perches above where it empties into the said Muskingum [in Pike Township, Stark County]. Here a high ridge on the right and a creek close on the left forms a narrow defile about seventy perches long. Passing over a very rich bottom, came to the main branch of the Muskingum, about seventy yards wide, with a good ford a little below, and a little above is *Tuscarawas*, a place exceedingly beautiful in situation, the lands rich on both sides of the river, the country on the northwest side being an entire plain, upward of five miles in circumference [about Bolivar], and, from the ruined houses here appearing, the Indians, who inhabited the place, and are now with the Delawares, are supposed to be about one hundred and fifty warriors." The next day, Sunday, the army remained in camp, and the men and cattle received a day of rest from the wearisome march. During the day, two messengers who had been dispatched with letters, returned, and reported that within a few miles of this place they had been made prisoners by the Delawares, and carried to one of their towns sixteen

miles distant, where they were kept until the savages, knowing of the arrival of the army here, set them at liberty, ordering them to acquaint Col. Bouquet that the head men of the Delawares and Shawnees were coming as soon as possible to treat for peace with him.

On Monday, the 15th, the army moved two miles and forty perches farther down the Tuscarawas to Camp No. 13, situated on a high bank, with the river, which was 300 feet in width, directly at the foot of it. A fine level country stretched away to some distance from the banks of the river, covered with a growth of majestic forest trees, free from underwood and affording an abundance of food for the cattle. Here the army remained in camp about a week. On Tuesday, "six Indians came to inform the Colonel that all their chiefs had assembled about eight miles from the camp, and were ready to treat with him of peace, which they were earnestly desirous of obtaining. He returned for answer that he would meet them next day in a bower at some distance from camp. In the meantime he ordered a small stockaded fort to be built to hold provisions for the troops on their return, and to lighten their convoy, as several large bodies of Indians were within a few miles of the camp, whose former instances of treachery—although they now declared they came for peace—made it prudent to trust nothing to their intentions."

This bower in which the congress was held was probably located in or near the edge of Dover plains. Camp No. 12 was near the site of Bolivar, and Camp 13 more than two miles below it. The bower was some distance from it. The important results obtained by the conference held here, effecting the restoration of all white prisoners held by the Delawares and other tribes of Ohio, makes the event one of marked prominence in Indian history.

"Wednesday, October 17, 1764, the Colonel, with most of the regular troops, Virginia volunteers and Light-horse, marched from the camp to the bower erected for the congress, and soon after the troops were stationed so as to appear to the best advantage. The Indians arrived and were conducted to the bower. Being seated, they began in a short time to smoke their pipes—the calumet—agreeably to their custom. This ceremony over, they laid down their pipes and opened their pouches, wherein were their strings and belts of wampum." The Indians present were Kiyashuta, chief of the Senacas, accompanied by fifteen warriors; Custologa, chief of the Wolf tribe, and Beaver, chief of the Turkey tribe of Delawares, accompanied by twenty warriors; Keissinautchtha, a chief of the Shawanees, with six warriors. Keyashuta, Turtle Heart, Custaloga and Beaver were the chief speakers. They made long addresses, profuse in expressions of friendship, laying the whole blame of the war on the young men, whom they said they could not control, and on the nations living to the westward of them, and suing for peace in the most abject manner. Bouquet, not wishing to appear eager to arrive at a settlement, replied that he would give his answer the next day, and the council broke up. The next day, however, a drenching rain descended and a meeting was not held until the 20th. Col. Bouquet's answer was long, bold and severe, but conciliatory. He offered peace on one condition only, that the Indians

should give up within twelve days, at Wakatomika, an Indian village a short distance below the mouth of the Tuscarawas, all their prisoners without exception, Englishmen and Frenchmen, women and children, whether adopted or not, as well as all negroes, furnishing at the same time, clothing, provisions and horses sufficient for their journey to Fort Pitt.

The Delawares at the close of their speeches on the 17th, had delivered eighteen white prisoners and eighty-three small sticks, expressing the number of captives yet to be delivered. The Shawanees deputy in the absence of the chiefs of that tribe, sullenly assented to the terms prescribed. Kiyashuta exhorted the several tribes to comply faithfully with the engagements that they might wipe away the reproach of their former breach of faith, and convince the English that they could speak the truth, adding that he would conduct the army to the place appointed for receiving the prisoners.

Believing that the presence of his army was the best security for a compliance with his requisitions, and determined to enforce his demands without delay, Col. Bouquet set out on his march still further into the enemy's country. On Monday, October 22, he left Camp 13. He had been informed that several marauding bands of savages were lying along the river valley, and would probably ambuscade him if he marched down the river valley past Three Legs Town, at the mouth of Stillwater and Newcomerstown. In consequence he proceeded, attended by the Indian deputations, by a shorter though more laborious route. The first day's march, says Mitchener in his Ohio annals, was in a southwest direction from near the site of Fort Laurens to Margret's Creek, now Sugar Creek, about fifty feet wide, which was crossed in the vicinity of the mouth of what is known as Broad Run, about a mile south of the village of Strasburg, thence up the valley of the latter stream to the place of encampment, which was in the vicinity of the present village of Winfield, in the northwestern part of Dover Township. The distance traveled was nine miles.

On Tuesday, the 23d, the army marched sixteen miles to Camp No. 15, and halted there one day. This march carried the army into Coshocton County. The route, continues our former authority, was up the Broad Run Valley to the head of that stream, where a dividing ridge was crossed in Section 4, Range 3, in Sugar Creek Township, bringing the army again into the Sugar Creek Valley; thence south along the east side of Sugar Creek, through Auburn and Bucks Townships, passing near to the present site of Rogersville. In the southwestern part of Bucks Township, crossed Sugar Creek; thence over the dividing ridge between the waters of that stream and White Eyes Creek; thence down the valley of White Eyes Creek to a point south of the village of Chili, where Camp 15 was located.

Another day's march brought the army to near the site of Coshocton. This place was fixed upon instead of Wakatomika for receiving prisoners, inasmuch as it was more centrally located in the enemy's country. A strong stockade was erected, and suitable buildings for storehouses, for the accommodation of prisoners, etc. In the space of two weeks, 206 prisoners were re-

ceived in camp, most of them women and children. To recount the scenes of intense excitement that were witnessed here during this time, the expectation and the bitterness of disappointment, or the joy of meeting long-lost friends and relatives, does not come within the province of this volume. Many of the prisoners had become accustomed and attached to the wild and roving life of the red men, and were loath to leave it. The joy of others was unbounded. On the 18th of November, the army broke up its cantonment, retraced its steps, and in ten days reached Fort Pitt. But one man was killed on the expedition; he was shot and scalped by a hostile Indian, when separated from camp, near Coshocton. For his success, Col. Bouquet received a Brigadier General's commission. He died soon after, of fever, at Pensacola.

FORT LAURENS.

While the American armies were battling for freedom with the English forces in the Eastern States during the Revolutionary struggle, the pioneers on the western borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia were engaged in a fierce and bloody warfare with the hostile Indians, who were instigated in their depredations by British emissaries. England's success with the Indians was so marked that Congress determined to strike an effective blow against the allies. Early in the spring of 1778, preparations were commenced to take the British post at Detroit; 3,000 troops were to be raised for this purpose; 1,500 men were to assemble at Fort Pitt and descend the Ohio at Fort Randolph at the junction of the Big Kenawha River with the Ohio, and there meet 1,500 Virginian troops who were to descend the Big Kenawha. From Fort Randolph the united forces were to strike the Indian towns and capture Detroit. The latter detachment was never levied, probably on account of the urgent need of troops in the East. Gen. Lachlan McIntosh was placed in command of the expedition, and with 500 men he crossed the mountains and reached Fort Pitt in the spring of 1778. Thence he advanced twenty-eight miles below Pittsburgh and erected Fort McIntosh near the mouth of Big Beaver. The summer was spent in this work, in opening roads, etc., and at a council with the Delawares, held at Pittsburgh, consent was obtained to march through their country. On the 4th of November, the General received intelligence that the savages would oppose his progress to Detroit at Sugar Creek, a few miles below Tuscarawas. The design on Detroit had been relinquished by this time, and an attack upon the Wyandots and other Indians at Sandusky contemplated. Gen. McIntosh, early in November, 1778, set out upon the march from Fort McIntosh with 1,000 men. At the end of two weeks, he reached the Tuscarawas, a distance of seventy miles, and was there met only by some friendly Goschachgunk Delawares and Moravian Indians, who informed him that the Chippewas and Ottawas had refused to join the other Indians, and the threatened opposition of the leagued Indians at this point had been abandoned. Soon after a letter reached Gen. McIntosh from Col. Campbell, who had been left in command of Fort McIntosh, with the information that the supplies confidently expected had not yet arrived, and that there was little to expect

that winter. Further penetration into the Indian country was thus rendered impossible, and in preference to returning to the Ohio without having accomplished anything, Gen. McIntosh built Fort Laurens on the Tuscarawas (named in honor of the then President of Congress, Henry Laurens), about a mile south of the present village of Bolivar, and after its completion left a garrison of 150 men under Col. John Gibson, to hold it until the next season, and serve to check Indian expeditions to the frontier, and with the main body of the troops he returned to Fort McIntosh. The garrison was as great as the almost exhausted supplies of the army would permit.

The Indians soon became aware of the existence of Fort Laurens, and invested it, though for a time unseen and unknown to the soldiers. Their first hostile demonstration "was executed with cunning and success," says Col. Stone in his life of Brant. "The horses of the garrison were allowed to forage for themselves upon herbage among the prairie grass in the immediate vicinity of the fort, wearing bells, that they might be the more easily found if straying too far. It happened one morning in January that the horses had all disappeared, but the bells were heard at no great distance. They had been stolen by the Indians and conveyed away. The bells, however, had been taken off and jingled as a decoy, the Indians forming an ambuscade in the tall prairie grass. Sixteen men were sent in pursuit of the horses, and fourteen were killed and two taken prisoners; of these latter, one returned at the end of the war, the other was never heard of." Gen. Benjamin Biggs, a Captain in the fort, being Officer of the Day, had requested leave to go out with the fatigue party which fell into the ambuscade, but fortunately Col. Gibson refused the permission, his duties requiring his presence in the fort.

Rev. Philip Doddridge, in his "Notes," gives perhaps the most satisfactory of several accounts of the siege of Fort Laurens, and, after relating the above surprise and slaughter, continues:

"In the evening of the day of the ambuscade, the whole Indian army, in full war dress and paint, marched in single file through a prairie in view of the fort. Their number as counted from one of the bastions was 847.* They then took up their encampment on an elevated piece of ground at a small distance from the fort, on the opposite side of the river. From this camp they frequently held conversations with the people of our garrison. In these conversations they seemed to deplore the long continuance of the war and hoped for peace, but were much exasperated at the Americans for attempting to penetrate so far into their country. This great body of Indians continued the investment of the fort as long as they could obtain subsistence, which was about six weeks.

"An old Indian of the name of John Thompson, who was with the American army in the fort, frequently went out among the Indians during their stay at their encampment, with the mutual consent of both parties. A short time

* Col. Morgan, Indian agent in 1779, was told by Delaware chiefs that the Indian army investing Fort Laurens in January, 1779, numbered but 180, composed of Wyandots, Shawanees, Mingoes and Munceys, and four (scalawag) Delawares, with John Montour and his brother. De Schweinitz says in his "Life of Zeisburger" that in the beginning of 1779 an army of several hundred Shawanees, Wyandots and Mingoes passed through Lichtenaw on their way to besiege Fort Laurens.

before the Indians left the place, they sent word to Col. Gibson by the Indian that they were desirous of peace, and if he would send them a barrel of flour they would send in their proposals the next day, but, although the Colonel complied with their request, they marched off without fulfilling their engagement.

"The commander, supposing the whole number of Indians had gone off, gave permission to Col. Clark, of the Pennsylvania line, to escort the invalids, to the number of eleven or twelve, to Fort McIntosh. The whole number of this detachment was fifteen. The wary Indians had left a party behind for the purpose of doing mischief. These attacked this party of invalids and their escort about three miles from the fort, and killed the whole of them, with the exception of four, among whom was the Captain, who ran back to the fort. On the same day, a detachment went out from the fort, brought in the dead and buried them with the honors of war in front of the fort gate.

"In three or four days after this disaster, a relief of 700 men, under Gen. McIntosh, arrived at the fort with a supply of provisions, a great part of which was lost by an untoward accident. When the relief had reached within a hundred yards of the fort, the garrison gave them a salute of a general discharge of musketry, at the report of which the pack-horses took fright, broke loose, and scattered the provisions in every direction through the woods, so that the greater part of it could never be recovered.

"Among other transactions which took place about this time was that of gathering up the remains of the fourteen men who had fallen in the ambuscade during the winter, for interment, and which could not be done during the investment of the place by the Indians. They were found mostly devoured by the wolves. The fatigue party dug a pit large enough to contain the remains of all of them, and, after depositing them in the pit, merely covering them with a little earth, with a view to have revenge on the wolves for devouring their companions, they covered the pit with slender sticks, rotten wood and bits of bark, not of sufficient strength to bear the weight of a wolf. On the top of this covering they placed a piece of meat as a bait for the wolves. The next morning seven of them were found in the pit; they were shot, and the pit filled up.

"For about two weeks before the relief arrived, the garrison had been put on the short allowance of half a pound of sour flour and an equal weight of offensive meat for every two days. The greater part of the last week they had nothing to subsist on but such roots as they could find in the woods and prairies, and raw hides. Two men lost their lives by eating wild parsnip roots by mistake. Four more nearly shared the same fate, but were saved by medical aid.

"On the evening of the arrival of the relief, two days' rations were issued to each man in the fort. These rations were intended as their allowance during their march to Fort McIntosh, but many of the men, supposing them to have been back rations, ate up the whole of their allowance before the next morning. In consequence of this imprudence in eating immoderately,

after such extreme starvation from the want of provisions, about forty of the men became faint and sick during the first day's march. On the second day, however, the sufferers were met by a great number of their friends from the settlements to which they belonged, by whom they were amply supplied with provisions."

Another account of the first ambuscade, quoted by Dr. S. P. Hildreth in Silliman's journal, is as follows: "During the cold weather, while the Indians were lying about the fort, although none had been seen for a few days, a party of seventeen men went out for the purpose of carrying in fire-wood, which the army had cut before they left the place, about forty or fifty rods from the fort. Near the bank of the river was an ancient mound, behind which lay a quantity of wood. A party had been out for several preceding mornings and brought in wood, supposing the Indians would not be watching the fort in such cold weather. But on that fatal morning the Indians had concealed themselves behind the mound, and as the soldiers passed round on one side of the mound a party of the Indians came round on the other, and inclosed the wood party so that not one escaped."

Maj. Frederick Varnum succeeded Col. Gibson in command of Fort Laurens, and so remained until the abandonment of the works. Gen. McIntosh was succeeded by Col. Gibson, and he in turn by Col. Brodhead. The supplies left at Fort Laurens did not last long, and the garrison under Maj. Varnum soon experienced the pangs of hunger. Col. Brodhead wrote to Gen. George Morgan, May 22, 1779, that he "had got a small supply of salt meat at Carlisle, and sent it to Fort Laurens, otherwise the fort would have had to be abandoned at once." May 30, following, he wrote "that Moses Killbuck had just come in from Fort Laurens and told him that the garrison was without food, and the men so low from starvation that many could not keep their feet."

In June, 1779, the fort was threatened by about 190 Indians and a few British soldiers, said to be under the leadership of Simon Girty, but the enemy, happily, moved off toward the Ohio without making the attack. Col. Brodhead wrote under date of August 4, 1779, that he had just learned of two soldiers being killed at Fort Laurens. Heckewelder's narrative makes mention of the following loss of a soldier: "A Mr. Sample, Commissary at Fort Laurens, went with a detachment of men to Goshocking [Coshocton] for the purpose of purchasing from the friendly Delawares, their grain and other articles. He pitched his tent opposite the village, leaving one of his men to take care of the camp and horses, and had scarcely crossed he river, which lay between his camp and the town, when the soldier left in charge was killed and scalped by some hostile Delawares, who fled with the horses. The next morning another soldier, returning from the Moravian village of Lichtenau, was fired at from a corn-field adjoining the path, had his arm broken and was pursued almost to the town before he could be relieved." "In the summer of 1779," says Taylor's History of Ohio, "Fort Laurens was threatened with another siege by forty Shawnees, twenty Mingoes and twenty Delawares, but by the interference of

David Rummel

the friendly Delaware chiefs, they were persuaded to abandon the siege without firing a gun. It is worthy of notice that while there were only four Delawares (as distinguished from Munceys) at the attack in January, twenty were present on the last occasion, thus indicating that the influence of Capt. Pipe and the war party of the tribe was on the increase."

Harassed and besieged by Indians, and having few supplies and no means of obtaining more, the garrison was kept in constant straits. The further retention of the fort was inexpedient, if not impossible. It was situated in the midst of the enemy's country, seventy miles distant from the nearest post. The extreme western division of the American army at Fort Pitt had not the "sinews of war" to prosecute a vigorous campaign, or supply the outposts with a sufficient quantity of provisions. The remnant of the garrison left Fort Laurens early in August, 1779, and made its way as rapidly as possible to Fort Pitt, first destroying all unnecessary baggage. The fort was left intact, but was never afterward occupied as a fort. It was seen in 1782 by a young man named Carpenter, in making his escape from the Indians up the Tuscarawas Valley. He had been captured in Washington County, Penn., and taken to one of the Indian camps on the Muskingum.

The fort was located one mile south of Bolivar, on the east bank of the Tuscarawas River, on an alluvial plain elevated about twenty feet above the water of the Tuscarawas. Charles Whittlesey surveyed the fort grounds in January, 1850, and in a letter to Mr. C. H. Mitchener, said: "When I made the accompanying plan of Fort Laurens in January, 1850, that part of the parapet in the cultivated ground was nearly obliterated, but the outline was traceable. The two eastern bastions were very much destroyed by the construction of the Ohio Canal, but the southern curtain, and most of the southwestern bastion, was then quite perfect along the edge of the woods. Here the base of the parapet was seven feet broad, its height four and a half feet, and the depth of the ditch two and one-half feet, with a breadth of eight feet. It was a regularly laid out work, though small, and was probably picketed along the inner edge of the ditch, connecting the earthwork and stockade." It covered about half an acre, and the parapet walls were covered with pickets made of the split halves of the largest trunks of trees. Portions of the earthwork can yet be pointed out.

The site of the ancient Indian town, Tuscarawas, was in close proximity to Fort Laurens, and it was here that Col. Bouquet, in 1764, built a stockade fort. The Indian town had been abandoned shortly before, and Col. Bouquet found more than one hundred lodges or houses still standing.

CHAPTER V.

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH—POST'S FIRST EFFORT IN OHIO—MISSIONS ESTABLISHED ON THE TUSCARAWAS—CARRIED INTO CAPTIVITY—THE MASSACRE AT GNADENHUTTEN—THE WANDERING MORAVIANS—RETURN AND FOUNDING OF GOSHEN—SKETCHES OF THE MISSIONARIES—FIRST CHILD BORN IN OHIO—THE GNADENHUTTEN MONUMENT.

THE history of the labors of the Moravian missionaries among the Delawares of the Tuscarawas Valley possesses far more than the ordinary local value and interest which may be attached to other events that have transpired in the same locality. The evangelization of the native Americans, attempted by many Christian sects, nowhere finds a better example of the bright success which might await it under favorable circumstances, nor of the utter failure which inevitably follows through the certain bad influence of contact with the whites and other demoralizing environments. No religious society has made more untiring, persevering or successful efforts in behalf of the salvation of the red man's soul than the Moravians; and of their many missions, covering a period now of about a century and a half, none have opened with that brilliant prospect of success, and none have met with the overwhelming disaster that marks the history of those which dotted the beautiful valley of the Tuscarawas. A brief account of the Moravian Church is not inappropriate in connection with its greatest missionary work.

In the spring of 1735, a little band of Christians, eleven in number, having endured persecutions at home on account of their religious belief, sought an asylum in the New World. They were natives of Moravia, Germany, and members of the Moravian or United Brethren Church. This society derived its origin from the Greek Church in the ninth century. Bohemia and Moravia at that time were inhabited by the Cheskian Slavonians, ancestors of the present Bohemians and Moravians, and to them the Gospel was preached by two ministers sent from Constantinople, and accepted first in Moravia, then Bohemia. The Popes of Rome exerted every influence to win them to the Catholic Church, and in the year 1080, Gregory VII brought them under his supremacy. But the hearts of the people clung to the customs of their fathers, and John Huss, who attacked the moral corruption of the church, in the early part of the fifteenth century, received their support. After his execution, the Hussite War followed, and for many years Bohemia and Moravia were rent with religious and political factions. In 1457, a few Bohemians, who longed for a revival of pure and undefiled religion, retired to the barony of Lititz, Bohemia, with Bradacius, a godly priest, for the purpose of worshiping in the simplicity of primitive times. The object at this time was not to found a new

church, but to carry out a reformation on articles of concession already made, and form a society within the National Church, pledged to accept the Bible as the only form of faith and practice. The association took the name of the "Brethren and Sisters of the Law of Christ," soon after changed to the *Unitas Fratrum* or "Unity of the Brethren." The society increased and oppressions began. The impossibility of obtaining a sufficiency of regular pastors and the increasing corruption of the National Church, led to the discussion of the propriety of totally separating from it. Determined, however, to leave the decision entirely with God, in 1464 or 1465 they resorted to *the lot*, which decided the question in the affirmative. In 1467, the Brethren met to elect the first ministers, but again not knowing whether this was the time appointed by the Lord, they again had recourse to it, and as a result three ministers were chosen. The ministers were ordained by priests of the Walderises, and a new form of church government was adopted. In spite of persecutions the Brethren increased numerically. Before the advent of Luther, they had about 400 churches in Moravia and Bohemia. In the Smalcaldic war, which ensued soon after his death, between the Catholics and Protestants, the Brethren refused to engage. In 1548, a decree was promulgated in Bohemia, commanding conformity with the Romish Church under penalty of expulsion from the realm. In consequence, a large number of the Brethren emigrated to Prussia, then to Poland, where a branch of the church had been organized. The opposition soon after ceased through the treaty of Augsburg. In 1621, a violent persecution began under Ferdinand, and six years later not a single church of the *Unitas Fratrum* remained in Bohemia or Moravia, and shortly after the Polish branch became extinct. Some fled to England, Saxony and Brandenburg, while many, overcome by the severity of the persecutions, conformed to the Church of Rome. In Moravia, however, many families secretly maintained the old faith, and Bishop John Comenius preserved the episcopacy, with which clergymen were invested from time to time.

In 1722, nearly a century after the destruction of the church, through the exertions of Christian David, a humble mechanic a few descendants of the Moravians wishing to return to the worship of their ancestors, found shelter at Herrnhut, Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. Others joined the colony, and in five years it numbered 300 souls. Count Zinzendorf soon after accepted their religion, and became their advocate and defender against much opposition and persecution. In 1735, he was ordained Bishop, and discharged the duties of that station till his death in 1760. David Nitschmann was the first Bishop; Count Zinzendorf the second. The church, thus renewed, spread over Europe to Great Britain and to North America.

The first small colony to America, in 1735, settled in Georgia. A second colony of twenty persons joined them the next year, and the first Moravian Church in America was organized February 28, 1736. In 1840, this church was brought to a premature end. War had broken out between England and Spain, and the Moravians were called upon to take up arms. This was contrary to the principles of the church, and rather than obey they relinquished the im-

provements they had made, and a greater part of them emigrated to Pennsylvania.

John Wesley arrived at Savannah, Ga., in the same vessel that brought these first Moravians. In his journal he thus described them: "I had long before observed the great seriousness of their behavior. Of their humility they had given a continual proof by performing those servile offices for other passengers, which none of the English would undertake, for which they desired and would receive no pay, saying, "It was good for their proud hearts, and their Savior had done more for them.' And every day had given them occasion of showing a meekness, which no injury could move. If they were pushed, struck or thrown down, they rose again and went away; but no complaint was found in their mouth. There was now an opportunity of trying whether they were delivered from the spirit of fear, as well as from that of pride, anger and revenge. In the midst of the psalm wherewith their service began, a storm arose; the sea broke over up, split the mainsail in pieces, covered the ship, and poured in between the decks as if the great deep had already swallowed us up. A terrible screaming began among the English. The Germans calmly sang on. I asked one of them afterward, 'Was you not afraid?' He answered, 'I thank God, no.' I asked, 'But were not your women and children afraid?' He replied mildly, 'No; our women and children are not afraid to die.'" Of their manners in Georgia, Wesley said: "They were always employed, always cheerful themselves and in good humor with one another." Of one of their meetings he adds: "After several hours spent in conference and prayer, they proceeded to the election and ordination of a bishop. The great simplicity as well as solemnity of the whole almost made me forget the seventeen hundred years between, and imagine myself in one of those assemblies where form and state were not, but Paul, the tent-maker, or Peter, the fisherman, presided yet with the demonstration of the Spirit and of power." This tribute from a cotemporary evangelist reveals the spirit that pervaded the life and prompted the missionary labors of these humble Moravians.

The remnant of the Georgia Moravians reached Philadelphia April 20, 1840. Some had returned to Europe, and others had scattered to different colonies. From Philadelphia, those who remained proceeded with George Whitfield to Northampton County, Penn., where they remain d a short time, then removed ten miles farther south, on the Lehigh River, where Bishop. Nitschmann, who had been commissioned to begin a settlement in Pennsylvania, had just purchased an extensive tract. At Christmas, 1841, on the occasion of Count Zinzendorf's first visit to America, this place received the name of Bethlehem, by which it is still known. It was originally intended as the center for an Indian mission, but other emigrants arriving a church settlement was organized June 25, 1742, on the plan of those established in Germany, with all their appliances of exclusivism. Three other towns near by were organized soon after, and were also made exclusive. For twenty years the Brethren formed a semi-communistic association, chiefly for the sake of meeting the emigration expenses yet unpaid. It was a communism of labor only,

not of goods, and it was left to the free will of each member to adopt or reject. While in force, it defrayed these expenses, gave the colony a sufficient daily support, and maintained the mission among the Indians as well as an extensive itinerancy among the white settlers. A part of the community called Pilgrims traveled over the country and preached the Gospel to the settlers Men, however, were to be merely converted, not gathered within the fold of the church, and this plan greatly impeded church extension. Preaching stations were established in different colonies, and instead of forming church societies of the converts, isolated retreats were founded for the promotion of personal spirituality and the development of a holy brotherhood. This system prevailed until 1843, when the exclusive policy was given up and church-extension adopted.

Mission work among the Indians was inaugurated in Georgia in 1736 by the founding of a school for the children of the Creek nation. A fruitless attempt to spread the Gospel among the Cherokees followed. The first successful enterprise was begun by Christian Henry Raüch among the Mohicans and Wampanoags of Dutchess County, N. Y., in August, 1742. Several Indian churches were established, but in 1744 this work was brought to a close by the Assembly of New York, which forbade the missionaries to preach in the province. This action was taken in consequence of a report that some of the Indian converts had detached themselves from friendly connection with Great Britain. The traders, whose traffic in whisky with the red men was greatly reduced by their conversion, were loud in their denunciation of the missionaries. Many converts of the Six Nations followed the missionaries into Pennsylvania, where several missions were founded.

In 1755, the French and Indian war opened, and further operations of the missionaries were for the time checked. In that year, nearly all the missionaries at Gnadenhutten, Penn., together with their families, were massacred by the savages. In 1763, when Pontiac's war opened, the atrocities of the savages so inflamed the passions of the settlers, that they no longer distinguished between the Christianized Indians and the murderous red men on the war path. A number of the Moravian converts were massacred by the exasperated whites, and about 140 were conveyed to Philadelphia for safe keeping. They were followed by a large body of men, bent on their destruction, but the authorities of the State furnished them protection during this Paxton insurrection. More than one-third of the coverts died at Philadelphia. The remnant, after peace had been concluded, founded Friedenshutten in 1765, in Bradford County, Penn.

The church relinquished the idea of converting the Six Nations, and devoted itself to the salvation of the Delawares. Several successful missions were founded among the members of this nation in Western Pennsylvania. Glickhican, a Delaware Chief, residing in what is now Butler County, Penn., became first the friend of the Moravians and afterward a convert to Christianity. He was baptized by the name of Isaac, and was prominent in the history of the Ohio missions.

POST'S UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A MISSION.

The first effort to establish a mission among the Indians in Ohio was made by Rev. Christian Frederick Post. He was born in Conitz, Polish Prussia, emigrated to America in 1742, and the next year entered upon the labors of a Moravian missionary. He acquired a good command of the Mohawk language, and while engaged in work among that nation in 1745 was arrested, together with Rev. David Zeisberger, for supposed sympathy with the French, and imprisoned in Albany and afterward in New York. After enduring many weeks' confinement, they were examined, acquitted and discharged. Rev. Post then joined a mission in Connecticut, remaining until 1749, when he paid a brief visit to Europe. On his return, he carried on the missionary work as an independent laborer among the Indians of Wyoming, but at the breaking-out of the Indian war in 1754, he returned to Bethlehem. He was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania embassador to the Delawares, Shawanees and Mingoes who lived on the Ohio, and were at that time allied with the French against the English. In July, 1758, he set out on his expedition, and was so successful in his negotiations that the Indians refused to join the French in attacking General Forbes on his march against Fort Du Quesne. He started on a second expedition of the same nature in October, 1758, returning the following January. Post had married an Indian Christian woman, named Rachel, of the Wampanoag tribe, who died in 1747. His second marriage, which occurred in 1749, was with Agnes, a Delaware Moravian; she died in 1751. His third wife was a white woman. His matrimonial alliances with the Indian race were distasteful to the Moravian authorities, and in consequence he failed in securing their full co-operation. He remained a Moravian, was in full communion with the congregation, and had received full permission from Count Zinzendorf to preach the Gospel wherever he pleased among the Indians.

His previous expeditions to the Ohio had aquainted him somewhat with this region, and he determined to plant the Gospel in the great West, far removed from white settlements. Accordingly, in 1761 he journeyed to the Muskingum, visited the capital of the Delawares at Tuscarawas (now Bolivar), and obtained from the tribe permission to settle among them for the purpose of instructing the natives in the Christian doctrine. On the spot designated by the Indians, he built a cabin; then returned to Bethlehem to secure an associate who might teach the Indian youth to read and write, and assist him in preaching the Gospel. The cabin erected stood in what is now Bethlehem Township, Stark County, just across the Tuscarawas County line. The adjacent Indian town, however, was on Tuscarawas County soil, and the history of the attempt to plant Christianity at this village is a proper subject of notice.

At Bethlehem, Post secured as his companion John Heckewelder, then serving his apprenticeship to a cooper. Heckewelder was not yet nineteen years of age, and was afterward intimately connected with the missions in Tuscarawas County. In the spring of 1762, the journey to the distant wilderness was commenced on horseback. At Fort Pitt, Post had expected to make

arrangements for a supply of flour to be brought to his new home by traveling traders, but to their great disappointment, the magazine had been overflowed by a tremendous inundation, and no flour was to be had. Neither could any be procured from the surrounding country, as there were no farms within hundreds of miles. The journey was performed through floods, and Tuscarawas was reached April 11, after a pilgrimage of thirty-three days. The two missionaries entered their cabin singing a hymn.

Heckewelder has preserved a full description of this expedition, and from it this account is taken. The cabin in which they lived stood on the east side of the river about four rods from it. A mile down the stream lived a trader, Thomas Calhoun, "a moral and religious man." Farther south was Tuscarawas, consisting of about forty wigwams. A mile still farther down, a few families had settled. The Indians were suspicious of Post's intentions, and when they observed him marking out three acres for a corn-field and beginning to cut down the trees, they sent word for him to desist and to appear before the council the next day. On his appearance, they expressed their fears of ultimate claims to their lands by the whites by this method, to which Post replied that he did not wish to become a burden to them, and only desired the use of land enough to raise provisions for his and his companion's sustenance. The Indians then allowed him a garden lot fifty steps square.

The situation of these pioneer missionaries was embarrassing. They had failed in securing flour, and in consequence of a famine, no corn was to be obtained from the Indians. Potatoes also were very scarce, and they were forced to depend upon the scanty vegetation of the forest, and the gun and fishing hook. Ducks and geese were almost inaccessible from lack of a canoe; pheasants and squirrels were almost worthless in summer. Larger game was rapidly shot down by the more expert Indians, whom hunger rendered still more active. Fish were obtained in abundance, but they soon became distasteful and even loathsome, from the manner in which they were compelled to prepare them. They lived mostly on nettles, which grew abundantly in the bottoms, and of which they often made two meals a day. A few vegetables and greens were also made use of, and they had brought with them some tea and chocolate, which they drank without milk or sugar. This kind of diet weakened them from day to day and made the labor of clearing the garden patch more exhaustive to them.

Heckewelder says: "One day some chiefs came to request my assistance for a few days in making a fence round their land. I gladly accepted the invitation, being desirous of doing anything to secure their good will, and I did my best to be of service to them. At the same time, I was enabled to restore my health and strength; for as long as I stayed with them, I could eat enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Thus I found myself suddenly transferred as it were to a land of plenty, and where I had opportunities to cultivate the acquaintance of the Indian youth, and to secure the favor of the tribe by my industry. During my stay with them, I received the name of "Piselatulpe," turtle, by which I am still known among the Delawares."

Late in the summer, an Indian conference was to be held at Lancaster, and Post had promised the Governor of Pennsylvania that he would attend and bring with him as many of the Western Delawares as possible, "but above all King Beaver and the great war chief Shingash." The latter was the greatest Delaware warrior of that time. His person was small, but in point of activity and courage, he was said never to have been exceeded by any one King Beaver and other chiefs accompanied Post, but Shingash refused, believing the English only wanted to murder him for the damage he had done them in the late war. Scarcely six weeks after they had departed, it became known that the French had once more persuaded the Indian nations to take up arms against the English, and it was said a treaty with the English by those who had gone to the conference at Lancaster would have no effect, and that Post would not be permitted to return to the Tuscarawas.

It had been arranged at Bethlehem by the Elders of the Congregation that if Post proceeded to Lancaster, Heckewelder should accompany him to Pennsylvania, but the brave youth was unwilling to abandon the enterprise and remained in his lonely cabin. With the assistance of Post and one of Calhoun's men, a canoe had been made for the purpose of bringing down cedar wood with which to make tubs and other articles for the Indians, and also for the purposes of hunting. By means of the canoe, Heckewelder shot an abundance of wild ducks, but by the carelessness or dishonesty of the Indian boys, who often borrowed the canoe to spear fish or to pursue deer on the river by torch-light, it was lost before many days. He was then left in great distress for food. The nettles had become too large and hard, and the vegetables in his garden were stolen by passing traders. To assist him in passing the time, Post had left a number of old sermons and religious books, at the same time cautioning Heckewelder never to read or write in the presence of the Indians, and also to conceal the books from their sight, as the Indians were very suspicious and would believe it concerned them or their land. The youth kept the books in the garret, from a window of which he could see any one approaching. There he whiled away many an hour.

In a short time, the wife of the chief Shingash died, which was announced by the most dismal howlings of the women of the town. Heckewelder, Calhoun and four Indians carried her to the grave. The body was covered with ornaments, painted with vermilion, and placed in a coffin, at the head of which a hole had been made, that the soul might go in and out. On arriving at the grave, the deceased was entreated to come out of the coffin and stay with the living. The coffin was then lowered, the grave filled up, and a red pole driven in at its head. A great feast was then made, and presents distributed around, Calhoun and Heckewelder each receiving a black silk handkerchief and a pair of leggins. For three weeks, a kettle of provisions was carried out every evening to the grave to feed the departed spirit on its way to the new country. Mr. Calhoun invited Heckewelder to come and stay with him, which he finally did on account of sickness.

When Heckewelder wished to visit Mr. Calhoun, he had to wade through

the river, in consequence of which he was soon attacked by fever and ague. His strength was exhausted and his sufferings great. Alone, sick and almost famished, in returning from Calhoun's, he was often obliged to lie down in the path till the paroxysm of fever was over. The trader, a man of open heart and hand, invited him to remain at the store, but Heckewelder had promised Post to remain at the cabin, as otherwise the Indians would have stolen everything. At last his strength failed so that he dared not venture upon fording the river, and he was obliged to remain at home. While in this miserable condition, an Indian acquaintance visited him and agreed to make him a little bark canoe for a knife. In his reduced condition Heckewelder used it, when finished, to visit Mr. Calhoun and the Indians of the village in order to procure some food.

It soon became evident that this missionary effort would be a complete failure. The Indians were induced to believe that the sole object of the visit of Post and Heckewelder was to deliver the Indian country into the hands of the white people. Post was forbidden to return; war with the English colonies was imminent, and Heckewelder was twice warned by friendly Indians to leave their country. He wrote this state of affairs too Post and received answer to return as speedily as possible. It was some time before the young missionary could do this. He was too weak to walk, his horse had been stolen or was lost, and Mr. Calhoun's pack-horse drivers, who had intended to set out for Pittsburgh with furs, were all laid up with the fever. Every time Heckewelder visited Tuscarawas, he saw strangers, who scrutinized him closely. One afternoon one of Calhoun's men called to him from the opposite bank of the river, requesting him to lock his cabin door and cross the river immediately as Mr. Calhoun wished to speak to him on business of great importance. "Having wrapped up a few articles of dress in my blanket," says Heckewelder in his journal, "I paddled across." "As soon as I arrived at Mr. C.'s, he told me privately that an Indian woman, who frequently came to his store, and who made spirits, which he kept for sale, had asked him that day whether the white men who lived above, on the other side of the river, was his friend, and that on answering in the affirmative, she had said: 'Take him away; don't let him remain one night longer in his cabin; he is in danger there.' The next morning I wished to return to see whether anything had taken place at the cabin, and, if possible, to fetch a few necessary articles which had been left behind in the hurry of my departure. Mr. Calhoun, however, would not let me go, but sent two of his strongest men to see how things stood. One of them, James Smith, was a man of such uncommon strength, that the Indians considered him a Manitou, and would hardly be anxious to engage him personally. They reported that the house had been broken open during the night, and that, judging from appearances there, two persons had been in. There were signs of a late fire on the hearth, and they had evidently been waiting for me. Of course my return was out of the question; any attempt would have been actual foolhardiness. I never saw my lonely cabin again, remaining under the hospitable roof of the trader. Meanwhile, as I afterward heard, emissaries of the Senacas and Northern Indians were busily en-

gaged in exciting the Delawares to take up the hatchet against the English, and soon after my departure war broke out. At Mr. Calhoun's I experienced nothing but the most true-hearted friendship; and under his kind treatment I recovered from the fever."

About this time, the chiefs, who had accompanied Post to Lancaster, returned, their friendship for the English, from some reason, considerably cooled. King Beaver, however, remained favorably disposed, and advised Heckewelder to hasten his departure. Calhoun's men were now restored to health; this trader lent the youthful missionary a young horse, and with the drivers he set out for Pittsburgh. On the third day, they met Post returning in company with an Indian agent, Capt. Alexander McKee, who was going to the Delaware villages to receive Indian captives which the chiefs at the late treaty had promised should be restored. They were in ignorance of the real state of affairs, but insisted on proceeding, not regarding the danger as imminent. In this they were soon undeceived. The agent, however, was protected by the friendship of the chiefs, but returned without the promised prisoners. Post, whom the Indians suspected of secret designs against them, as they were at a loss to explain his missionary movements, had to fly for his life, and was conducted to a place of safety through a secret forest path by one of his former fellow-travelers to Lancaster. His diplomatic services in seeking to procure a treaty with the Indians doubtless increased their suspicions and caused them to view with greater mistrust his asserted religious object in their behalf.

Thus closed the first attempt to introduce the Bible among the red men on the Tuscarawas. Had the time been more opportune, and not on the verge of a fierce, relentless border war, the result might have been different. Heckewelder, on his homeward journey, was again attacked by fever, and was joyfully received by his brethren at Bethlehem after an absence of nine months, but so worn down by fatigue and disease as to be scarcely recognized. Thomas Calhoun, the trader on the Tuscarawas, would have left the Delaware country with Heckewelder, but property of great amount had been intrusted to him, and he felt bound to guard it as long as possible. The Indians soon after ordered him to leave the country, as they were unable to protect him any longer. With his brother and their servants, Calhoun finally set out for Pittsburgh, but they were attacked on the way at the Beaver River by a band of savages, and all killed, save two. Mr. Calhoun escaped by outstripping his pursuers in the race, and James Smith by strangling his antagonist.

Of the after life of Rev. Post, little is known. After his return from Ohio, he proceeded to the Bay of Honduras to establish a missionary settlement among the Mosquito Indians, represented to be of a peaceable and friendly disposition. His connection with the Moravians seems to have been dropped about this time, for there is no record of his subsequent life. He is said to have died and been buried at Germantown, Penn. De Schweinitz says that while Post was a good and zealous man, he was unstable and erratic; wandered from the wilds of Ohio to the lagoons of Central America, accomplishing nothing; and finally withdrew altogether from missionary work.

MISSIONS FOUNDED ON THE TUSCARAWAS.

The success of the missions among the Delawares in Western Pennsylvania was soon heralded among the neighboring tribes, and though viewed with disfavor, as any departure from the ancient customs would, the exemplary conduct of the converts gained for them, for the time, the respect of of their savage brothers, while the superstitious were inclined to attach a supernatural or magic power to their religion. In the spring of 1770, at a new Moravian village called Friedensstadt, on the Beaver River in Pennsylvania, a wampum belt was brought from the great council at Gekelemukpechunk (now Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County), with notice that, inasmuch as an epidemic had recently carried off many of the Delawares, and believed to have been brought on by the power of witchcraft, some of the counselors were of opinion that by embracing Christianity the contagion would ceace; it was therefore resolved that the remedy should be resorted to, and that whoever should oppose the preaching of the Gospel among them ought to be regarded as an enemy of the nation. An urgent request was sent to several of the Pennsylvania missions to remove to the valley of the Tuscarawas, where they might have their choice of lands and dwell in peace and safety.

David Zeisberger, one of the missionaries, was impressed with the idea of removing the missions to this fruitful valley in Ohio. In March, 1771, escorted by several Christian Indians, all mounted, he visited the Delaware capital, Gekelemukpechunk. The town lay amidst a clearing, nearly a mile square, just east of the present Newcomerstown, and consisted of about one hundred houses, mostly built of logs. Zeisberger was the guest of Netawotwes, the chief of the nation, who dwelt in a spacious cabin, with shingle roof, board floors, staircase and stone chimney. In this building, at noon of the 14th of March, 1771, a throng of Indians, together with nearly a dozen white men, gathered to listen to the first Moravian sermon delivered in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio. His subject was the corruptness of human nature and the efficacy of Christ's atonement; and he exposed the absurdity of the doctrine then urged by Indian preachers, that sin must be purged out of this body by vomiting. After remaining a few days, the missionary returned to Friedensstadt. Scarcely had he left when an Indian preacher denounced him as a notorious deceiver, and threatened the most terrible judgment of the great spirit if the people gave the Moravians further countenance. The preacher enlisted a strong party in his views, and Glickhican, a converted Delaware chief, who arrived at the capital a few weeks later, had great difficulty in counteracting its influence.

Zeisberger presented to the Indian converts in Pennsylvania the offer of the Delawares in the Tuscarawas Valley, and urged its acceptance. At a conference of the church authorities, his plans were adopted, and it was resolved to transfer the three missions—two on the Susquehanna and one on the Beaver river—to the wilds of Ohio. The Susquehanna mission unanimously resolved to emigrate, and, in the spring of 1772, Zeisberger, accompanied by several converts, proceeded to Geckelemukpechunk, and notified Netawotwes of the

coming of the Indians. While on the way, about two miles below the present New Philadelphia, on the morning of March 16, he discovered a large spring, in the midst of the richest bottom lands, above which lay a plateau, offering an excellent site for a town. Netawotwes granted, for the use of the Christians, the Tuscarawas Valley, extending from the mouth of Stillwater Creek to Tuscarawas (Bolivar).

Returning, he set out from Pennsylvania, April 14, with five Indian families, numbering twenty-eight persons, and reached the above-mentioned spring at noon May 3. The next morning he commenced work, clearing land, planting it and erecting temporary cabins. The spot was a beautiful location for a town. On both sides of the river, says De Schweinitz, were bottom lands, interspersed with small lakes, reaching, on the west bank, to the foot of a precipitous bluff; on the eastern, to a declivity not quite so high. Near the base of the latter, the spring gushed in a copious stream from beneath the roots of a cluster of lindens and elms, and fed a lake nearly a mile long, united by an outlet with the Tuscarawas. Both lake and outlet were navigable so that canoes could be paddled from the river to the very foot of the declivity. While Zeisberger and his assistants were at work here, the place was visited by many Delawares. The mission house was completed June 9. The town was situated about two miles southeast of New Philadelphia, and the road from that town to Gnadenhutten passes over its site. The "beautiful spring" is now dried up, and the lake a marsh, choked with water lilies.

The main body of the Susquehanna converts from the two missions, 204 in number (Heckewelder gives the number 241, including the missionaries and their families), arrived at their new Ohio home August 23, 1773. Revs. John Heckewelder and John Ettwein accompanied them, but the latter returned at once to Pennsylvania.

A conference of the missionaries and native assistants appointed an embassy to proceed to Gekelemukpechunk; it was gladly received by Netawotwes, who ceded to the mission a further grant, extending from the mouth of Stillwater Creek southward to within two miles of Gekelemukpechunk. At this first conference, the station was called Schonbrunn, or "Beautiful Spring."

At another conference, held soon after, the rules of the congregation, as prepared by the missionaries, Revs. Zeisberger, Heckewelder and Ettwein, and approved by the assistants, were read to the whole congregation and by them accepted. These rules compose the first act of Ohio legislation, a civil and religious obligation voluntarily assumed by the converted children of the forest. They read as follows:

1. We will know no other god, nor worship any other but Him who has created us, and redeemed us with His most precious blood.

2. We will rest from all labors on Sundays, and attend the usual meetings on that day for divine service.

3. We will honor father and mother, and support them in age and distress.

4. No one shall be permitted to dwell with us without the consent of our teachers.

5. No thieves, murderers, drunkards, adulterers and whoremongers shall be suffered among us.

6. No one that attendeth dances, sacrifices or heathenish festivals can live among us.

7. No one using *Tschappish* (or witchcraft) in hunting shall be suffered among us.

8. We will renounce all juggles, lies and deceits of Satan.

9. We will be obedient to our teachers and to the helpers (national assistants) who are appointed to see that good order be kept, both in and out of the town.

10. We will not be idle and lazy; nor tell lies of one another; nor strike each other. We will live peaceably together.

11. Whosoever does any harm to another's cattle, goods or effects, shall pay the damage.

12. A man shall have only one wife; love her and provide for her and the children. Likewise a woman shall have but one husband, and be obedient unto him; she shall also take care of the children, and be cleanly in all things.

13. We will not permit any rum, or spirituous liquors, to be brought into our towns. If strangers or traders happen to bring any, the helpers (national assistants) are to take it into their possession, and take care not to deliver it to them until they set off again.

14. None of the inhabitants shall run in debt with traders, nor receive goods on commission for traders, without the consent of the national assistants.

15. No one is to go on a journey or long hunt without informing the minister or stewards of it.

16. Young people are not to marry without the consent of their parents, and taking their advice.

17. If the stewards or helpers apply to the inhabitants for assistance, in doing work for the benefit of the place, such as building meeting and school houses, clearing and fencing lands, etc., they are to be obeyed.

18. All necessary contributions for the public ought cheerfully to be attended to.

The above rules were made and adopted at a time when there was a profound peace; when, however, six years afterward, during the Revolutionary war, individuals of the Delaware nation took up the hatchet to join in the conflict, the national assistants proposed and insisted on having the following additional rules added, namely:

19. No man inclining to go to war—which is the shedding of blood—can remain among us.

20. Whosoever purchases goods or articles of warriors, *knowing* at the time that such have been stolen or plundered, must leave us. We look upon this as giving encouragement to murder and theft.

No person was allowed to live in the society without first having promised to conform to the foregoing rules. When any person violated the rules, he or

she was first admonished, and in case that proved ineffectual, the offender was expelled. Other rules were adopted for daily meetings, for government of schools, for attention to visitors, and for rendering assistance to the sick, needy and distressed, so that the poorest person in the society was dressed and as well provided for as the most wealthy.

Schonbrunn was situated on the east side of the river, and had two streets laid out in the form of a T. At the middle of the transverse street, and opposite the main street, which ran east and west, stood the church. Adjoining it on the right hand was Zeisberger's house; on the left hand the missionary Youngman's. On either side of these were the houses of the native assistants. The chapel was of squared timber, 36x40 feet, shingle roofed, with cupola and bell. It was dedicated September 19, 1772. A schoolhouse stood at the northwest corner of the main street. The streets were broad and cleanly kept, and the village was enclosed with fences to exclude cattle. Before a year closed, it contained more than sixty houses, built of squared timber, besides a number of huts and lodges.

A native assistant, Joshua, arrived at Schonbrunn with a party of Mohicans from the mission on Beaver River, Penn., September 18, 1772, and on the 24th laid out a village called Upper Town, on the west side of the river about four miles above Schonbrunn, near the site of Canal Dover. Netawotwes, however, insisted that the new village should be located nearer the Delaware capital, and accordingly Upper Town was abandoned, and October 9 Joshua began to build Gnadenhutten (Tents of Grace), at the inclosed lot of ground in the southeastern part of present Gnadenhutten, Clay Township. It received its name from a former mission on the Lehigh, in Pennsylvania. The first service was held here October 17 by Zeisberger, who was Superintendent of all the missions. In April, 1773, the last remaining mission in Pennsylvania (Friedensstadt), on the Beaver, and its members were transferred to Schonbrunn and Gnadenhutten, in two parties, one by land, the other, in charge of Heckewelder, in twenty-two canoes, loaded with baggage, Indian corn, etc., down Big Beaver, then down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum, thence up that river nearly two hundred miles to Schonbrunn. In August, 1773, another missionary, John Jacob Schmick, and his wife, arrived. There were now at Schonbrunn, Zeisberger, Heckewelder, and Youngman and his wife; and at Gnadenhutten, Schmick and John Roth, and their wives. Rev. John Roth had reached Gnadenhutten from the Beaver Mission, with his wife and child, April 24, 1773.

The missions prospered. Many Indians visited the villages and were astonished to see so many of their brothers living happily together, engaged in tilling the soil. To all who came, the Gospel was preached, and many joined the congregation, among the number a celebrated chief (Echpalawahund), whose defection from Gekelemukpechunk, and determination to live thenceforth among the Christians, created much confusion among the Delawares, and a party arose among them demanding that the missionaries be banished from the country, as disturbers of the peace and hostile to their

customs and sacrifices; but more tolerant opinions prevailed. Zeisberger labored among surrounding tribes with fair success, and added constantly to the numerical strength of the missions.

Dunmore's war, in 1774, produced annoyance and trouble at Schonbrunn and Gnadenhutten. When the news arrived that Dunmore's command was marching to the Muskingum against the Shawnees and Mingoes, and that these warlike tribes were congregating to the west of the missions; apprehensions of danger were felt, and Roth with his family returned to Bethlehem by the advice of Zeisberger. The other missionaries resolved to remain. In the meantime, false rumors arrived that the Americans intended to destroy the Delawares as well. Through the influence of White Eyes, the greatest Delaware war-chief, the nation had declared for peace. The young braves, notwithstanding, were anxious for war. They gave credence to rumors of approaching disaster, and became inimical to the missions. The Shawnees taunted them of being Christians. The hot-headed braves returned a reply that they were not and would never become Christians, and that the missionaries had come to their country masked. Young, reckless warriors flocked to Schonbrunn; treated the municipal regulations of that orderly village with contempt, and behaved in a most insolent and insulting manner. White Eyes had gone with Lord Dunmore on his expedition, acting as arbitrator with the Shawanees, and was unremitting in his endeavors to secure peace. On his return, he expressed great indignation at the treatment to which the missionaries had been subjected, and through his influence the Delaware council agreed that the Moravians should have full liberty to preach the Gospel at any place within the limits of their territory, and that the believing Indians and their teachers should thenceforth enjoy the same rights and privileges possessed by the other Indians. The Christian Indians were then given full possession of all that country lying between Tuscarawas (Bolivar) and the great bend below Newcomerstown, a distance of more than thirty miles on the river, and corresponding closely with that part of the river now included in Tuscarawas County. Gekelemukpechunk, or Newcomerstown, was abandoned, to give effect to this grant, and the new Delaware capital established at Goschachgunk (Coshocton).

Under these auspicious circumstances, the year 1775 commenced and proved a season of external repose and internal prosperity to the mission. This rest favored the visits of strangers, who came in such numbers that the chapel at Schonbrunn, with a capacity of about five hundred, was too small to accommodate all. At the close of this year, the number of Christian Indians amounted to 414. All were in the enjoyment of the comforts, almost the luxuries, of civilization, and the lives of the converts were exemplary. The children were zealously taught in the schools, into which Zeisberger had introduced a spelling book published in the Delaware language.

During the first five weeks of the year 1776, there were eighteen baptisms at Schonbrunn, and others at Gnadenhutten. A general revival began among the children, and a project was formed to build a third town. Netawotwes

had asked that it be located near his new capital, Goschachgunk. His request was granted, and April 12, 1776, Lichtenau was founded, on the Muskingum, about two miles below the present Coshocton, in Coshocton County, by the removal there of eight families, in all thirty-five persons. Zeisberger and Heckewelder accompanied them. It progressed rapidly. A grandson of Chief Netawotwes and his family of six children were the first converts.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The troublesome times of the Revolutionary war were now fast approaching, and the tranquillity of the missions was replaced by difficulties and dangers which nothing could avert, and which, before the struggle for independence had ended, involved the peaceful villages in ruin and destruction. Situated so near the center of the Delaware nation, and composed almost entirely of converts from it, whatever affected the one in matters of war or peace necessarily influenced the other. It was doubtless largely the influence of the Moravians and their friends that for three years deterred the Delawares from taking the war-path. This was a period of constant tumult and excitement, and when at last the Delawares impatiently broke from all restraint, and took up arms against the colonies, the missions were left alone, their quiet, orderly demeanor the object of suspicion and hatred from all sides, culminating finally in annihilation.

Netawotwes and the other chiefs favored peace, under the influences wrought upon them by the missions. Netawotwes had become their firm friend through association. White Eyes was unwaveringly the advocate of the Christians, and many other influential and warlike chiefs had been won to the cause of peace by the gentle influence of the Gospel. Guided by these leaders, the Delawares did everything in their power to prevent the surrounding nations from going to war, though not always with success, so subtle and cunning were the British emissaries in instilling passion and hatred in the Indian mind. It has been computed that the Indians of New York, Ohio and the lakes could muster at the beginning of the Revolution ten thousand warriors, and had all these tribes engaged offensively against the colonists at the opening of the struggle, the calamity would have been fearful. While Samuel Kirkland secured the neutrality of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, so that the Iroquois were divided, the labors of the Moravian teachers in the Tuscarawas Valley at this critical period prevented a general combination of the Western Indians until 1780, a date when the French alliance and the increase of population on the southern bank of the Ohio concurred to arrest its most disastrous consequences.

Zeisberger, in his manuscript history of the Indians, says: "If the Delawares had taken part against the Americans in the present war, America would have made terrible experiences; for the neutrality of the Delawares kept all the many nations that are their grandchildren neutral, too, except the Shawnees, who are no longer in close union with their grandfathers." Gen. Richard Butler thus testified to Heckewelder: "Had the chiefs of the

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Delaware nation, together with the Christian Indians, pursued a different course than that which they adopted, all joined the enemy and taken up the hatchet against the American people, it would have cost the United States much blood and treasure to have withstood them and checked their progress, besides weakening our already feeble armies on the seaboard, by draining them of troops for the Western service, and this might have proved fatal to the cause."

War preparations were made on all sides, and a lowering cloud hung over the missions. The missionaries were advised by the Government Agent to take refuge at Pittsburgh, but they chose rather to suffer whatever might befall them than desert a people committed to their care, and who now, they thought, were most in need of advice and consolation. The number of missionaries was increased in November, 1776, by the arrival of William Edwards, an Englishman, who became Zeisberger's associate at Lichtenau. Heckewelder had joined Youngman at Schonbrunn, and Schmick remained alone at Gnadenhutten. All the American traders of respectability quitted the country in 1776. On the 12th of November, this year, the Christian Indians were surprised to see Matthew Elliot, a well-known trader, enter their town on his way to the Shawanese country. He continued his course the next morning, but the same day was captured by six Sandusky Indians, his merchandise confiscated, and his life spared at the intercession of two Moravian Indians who had followed him.

Internal dissensions arose. In the fall of 1776, the Muncey tribe on the Walhonding began to secretly inveigle their countrymen among the converts into a plot both against the Delaware council and the mission. Newallike was the first to apostatize, and he in turn lent his influence to win over others. By the end of the year, a rebellious party existed that defied the authority of Youngman, and was fast relapsing into heathenism. In February, 1777, Newallike openly renounced the church, and betook himself to the Walhonding. The disaffected soon after held a secret conclave, at which they agreed to disown Christianity, forsake Schonbrunn, and join the Wyandots. But gaining strength, they became emboldened, and concocted a scheme to seize the teachers, remove them forcibly to Pittsburgh, and return to the faith and practice of their fathers. The machinations of the Munceys was fostered by jealousies and envy among the missionaries. Zeisberger says: "Schonbrunn was neglected. There was a want of harmony among the missionaries; they were jealous one of the other, and the Indians were left as sheep without a shepherd." Zeisberger had hitherto been kept in ignorance of these troubles, but now his measures were prompt and authoritative. Supported by his colleagues, he announced that the mission must be removed to Lichtenau. The faithful part of the membership assented, and some of the faction repented and joined them; the others refused obedience. Before the settlement could be broken up, and after Zeisberger had returned to Lichtenau, a false report was spread that the Mingoes were on their way to murder the missionaries. Youngman and his wife, accompanied by Richard Conner, a white ranger,

who, with his wife had joined the mission two years previous, fled to Lichtenau; Heckewelder to Gnadenhutten. Thereupon the conspirators took possession of the town. On the return of Zeisberger, order was restored to some extent; a short religious service was held early in the morning of April 19, the chapel was razed to the ground, and the next day the converts left their pleasant town, beautiful spring and fair fields, and sorrowfully took their way to Lichtenau, Schonbrunn remaining in the possession of the Munceys. Heckewelder returned to Bethlehem. Youngman and Schmick also soon after returned to Pennsylvania, leaving Zeisberger and Edwards in sole charge of the two missions.

Thenceforth the efforts of the Wyandots and Shawnees to involve the Delawares at Goshachgunk in the warfare against the colonies were incessant. In July, 1777, an embassy of twenty Wyandots arrived and thrice offered the war-belt, which was as often declined. Early in August, Zeisberger and Edwards were alarmed at the intelligence that 200 warriors, led by Pomoacan, the Half King of Upper Sandusky, were on their way to Lichtenau. After mature deliberation, they resolved to show no signs of fear, but gain their friendship if possible by giving a kind reception. A choice feast was prepared and forwarded by Christian Indians to the Half King and his band at Goshachgunk, where they arrived August 8. The ovation was well received, and in a speech Isaac Glickhican, a converted chief, won their friendship for the two missionaries. The effect of the proceedings, however, was watched with the gravest apprehensions by the friends of the missions, and it was arranged that should the Half King reply in angry tones a messenger should be at once dispatched with all speed to Lichtenau, two miles below, that the Christians might take instant flight by boat. The joy was great that the affair took a favorable turn, and Half King with eighty-two warriors visited Lichtenau, where they were welcomed by Zeisberger and Edwards. The Kalf King then sent messengers to the English Governor at Detroit, and to the chiefs of the Huron country, that he had made a covenant of friendship with the believing Indians and had acknowledged the white brethren to be their fathers and would ever own them as such. It was two weeks before Lichtenau was relieved of the presence of these warriors. After their friendship was obtained, Edwards hastened back to Gnadenhutten and took charge of that forsaken station. Zeisberger remained at Lichtenau, and scarcely a week passed that a war party did not visit him and his station. He was kindly treated by them, but was obliged to furnish them with food. To all the Gospel was proclaimed. Painted braves with nodding plumes often filled the chapel at Lichtenau. Some new converts were obtained, and the majority of the apostate Munceys returned to the flock.

The hospitality which the missionaries were obliged to bestow upon visiting war parties was not without its danger, for it aroused the suspicions of the Americans that they were friendly to the British cause. Nor was the position of the Delawares any better. The colonists had not requested them to take up arms in their behalf, only to remain neutral; but as a neutral nation they could not prevent the visits of war parties from the neighboring tribes, and to

refuse them food, when present, would have been the unpardonable sin in Indian manners and customs. For thus harboring the hostile warriors, the Delawares incurred the hatred of the frontier settlers, whose passions were excited by border outrages. In the early autumn of 1777, the Delawares, alarmed by a false report that an American army was marching against them, deserted their villages and took refuge in the forests. Their fears were allayed, however, by letters from Gens. Hand and Morgan, assuring them of the unwavering friendship of the Americans. In October, 1777, a party of freebooters from the Ohio settlements, in defiance of the commander's endeavors to restrain them, crossed the Ohio with intentions to destroy the peaceable Delaware settlements on the Muskingum. They were met and totally defeated by Half King and his warriors. This affair, occurring so soon after the peace messages, created consternation among the Delawares, and Capt. Pipe's party could scarcely be restrained from taking the war-path. At one time it seemed that the nation would declare for war, but Zeisberger promptly interposed and threatened that the whole body of Christian Indians would leave the country the very day the Delawares took up the hatchet. Alarmed at this, Gelelemend and White Eyes convened the council and neutrality was re-affirmed.

In the spring of 1778, complications increased at the Delaware capital. News was received that the British Governor at Detroit was determined to enforce all the Indians, including the Christians, to turn out and fight the Americans. Soon after, Simon Girty, Matthew Elliot and Alexander McKee, three renegades, deserted the American cause and passed from Fort Pitt down the Muskingum to Goschachgunk, where they were followed by twenty soldier deserters also, who spread terror at the Delaware Indian capital, and at the Moravian mission, Lichtenau, near by. They represented Washington as having been killed, the army dispersed, and the Americans coming West to kill all the Indians. Capt. Pipe called the Delawares to the council house, and in a violent speech urged the Indians to take up the hatchet against the colonies. Even the Indian converts at the mission Lichtenau were aroused, and many clamored for war. Capt. White Eyes replied to Pipe, and pronounced all these stories lies, at the same time asking the Indians to not take the war-path for ten days, and if word did not come in that time showing that these renegades were liars, he would go to war with his nation and be the first to fall. His eloquence stayed the torrent of Indian wrath let loose by Pipe, and all agreed to wait the time asked.

In the meantime, the Moravians at Bethlehem, Penn., having heard nothing from the Tuscarawas missions for six months, dispatched Heckewelder with his servant for information to Fort Pitt, with instructions to proceed to Lichtenau if the journey could be performed with safety. They arrived at Fort Pitt jaded and worn, but learning the reports that had come up from the valley, at once started on horseback through the forests, infested with marauding bands of savages, with peace messages and letters from Gen. Hand, commander at Fort Pitt, to the Delawares, assuring them that all the stories were false, etc. He and John Martin reached Gnadenhutten at midnight of the second day,

and learning there that the ten days would be up on the morrow, again mounted, without rest or sleep, and rode into Goshocking the next morning at 10 o'clock. The Delawares were painted and ready for the war-path. His old friends, and even White Eyes, refused to shake hands with him. Seeing the crisis, he stood up in his saddle, his hair flapping in the wind, and waved the peace letters over his head, telling the Indians that all those stories were lies; that instead of Washington being killed, the American Army had captured Burgoyne's British Army, and that instead of coming West to kill the Indians, the Americans were their true friends, and wanted them not to take any part in the war. White Eyes then spoke, and calmed the Delawares, who put off their war plumes, except Pipe and his Muncey band, and thus was peace restored and Zeisberger and his mission saved for the time from destruction.

In consequence of the disturbances caused by the war, and the refractory spirit of some of the young people, the Gnadenhutten Indians were, in April, 1778, brought to Lichtenau, where the entire body of converts was now concentrated under the care of Zeisberger, Edwards and Heckewelder. Zeisberger regained his influence in the Indian council, and caused a deputation to be sent to Pittsburgh in response to Gen. Hand's dispatches In a letter to the board, written about this time, he said that the three united churches hoped to be able to hold out until the end of the war. If, however, this should prove impossible, he would put himself at their head and lead them to the South country far beyond the reach of danger.

The Delawares having again, in 1778, refused to take up the hatchet at the solicitation of Gov. Hamilton at Detroit, that official "hair buyer" devised an expedition against Goschachgunk and Lichtenau, consisting of Indians and a few British soldiers, with instructions to bring back, without fail, the heads or scalps of White Eyes, Gelelemend and Zeisberger. After the day of marching was fixed, the two Captains who were to command the expedition both died, and the Indians, regarding the event a bad omen, refused to proceed. Hamilton then incited the Wyandots, Mingoes and seceding Munceys to attack the Delawares. They refused, but began to frequent and intrigue at Goschachgunk, and thus won many to the British side. White Eyes had died while on his way with the American army to Fort Laurens, and by his death the greatest friend to the Americans among the Delawares was lost.

The location of the mission at Lichtenau now became very undesirable. Within the last year, the warriors from Sandusky made their principal war-path pass through all the Delaware towns, ending at Lichtenau, and in the event of a pursuit of the Indians, the whites would be led straight into the mission village, and its inhabitants would probably suffer in consequence. Moreover, Goschachgunk, close by, was now almost constantly infested with painted braves who sought to molest their peace-loving neighbors by robberies, drunkenness in their village, and other outrages. The mission had grown large and possessed considerable stock, which could not now find pasture without going a great distance. It was again resolved to divide the mission. Accordingly, April 6, 1779, Edwards, with a part of the converts re-

occupied Gnadenhutten. The houses, buildings and fences were found to be just as they were when the town was evacuated the year before. Heckewelder remained in charge of those who staid at Lichtenau.

Zeisberger, with a third portion of the congregation, mostly those who had come from Schonbrunn, proceeded farther up the Tuscarawas to build a town near the site of Schonbrunn, which had been destroyed in the course of the war. He encamped amid its ruins for eight months, while New Schonbrunn was in process of construction a mile or more farther up the river. The new village was situated on the west bank of the Tuscarawas, about a quarter of a mile south of Lockport, and one and a quarter miles south of New Philadelphia. In constructing the Ohio Canal, a portion of its site was dug away. Zeisberger's colony moved into New Schonbrunn in December, 1779.

Zeisberger became the object of hatred of many savages, who desired the destruction of the missions, and on several occasions narrowly escaped death. He passed much time in visiting the other stations, and in July, 1779, while at Lichtenau, he learned that Girty was on his trail, with orders to either bring him or his scalp to Detroit. His friends sought to detain him, but he resolved to proceed to Schonbrunn. Heckewelder then persuaded him to take a guard of Indians. The horses not being found, he proceeded alone, calling back that the brethren should follow him when ready. A short distance from Lichtenau the trail forked, one branch leading to a salt-lick. Lost in meditation, he took this branch, and did not discover his mistake till he had advanced a considerable distance. Retracing his steps, he reached the forks just as his escort came up. If he had not missed the road, he would have been at the mercy of his enemies. For suddenly at the foot of a small hill Simon Girty and his band stood before them. "That's the man," cried Girty to the Indian Captain, pointing out Zeisberger. "Now do what you have been told to do." But at that instant two athletic young hunters sprang through the bushes, placed themselves in front of Zeisberger, drew their tomahawks, and began deliberately to load their rifles. The Wyandot Captain recognized among Zeisberger's escort the great Glickhican, and, shaking his head, and motioning to his men, he disappeared with them in the forest, Girty following. Not long after this an Indian, noted for his enmity to the Gospel, visited Schonbrunn, and sought an interview with Zeisberger. After the usual salutations of friendship were interchanged, the Indian suddenly drew his tomahawk, and savagely exclaimed, "You are about to see your grandfathers," lifted his arm to strike a fatal blow, when Boaz, a convert, who had been watching him, sprang forward and wrenched the weapon from his grasp.

Heckewelder, too, was several times waylaid by an Indian while passing from one station to another. On one occasion the would-be assassin lay behind a log beside the path, and had leveled his rifle, when discovered and thwarted by Christian Indians; at another time, he had concealed himself in a tree near the path Heckewelder was to pass. The same Indian made an attempt to break into his house and murder him, but was discovered by people without, and prevented from executing his design. Again, in 1781, Heckewelder was near

being shot in his house by a Muncey Indian, while about to repair to the chapel for services. The sexton, an aged Indian named Tobias, who had come to call his teacher, arrived in time to save his life.

As Goschackgunk was constantly becoming more friendly to the cause of England, it was resolved to abandon Lichtenau and build a new town on the Tuscarawas. On the 3d day of March, 1780, the last service was held at Lichtenau. The chapel was then demolished that it might not be applied to heathenish purposes, and the converts proceeded by land and water up the river into what is now Salem Township, Tuscarawas County, and there on the site of an old Delaware village founded the town of Salem. It was situated one and a half miles southwest of Port Washington, on a beautiful plain, just opposite three bold hill-tops, and between the present track of the Pan Handle Railroad and the Tuscarawas River. With the assistance of the other two towns, Gnadenhutten and New Schonbrunn, a chapel, 36x40 feet, was built of hewed timber, and dedicated May 22, 1780.

During all the troubles that had befallen the Christian Indians thus far from the commencement of the war, converts had been constantly added to the missions, and the need of additional laborers was now realized, particularly in instructing the children. In the summer of 1780, the venerable veteran missionary, Adam Grube, left Bethlehem to pay an official visit to the valley, and Rev. Gottlob Senseman and his wife and Miss Sarah Ohneberg accompanied him. Several national assistants or Indian teachers escorted them through the forests, and while on the way three American scouts fired upon the party, fortunately without wounding any one. A bullet however passed through the sleeve of one of the Indians. Grube spent six weeks at the missions. While there, he united in marriage, Rev. John Heckewelder and Miss Ohneberg, doubtless the first wedding of a white couple in the present State of Ohio. Michael Young arrived during the autumn of 1780. Heckewelder remained pastor at Salem; Young became the assistant of Edwards at Gnadenhutten; and Senseman was stationed at New Schonbrunn, while Zeisberger was superintendent of the entire mission.

In the meantime, Capt. Pipe had gained the ascendency at Goshachgunk. Gelelemend and those of his councilors who still sided with the Americans, about thirty in number, retired to the site of the old capital, Gekelemukpechunk. The majority of the Delawares remaining at Goshachgunk, yielded to the persuasions of the British Indians in 1780, and joined them. Capt. Pipe and his party, now bent on war, withdrew to Upper Sandusky. The defection of the Delawares becoming known, Col. Brodhead in the spring of 1781, organized an expedition of about 300 men, and marched rapidly from Wheeling to Goshachgunk, surprising that village, April 19, killing fifteen warriors and capturing twenty. Among the latter were five Christian Indians from Salem. They were released, but on their way home were fired upon by a band of soldiers, and one of their number was wounded. The other prisoners were killed.

On his march to Goshachgunk, Col. Brodhead encamped a few miles be-

low Salem, and while there addressed a note to Heckewelder, requesting a supply of provisions and a visit to his camp. Heckewelder complied and was informed by the Colonel that his troops should not molest the Moravians, "as these Indians had conducted themselves from the commencement of the war in a manner that did them honor." While he was yet speaking, an officer hastily entered, to inform him that a body of militia "were preparing to break off, for the purpose of destroying the Moravian settlements up the river, and he feared they could not be restrained from so doing." Col. Brodhead at once took measures to prevent this outrage, but it was with great difficulty that he, assisted by Col. David Shepherd, of Wheeling, could restrain the men from carrying their murderous design into execution. Col. Brodhead afterward proposed to the missionaries that they and the Christian Indians should accompany him to Pittsburgh, an invitation which was not accepted. Gelelemend and his band, however, were glad to take advantage of a similar offer, and put themselves under the protection of the United States. The entire valley of the Tuscarawas was now without any Indian inhabitants, except in the three mission towns, and these were left without friends between enemies, and with a very uncertain fate before them.

CARRIED INTO CAPTIVITY.

A few days after the departure of Col. Broadhead, two Christian Indians, while looking for strayed horses, about twelve miles below Salem, fell in with a party of eighty Delawares, who took them prisoners, saying they intended them no harm, but did not want their presence in the neighborhood known. They advanced toward Gnadenhutten, and early the next morning surrounded the town and demanded the delivery to them of Gelelemend and other peace chiefs, whom they said they must have, dead or alive. Being informed that the chiefs had already gone to Pittsburgh for safety, they instituted a thorough search and finally became satisfied that they had been told the truth. They then demanded a conference of the principal men of the three towns, and, the National assistants having convened at Gnadenhutten, Pachgantschililas, the head war-chief of the Delawares, addressed them, and sought to induce them to remove to the Miami Country, as a place of safety from the Americans. The Christians replied declining the offer, expressing no fear of the whites. The war-chief then requested that each individual member of the missions be permitted to exercise his own will, either to go or stay. This was granted, and one old Indian, Joseph Pepee, and his wife accepted the offer to remove. The Delawares then visited Salem, where they were generously entertained. The warriors deported themselves decorously, not giving the accustomed yell when approaching the village. When they arrived at the center of the village, opposite the chapel and the residence of Heckewelder, Pachgantschililas ordered a halt, and pronounced a warm eulogy on the believing Indians. He dismissed his warriors to the Sugar Grove where a feast had been prepared for them, while the chief himself, accompanied by two Shawnees and two Delaware war-captains, repaired to the house of Heckewelder, whom he recognized as

having seen at Tuscarawas in 1762, and complimented. He repeated his friendly assurances, and soon after departed with his warriors, first declaring to the inhabitants assembled in the street that "if at any time they should hear it said that Pachgantschililas was an enemy to the believing [Christian] Indians, they should consider such words as lies." Zeisberger had gone to Bethlehem in the spring of 1781, and did not return till after the departure of this war party. Rev. John Youngman and his wife returned with him, and resumed their labors among the Indians of the valley. There were now six missionaries on the Tuscarawas—Zeisberger and Youngman at New Schonbrunn; Senseman and Edwards at Gnadenhutten; Heckewelder and Young at Salem. While they ministered to the spiritual wants of the people, their wives taught the women and children. Peace reigned in the three missions till the storm burst that swept them from the valley. It had been gathering from the commencement of the war.

To the Muncey tribe of Delawares, with Capt. Pipe at his head, the missions were an object of hatred, and several times the lives of the missionaries were attempted by warriors from this tribe. The three renegades, Elliott, McKee and Girty, hated the Moravians with equal intensity, and since their first visit to Gashachgunk, three years before, they were constant in their efforts to accomplish the ruin of the missions. They represented to Col. DePeyster, successor of Hamilton as Governor of Detroit, that the missionaries were partisans and spies of Congress, and that their influence was extremely prejudicial to the British interest. At length that officer was induced to insist upon the removal of the missions farther west, and to arrange for an expedition to effect this result. Through McKee, as agent of Indian affairs, he proposed to the Six Nations, assembled in general council at Niagara, to make an expedition against the Christian villages. Unwilling to do so themselves, the general council sent a message to the Ottawas and Chippewas to this purport: "We herewith make you a present of the Christian Indians on the Muskingum [Tuscarawas] to make broth of," signifying "we wish you to put these people to death." But these two nations, who were related to the Delawares, declined, saying that their grandfather (the Delawares) had done them no injury. The same message was then sent to Half King, chief of the Wyandots or Hurons. He was equally disinclined to assume the task, for he had already avowed himself the friend and champion of the Muskingum mission. He would not accept the message in the form it was sent, but finally suffered himself to be persuaded by Capt. Pipe, Elliott and others to put himself at the head of the expedition, provided Capt. Pipe and his Munceys would act in concert with him. A body of about 300 warriors, consisting of Wyandots, under Half King and Kuhn, Delawares under Pipe and Wingemund, and other nations, with Elliott, whose rank in the British service was Captain, and several attendants, left Sandusky under the British flag. The object of the march was known only to the leaders.

On the 9th, the people of Salem were apprised of the arrival of this formidable host by two runners from the Half King, and on the day following, at 4

o'clock in the afternoon, the expedition reached Salem. Assurances were given by Half King and Elliott that no injury of any kind was designed. Alexander McCormick, the color-bearer of the band, secured a secret interview with Heckewelder, and informed him that the expedition was for the purpose of removing the Indians and either killing or capturing the missionaries, and that Elliott was the instigator and leader of the expedition. McCormick begged him to accede to whatever demands were made as his only hope of safety. This information was at once sent to Zeisberger, at New Schonbrunn. Elliott and others in the meantime acted the hypocrite with consummate skill, and made every protestation of friendship and good feeling. A conference was arranged for at Gnadenhutten, and on the 11th the warriors marched from Salem to that village and encamped to the west of it. For more than a week they passed their time here, eating, drinking and sleeping, while the head men were deliberating on the best manner of carrying their designs into execution. On the 20th, a conference was called for the next day, when Half King delivered the following speech:

"Cousins! Ye believing Indians of Gnadenhutten, Schonbrunn and Salem: I am much concerned on your account, perceiving that you live in a dangerous spot. Two powerful, angry and merciless gods stand ready, opening their jaws wide against each other; you are setting down between both, and thus in danger of being devoured and ground to powder by the teeth of either the one or the other or of both. It is, therefore, not advisable for you to stay here any longer. Consider your young people, your wives and your children, and preserve their lives, for here they must all perish. I therefore take you by the hand, lift you up and place you in or near my dwelling, where you will be safe and dwell in peace. Do not stand looking at your plantations and houses, but arise and follow me. Take also your teachers with you, and worship God in the place to which I shall lead you, as you have been accustomed to do. You shall likewise find provisions, and our father beyond the lake [the Governor of Detroit] will care for you. This is my message, and I am come purposely to deliver it."

He then delivered a string of wampum. The answer returned by the missionaries and Indian assistants of the three settlements was this:

"Uncle, and ye captains of the Delawares and Munceys, our friends and countrymen: Ye Shawnees, our nephews, and all ye other people here assembled: We have heard your words, but have not seen the danger so great that we might not stay here. We keep peace with all men and have nothing to do with the war, nor do we wish or desire anything but to be permitted to enjoy rest and peace. You see yourselves that we cannot rise immediately and go with you, for we are too heavy [have too much immovable property and crops ungathered], and time is required to prepare for it. But we will keep and remember your words and let you, Uncle, know our answer next winter, after the harvest; upon this you may rely."

The Half King and the greater part of the warriors appeared satisfied with this answer. They declared that it would be wrong to compel their cousins to

remove from a favorite spot where they were dwelling in contentment and happiness, especially as they themselves had been treated with so much kindness and hospitality since they arrived. To still further show their disapprobation of the project, some of the warriors drew up and discharged their pieces at the British flag. This was then conveyed to Detroit by McCormick. Capt. Elliott continued to urge Pipe and the Half King to resort to severe measures. He told them that the English Governor at Detroit would be greatly dissatisfied if they returned without the missionaries. Two Moravian Indians, who had been dispatched to Pittsburgh with intelligence of the extremity of the mission, were captured on their return, and Elliott exaggerated their journey into a proof of complicity of the Moravians with the Americans. Nearly another week was spent in fruitless deliberation in the Indian camp, and on the 25th of August, Half King, at a second conference with the Moravians and their assistants, more strenuously urged their consent to removal. The Christians returned a mild but firm reply, that to leave at that time would reduce them to misery. Their large crops were ripening, and to deprive them and their families of these necessaries of life appeared ungenerous. Half King listened to the answer in silence, and it was believed by Heckewelder that had he and Capt. Pipe been at liberty to act according to their inclinations, they would have withdrawn their men.

Elliott, however, busily continued his machinations against the missionaries. He pretended to be apprehensive of an armed force of Americans coming upon them unawares; he induced the rabble in his train to commit outrages by shooting fowls, hogs and even cattle, and he prevailed on the chiefs to seek by stratagem to divide the Christians. Accordingly the most artful of the chiefs visited the most timid of their Christian brothers and impressed them with the belief that, if they remained here longer, they would be murdered. They then gave enchanting descriptions of the Miami country, so that many were ready to take a speedy departure, if the missionaries would but consent. The Moravian ministers thus appeared to be the greatest obstacle. "If you go home without these ministers," said Elliott to his Indian allies, "expect no favor from your English father; if you fail to seize them, I will leave this place and report your faithlessness. Then you will not have a father, but a powerful enemy at Detroit; and, the English and Americans both against you, what awaits your tribes but destruction?" He pretended to make ready for an instant departure, and Half King in alarm promised immediate compliance with his wishes.

Council after council was then held to decide the fate of the missionaries. It was proposed to kill them at once, and a sorcerer, present, was consulted. He opposed the plan as unwise, for the national assistants in that event would immediately take their places. The national assistants, it was then proposed, should be included under the death sentence. The sorcerer contended strongly against this design, and it, too, was abandoned. Finally it was concluded to carry the missionaries and their families prisoners to Detroit. A third conference was called September 2, at which Zeisberger, Senseman, Heckewelder

and Edwards appeared. For the last time Half King demanded an immediate answer whether they would go with him, and received the reply that they must abide by the answer given him at the last conference. A secret conference of the savages was held, extending far into the night, when the proposal of murdering the ministers was again made and rejected, and that of taking them prisoners adopted. The missionaries had been informed the next morning of the result, says Heckewelder, through a trusty person, who had been admitted to the council, and though aware of their speedy seizure, would not omit the regular morning service. At 8 o'clock on the morning of September 3, the chapel bell pealed its final notes of invitation, and a throng of people flocked to the sanctuary. Besides the members of the congregation, many savages attended, and listened with the closest attention to an eloquent and powerful discourse delivered by Zeisberger. He was greatly affected, and preached on the great love of God through afflictions and tribulations, closing with an appeal to his congregation to make no resistance to whatever the enemies about them might do that day.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of September 3, as Zeisberger, Heckewelder and Senseman were walking back of the mission garden, three Wyandots rushed upon them, took them prisoners, and marched them to Captain Elliott's tent, about one hundred yards distant. On the way, an "ugly looking" Wyandot aimed several blows with his tomahawk at the head of Senseman, but they were avoided. Elliott placed them in the charge of the Wyandots, who stripped them of the greater part of their clothing, their watches, buckles, sleeve buttons, etc. Edwards, whom the savages had not taken, soon approached and gave himself up. They were closely confined in miserable huts, and toward evening they were supplied with blankets and victuals by the Christian Indian women.

A band of thirty armed Wyandots set out for Salem in the afternoon. Young, seeing them approach, barricaded the house containing himself, Mrs. Heckewelder and her child, but the savages soon broke it open with their war hatchets. On entering, one Indian aimed a blow at Young's head, but it was parried by Kuhn, the chief. Young, Mrs. Heckewelder and child were then placed in the street while the Indians plundered the house. They returned to Gnadenhutten with Young, leaving Mrs. Heckewelder and her child with the Indian women of Salem, on their promise to bring them to Gnadenhutten the next day.

Two Wyandots on the afternoon of the 3d, accompanied by a squaw, also departed for New Schonbrunn. They arrived late at night, and informed Mrs. Youngman and Mrs. Zeisberger that a large force would soon arrive, take them prisoners and rob them of their property; that if they would do as they required their effects would be preserved. Regarding them as friends, they induced Mrs. Zeisberger to assist in packing her own linen, but soon they threw off the mask, robbed the house, destroyed what they could not use, forced Mrs. Senseman to arise, though it was but the fourth day after her confinement, and dragged her with Mrs. Zeisberger and Mrs. Youngman through

a pelting rain to a canoe, where Youngman was already secured, his house having been previously plundered. The young men could scarcely be restrained by the National assistants from rescuing them, but remembering Zeisberger's instructions, no resistance was offered. The prisoners all embarked, and were taken that night down the river as far as the mouth of Stillwater Creek, where they encamped; the prisoners were scantily dressed, had nothing but the ground to lie on, and scarcely anything with which to cover themselves. Early the next morning, they continued down the river to Gnadenhutten. The Wyandots spent the day in pillaging and dividing the spoils, and strutted about the camp dressed in whatever garments fell to their lot. In this the Delawares took no part.

A young Indian squaw, a relative of Isaac Glickhican, witnessing the outrages perpetrated upon the missionaries, secretly mounted Capt. Pipe's horse, the fleetest one, and rode with all speed toward Pittsburgh, to obtain assistance if possible. The loss and her absence were soon noticed, and a band started in hot pursuit, but too late to overtake her. They caught sight of her, but she was better mounted and escaped. The commandant at Fort Pitt at first determined to send a large force to the rescue, but it became apparent that it would arrive too late if sent, and the project was abandoned. In the meantime intense indignation raged against the missionaries, who were suspected of sending for aid. It was soon learned that the escaped woman was a relative of Isaac Glickhican, and toward that converted chieftain the rage of the savages was then directed. Twelve warriors were dispatched to Salem to bring him, dead or alive, to Gnadenhutten. They surrounded his house, fearing to enter, and awaited his appearing. Glickhican, seeing them, stepped out, exclaiming, "Friends, by your maneuvers I conclude you are come for me. If so, why do you hesitate? Obey your orders; I am ready to submit. You appear to dread Glickhican as formerly known to you. There was a time when I would have scorned to have been assailed in the manner you contemplate. But I am no longer Glickhican; I am Isaac now, a believer in the true and living God, and for whose sake I am willing to suffer anything, even death." He submitted to be bound and taken to the camp. A general uproar ensued, many savages loudly demanding his death. Half King interposed and granted him a regular trial, which resulted in establishing his innocence.

In a few days the missionaries were set at liberty, by promising to go with their captors to Sandusky, and to advise the Christian Indians to follow them. The Christian Indians, anticipating this event, had secretly buried many heavy articles, such as plow-shares, harrow teeth, hoes, saws, and pewter and kitchen articles, in the woods. The savages afterward searched for these, and discovered most of them. On the 10th, the Indians resumed their outrages. Yelling and shrieking, they threw down the fences of the corn-fields, turned their horses in, killed hogs and poultry, and in short did everything they thought would injure the inhabitants. The Christian Indians, preferring instant emigration to witnessing this destruction of their property, announced their readiness to advance at once.

Accordingly, on Monday morning, September 11, 1781, the whole body of Christian Indians, with the missionaries and their families, left Salem, closely guarded by some Delaware and Wyandot warriors. They traveled in two divisions, the one in canoes on the Tuscarawas, the other on land driving the cattle, of which there was a large herd. Never did the Christian Indians leave a country with deeper regret. They were now obliged to forsake three beautiful settlements, Gnadenhutten, Salem and Schonbrunn, and the greatest part of their possessions in them. They had already lost about two hundred head of horned cattle and four hundred hogs. They were leaving behind rich plantations, with five thousand bushels of unharvested corn, large quantities of it in store, gardens stocked with an abundance of vegetables, all the heavy articles of furniture and implements of husbandry, and pleasant and commodious homes. According to a very moderate calculation, their loss was computed at $12,000. What gave them greater pain was the total loss by fire of all books and writings for the instruction of their youth. To the missionaries, particularly, the journey was a sad one. They were leaving the scene of more than eight years' industry, and of a Christian community whose prosperity was never equaled in Indian history. "It was not," says De Schweinitz, "the loss of earthly goods that caused Zeisberger the bitterest pang as he looked back for the last time upon the settlements which his faith and energy had called into exisience. Nor was it the mere removal from the Tuscarawas that bowed him down. It was rather the conviction that a fatal blow had been given to his work; that the prestige of the mission was gone; that the independence of the Christian Indians had been destroyed; that under the most favorable circumstances their influence in the West would decline, and they would themselves suffer spiritual harm."

Slowly they traveled down the Tuscarawas. On the third day they reached Goshackgunk, where a halt was ordered for the purpose of shooting a tamed buffalo, belonging to one of the party, and supposed to be feeding in the woods close by. Here Elliott left the Indians for the Scioto, to meet McKee, greatly to the relief of the Moravians, for he had been the instigator of all their evils. The journey was continued slowly up the Walhonding to the junction of Mohican and Vernon Rivers, thence up the latter to Gookosing, whence they proceeded overland to the Sandusky River, arriving, according to Heckewelder, on the 11th of October. On the way, the missionaries were obliged to submit to many indignities from the savages, and after their destination was reached, Half King and his party, who had the Christians in charge, left them abruptly, with their horses heavily laden with plunder. The Indians had gradually stolen nearly everything from both ministers aud converts, leaving them only utensils for making maple sugar. The distress was general, and the missionaries and their families were obliged to subsist on alms gathered in the congregation. They commenced building huts for shelter, and suffered greatly from the pinching cold. Their clothing and blaukets were insufficient, and of food there was scarcely enough to satisfy the worst cravings of hunger.

Under these circumstances, a party was sent back to the Tuscarawas to gather a portion of the corn still standing in the fields. Schebosh, a native assistant, was placed in charge of the expedition. While engaged in the work of preparing the corn for the return, the party was surprised on the Tuscarawas by a band of Americans, commanded by Capt. David Williamson. Schebosh and six converts were captured and taken as prisoners to Pittsburgh. The object of Williamson's expedition to the Tuscarawas, in the autumn of 1781, was to remove the Moravian Indians to Pittsburgh, under the belief that they had not kept faith with them, as against the hostile Sandusky savages; but they found themselves anticipated in the inglorious achievement of breaking up the settlements, by the British Capt. Elliott and his band of savages. The converts, after a brief imprisonment at Pittsburgh, were released by the Commandant, Gen. Irvine, and returned to their brethren at Sandusky, except Schebosh, who proceeded to Bethlehem.

In October, 1781, a message was received by the missionaries, requiring them to appear before the British commander at Detroit. On the 25th, Zeisberger, Heckewelder, Senseman and Edwards, with several assistants, set out, and, after enduring hardships and dangers for nine days, over an almost impassable road, they reached Detroit. Gov. De Peyster informed them of the charge against them, that of carrying on a correspondence with the Americans prejudicial to the English interest. Capt. Pipe, their principal accuser, on the day of trial, November 9, asserted that the letters were written by the missionaries at the urgent request of the Delaware chiefs of Goshachgunk, and that the ministers were innocent of any evil design against the English. He advised that they be permitted to return to their congregations. After putting a few questions, which were satisfactorily answered by the missionaries, Gov. De Peyster acquitted them, and permitted them to return to Upper Sandusky. Here, as the winter advanced, the unfortunate Indians were often on the verge of starvation. The want of even the bare necessaries of life was in striking contrast with the peace and plenty that had reigned in the Tuscarawas Valley. Instead of fertile bottom lands, rich in pastures, the desolate scope of prairie land about them was covered with only the scantiest vegetation, and the cattle began to perish of hunger. Food of all kinds was scarce, and corn sold for $8 a bushel. The famine was daily increasing, and at last provisions could not be purchased at any price. In several instances, suckling babes perished for want of nourishment. The missionaries had reduced their daily allowance to a pint of Indian corn per day, and even this supply would soon be exhausted. The children cried for victuals, and in this dire extremity the only hope of relief was in procuring corn from the unharvested fields on the Tuscarawas. The project was submitted to Half King, and received no opposition from him. It was resolved that a large party should proceed to their former towns, leave their families some distance behind them, gather and carry the corn to the place the women and children would remain, and there bury it. They could then procure it from time to time as their needs would require. This plan was adopted from the supposi-

tion that bands of Americans might frequent the old towns, looking for warriors harboring in the vicinity. For the capture of Schebosh and his party by the settlers a few months previous warned them to avoid the risk of a second captivity. Had this arrangement been carried out, the terrible sequel of the journey might have been avoided, at least in part; but on the way they met some of the converts, who had been captured at Schonbrunn, returning from Pittsburgh. These assured them there was no danger of molestation from the American side, and encouraged them to go direct to the towns—advice which was followed. Having made all necessary preparations, this ill-fated expedition, of about one hundred and fifty men, women and children, two thirds of whom were destined never to return, set out from Sandusky in February, 1782, in several divisions, each division intending to work upon the corn which they had raised.

THE MASSACRE AT GNADENHUTTEN.

The return of the Christian Indians to the Tuscarawas Valley was soon known on the frontier, and a force of about 160 men was collected in Western Pennsylvania to march against them. The causes which led to the expedition were the continued Indian depredations on the settlements along the Ohio. On the 10th of February, 1782, the family of William Wallace, consisting of his wife and five children, was cruelly murdered, and John Carpenter was at the same time carried into captivity. The early period of the season when this outrage was committed induced many to believe it was either the work of the Christian Indians, or that the real perpetrators had received aid and comfort from them. In either case, they determined to hold the Moravian Indians responsible, and for this purpose a raid against them was organized. It rendezvoused at Mingo Bottom three miles below Steubenville. It was a volunteer corps and Col. David Williamson was placed in command. Most of the men were mounted and had provided themselves with arms, ammunition and provisions. On the 4th of March, 1782, they left the Ohio, marched rapidly through the wilderness and at the close of the second day's journey had reached the Tuscarawas.

In the meantime, the Christian Indians, without the least thought of danger, were busily at work, night and day, in gathering and husking corn and securing it in the woods. They had now been here several weeks and were about ready to depart. The 7th of March was fixed as the day of departure. They were not, however, in ignorance of the excited state of feeling on the border. "Four Sandusky warriors," says Heckewelder, "who, on their return from the Ohio settlements, had encamped on a run some distance from Gnadenhutten, gave them notice where they had been, and added, that having taken a woman and child prisoner, whom they killed and impaled on this side of the Ohio River, and supposing that the white people, in consequence of what *they* had done, might make up a party and pursue them; they advised them to be on their guard and make off with themselves as soon as possible." De Schweinitz says: "Soon after this (their arrival on the Tuscarawas), the war-

riors that had murdered the Wallace family passed through Gnadenhutten and warned the inhabitants of the peril to which they were exposing themselves. Carpenter, with noble magnanimity, did the same, pointing out its imminency, however peaceable their intentions. 'My captors,' he added, 'will undoubtedly be pursued and tracked to this place.'" Rondthaler, in his Life of Heckewelder, states: "They received intelligence in all the settlements of the approach of the murderers in time for them to have saved themselves by flight; for a white man, who had narrowly escaped from some savages, warned them with great earnestness to fly for their lives." The Christians, however, could not realize their danger. Though somewhat concerned for their safety at first, they soon dispelled their fears, knowing that their consciences were clear of even evil thoughts against the whites, and believing the latter would not wreak vengeance on innocent parties. Col. Gibson, in command of Fort Pitt, learning of the expected attack upon the converts, hastily dispatched a messenger to warn them of their impending fate, but he arrived too late.

Williamson's command reached the neighborhood of Gnadenhutten on the evening of the 5th and encamped for the night about one mile from the village without being discovered. On the morning of the 6th, preparations were commenced for an immediate attack. The men were formed into two divisions, one of which received orders to cross the river to the fields on the western side, where the scouts had reported Indians. The second division was to advance upon the village by a circuit through the woods.

On reaching the Tuscarawas, the first division found no canoes; but what appeared to be one was seen moored on the other side. One of the men swam the river and brought back not a canoe but a sugar trough, large enough to accommodate two persons. In order to hasten their passage, a number of men stripped off their clothes, placed them in the trough and holding fast with one hand swam across with the other. Sixteen had crossed the river when Joseph Schebosh was seen approaching. One of the two scouts who were thrown ahead fired at him, breaking his arm. He was soon surrounded, and though he begged for his life and represented that he was the son of a white Christian man, was cruelly murdered. They then pressed on to the plantations, where most of the Indians were at work, and finding them widely scattered over the corn-fields, hailed them as friends and informed them they had come to relieve them from the distress, occasioned by the enemy, on account of their being friends to the American people. The Christian Indians, ignorant of the death of Schebosh, and not doubting their sincerity, welcomed them and soon crossed over with them to the village, of which the other division of the whites had in the meantime taken possession, killing one Indian who was crossing the river in a canoe to the plantations.

This latter murder was witnessed only by Jacob, a brother-in-law to the unfortunate Schebosh. He was tying up corn sacks about 150 yards from the town, and saw the white party approach "so near him" he said, "that he might have seen the black in their eyes had they looked in that direction." He recognized some of the men as the same who had captured the Christian In-

Edward C. Lewis, M.D.

dians the autumn previous at Schonbrunn, and was about to hail them when they shot the Indian crossing the river. At this he fled precipitately, not stopping till he had placed several miles between himself and them. He remained concealed in the woods for a day and then escaped. Had he not lost his presence of mind, but given the alarm, many of the converts might have been saved.

John Martin, a national assistant, and his son, had been conveying corn to deposit in a distant part of the forest, and on their return were surprised to find the fields empty and numerous tracks of shod horses. Mistrusting something was wrong, they mounted a hill on the west side of the river, which commanded a full view of the town. Beholding the whites and Indians mingling freely together, the fears of Martin were allayed, and sending his son across to the village, he himself bore the news to Salem, there advancing the opinion that God had sent these people to relieve their wants. This view was accepted by the simple-minded Indians, and they appointed two of their number, Adam and Henry, to return with Martin to Gnadenhutten to verify the opinion. Arriving, they found the Indians hospitably entertaining the militia, and learned that they were not to return to Sandusky, but that a place of safety was to be provided for them at Pittsburgh. This plan had been accepted by the Gnadenhutten Indians, who cheerfully delivered their guns, hatchets and other weapons to the whites, they promising to take care of them, and in Pittsburgh to return every article to its rightful owner. The Indians even showed them all the implements which they had concealed in the woods, assisted in packing them up, and emptied all their beehives for their pretended friends.

A body of the white men now advanced with the messengers to Salem to bring the inhabitants and their effects to Gnadenhutten. They were received in friendship, and under the guise of good will and affection the converts were easily persuaded to return with them. Some of the white men seemed deeply interested in religion. They asked many questions concerning it, and listened with profound attention to all that was said to them, frequently exclaiming, "You are, indeed, good Christians." The converts surrendered their arms "for safe keeping," without a shadow of doubt, and freely expressed their opinions and sentiments on whatever topics were discussed. Preparations for the journey were soon completed, and the entire party took up the march for Gnadenhutten. In the meantime, the defenseless Indians at that village had been suddenly attacked, driven together, and, without resistance, seized and bound. The Salem Indians soon met the same fate. As they approached Gnadenhutten the scales began to fall from their eyes. On the sands of the river bank they saw the remains of a pool of blood, and a blood-stained canoe close by. They were then seized, bound and conveyed across the river, where they found the other Indians confined in two houses and closely guarded.

The words of peace and friendship gave place to accusations and reproaches. They were no longer called Christians, but enemies and warriors. They were accused of aiding the British in the war against the Americans; of harboring

and feeding British Indians on the march to the American frontiers ; of stealing horses from the Americans, inasmuch as their horses were branded ; of stealing various articles of clothing, children's caps, tea-kettles and other household equipments, for these were to be found among white people only, and not among Indians.

These charges were all refuted by the prisoners. They spoke of their successful efforts to maintain the Delaware neutrality for years, while other nations about them were engaged in war. They explained the necessity which compelled them to entertain the British Indians passing through their town, and showed that they had induced many a war party to turn back, and that they had also furnished Col. Brodhead with provisions. They reminded them that they had turned from savage life, and were now a civilized, agricultural people, and used the same household utensils, mechanical tools, branding irons and other devices employed by the whites.

It was asserted by the militia, on their return, that they found among the clothes of the converts the blood-stained garments of the murdered Mrs. Wallace, whose husband recognized them. This has been disputed; but whether so or not, the finding of the dress was by no means conclusive evidence of the complicity of the Christians in that murder, and no justification of the massacre of the Moravian Indians. It was known that the band of savages that perpetrated that outrage encamped close to Gnadenhutten, while the Christians were there, and held communication with them. Although it was a rule among the converts not to purchase booty of the marauding parties, some one of the Indians may have bought the dress secretly, or more probable still, it may have been left by hostile warriors in one of the houses of Gnadenhutten, unknown to the inmates, with intent to fasten suspicion upon the Christian Indians.

A council of war was now called to determine the fate of the prisoners. The officers, unwilling or unable to decide the question, submitted the question to the detachment. The men were drawn up in a line, and Col. Williamson stepping forward, put the question, "Shall the Moravian Indians be taken prisoners to Pittsburgh, or put to death," requesting all in favor of sparing their lives to advance in front of the line. Only sixteen men, or, according to other reports, eighteen, advanced out of the line. In this manner was their fate decided. It is supposed the commander himself did not vote, nor is it known what disposition of the prisoners he favored, but his method of obtaining the vote operated in favor of their death, for it left all the indifferent and wavering men, and there may have been many such, in the ranks of those who favored the harshest measures. The few who were guided by feelings of humanity protested that the innocence of the converts was clearly evinced, but finding they could not move the majority, they "wrung their hands," says Heckewelder, "calling God to witness that they were innocent of the blood of these harmless Christian Indians."

The mode of execution was now discussed. Some were for setting fire to the houses they were in, and burning them alive; others wanted to take their scalps home with them as trophies of victory. This latter plan prevailed at last, and the prisoners were notified that they must die.

"It may easily be conceived," says Loskiel, "how great their terror was at hearing a sentence so unexpected. However, they soon recollected themselves, and patiently suffered the murderers to lead them into two houses, in one of which the brethren, and in the other the sisters and children, were confined like sheep ready for slaughter. They declared to the murderers that though they could call God to witness that they were perfectly innocent, yet they were prepared and willing to suffer death; but as they had, at their conversion and baptism, made a solemn promise to the Lord Jesus Christ that they would live unto Him, and endeavor to please Him alone in this world, they knew that they had been deficient in many respects, and therefore wished to have some time granted to pour out their hearts before Him in prayer and to crave His mercy and pardon. This request being complied with, they spent their last night here below in prayer and in exhorting each other to remain faithful unto the end. One brother, named Abraham, who, for some time past, had been in a lukewarm state of heart, seeing his end approaching, made the following public confession before his brethren: "Dear brethren, it seems as if we should all soon depart unto our Savior, for our sentence is fixed. You know that I have been an untoward child, and have grieved the Lord and my brethren by my disobedience, not walking as I ought to have done; but still I will cleave to my Savior, with my last breath, and hold Him fast, though I am so great a sinner. I know assuredly that He will forgive me all my sins, and not cast me out." The brethren assured him of their love and forgiveness, and both they and the sisters spent the latter part of the night in singing praises to God their Savior, in the joyful hope that they would soon be able to praise Him without sin.

Early on the morning of the 8th of March, some of the band came to the houses where the prisoners were confined, engaged in singing and praying, and impatiently inquired if they were not yet ready to die, to which the brethren replied that they were all prepared, "havingcommended their immortal souls to God, who had given them that divine assurance in their hearts that they should come unto Him and be with Him forever." The militia selected two buildings which they denominated "slaughter-houses," one for the murder of the men, the other for the massacre of the women and children. The carnage then began. The victims were bound and led two and two together to the slaughter houses and there brutally murdered and scalped. They bore themselves through the terrible ordeal with uncommon patience, and met death with cheerful resignation. Tomahawks, mallets, war-clubs, spears and scalping knives were used to effect the slaughter, and only a portion of the militia took an active part. Abraham, whose long, flowing hair had the day before attracted notice and elicited the remark that it would "make a fine scalp," was the first victim. One of the party, seizing a cooper's mallet, exclaimed, "How exactly this will answer for the business." Beginning with Abraham, he felled fourteen to the ground, then handed the instrument to another, saying, "My arm fails me; go on in the same way! I think I have done pretty well." When all the men and boys were slain, the slaughter of the women and small children commenced in the other house, whither they were led, two by two, as before.

Judith, a venerable and pious widow, was the first to suffer death here. Christina, another widow, who had been an inmate of the Bethlehem Sister's Home in her youth, and spoke both English and German fluently, fell on her knees before Col. Williamson, and besought him to spare her life, but was told that he could not help her. Thus the cold-blooded butchery continued until ninety-two victims were slaughtered, when it ceased only because there were not other helpless women and children to kill. Thus was consummated one of the foulest deeds that has ever stained American history.

Besides these ninety-two, four others were killed before—Schebosh, as narrated above, one young convert shot down in the canoe, and two young Indians, Paul and Anthony, who were shot down under the bank of the river while seeking to escape. The borderers returned home with ninety-six scalps. De Schweinitz states that only ninety Moravian Indians perished; twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women, and thirty-four children. The other six were probably visiting Indians at Gnadenhutten. Among the slain were six national assistants, or Indian ministers, including the noble-spirited, fearless and faithful Isaac Glickhican.

Only four of those who were gathering corn at Gnadenhutten and Salem escaped. Jacob, mentioned above, who witnessed the shooting of the convert in the canoe, a little boy named Benjamin, eight years old, saved by a kind-hearted frontiersman, who privately took him home with him, where he grew to manhood, and then returned to the Indian country, and two youths sixteen or seventeen years old, whose escape seemed almost miraculous. One of them disengaged himself from his bonds, and slipping unobserved from the crowd crept through a narrow window into the cellar of the house in which the women were executed. Their blood penetrated the flooring and ran in streams into the cellar. At nightfall he escaped from his horrible prison by climbing the wall, creeping through the window, and escaping to a neighboring thicket.

Thomas, the other lad, received only one blow on the head from the men, who then took his scalp and left him. After some time, he recovered his senses, and saw himself surrounded by bleeding corpses. Among these he observed one brother, named Abel, moving and endeavoring to raise himself. But Thomas remained lying still as though he were dead, and this caution proved the means of deliverance; for soon after, one of the murderers coming in and observing Abel's motions, killed him with two or three blows. Thomas lay quite still till dark, though suffering the most exquisite torment. He then ventured to creep toward the door; and observing no one in the neighborhood, arose and escaped into the woods, where he concealed himself till night. These two youths afterwards met, and made a safe journey to Sandusky; though they purposely took a long circuit, and suffered great hardships and danger.

After the massacre was accomplished, the men spent the day in securing their plunder, then setting fire to the "slaughter-houses" filled with the mangled corpses and to the whole village.

The believing Indians at New Schonbrunn escaped providentially. The missionaries at Sandusky had received orders to forsake their congregations

and remove to Detroit. Wishing to see the converts again before departing, a messenger was dispatched on the 3d of March to request the converts, gathering corn on the Tuscarawas, to return at once. The messenger reached New Schonbrunn on the 6th, the same day Williamson's party entered Gnadenhutten. Being exhausted from his long journey, two of the New Schonbrunn Indians were sent to Gnadenhutten to convey the news to the Indians there. When within a mile or two of the village they were surprised to see many tracks of shod horses on and beside the path. Cautiously advancing, they soon espied the mangled body of the murdered Schebosh. Hastily burying it and thinking all the people of Gnadenhutten had probably suffered the same fate, they returned quickly to New Schonbrunn. Believing the murderers would soon advance upon them, preparations were made for a hurried flight. Yet they were in doubt as to what direction to take. Schonbrunn lay on the west side of the river, while Gnadenhutten was on the east. The opinion prevailed that it would be best to cross the river to the east side, pass up the valley above the mouth of Sugar Creek, and there cross again. Early in the evening, all had crossed at New Schonbrunn to the east side, and in the darkness they proceeded about two and a half miles, when they halted till the light of the morning would enable them to travel again. In their hurry the canoe was forgotten; without it there would be no means of crossing the river above with their families, as the waters were high. Early the next morning, before daybreak, several of them returned for the canoe, and had scarcely taken it 300 yards from the town and were in plain sight of it, when, hearing the tramp of horse's feet down the river, they saw the village surrounded with horsemen looking for Indians and plunder. Hastily screening themselves, they watched the movements of the party, particularly to observe if they attempted to cross the river, which fortunately could be done now only by swimming. The band examined the woods around the town to discover which way the Indians had gone, but finding no tracks, they plundered and set fire to the village, and returned the same way they came. It was remarkable that the Indians paddling the canoe were not observed, for they were at first in plain view. Had the men but crossed the river, they would have come upon the track of the fleeing converts, and by following the trail met them all in a body on an extensive prairie, only two and a half miles from where they were looking for them. Sorrowfully the little band of surviving Indians turned their faces westward and continued their journey. They had hurried away without even a sufficiency of provisions for the march, and suffered greatly from hunger, besides enduring many other hardships before reaching Sandusky. They had been persecuted for their religion by their savage neighbors, driven from their quiet homes at the approach of a severe winter season, plundered of all their goods and provisions, and when about to suffer death from starvation in a barren and inhospitable country, as a last forlorn hope, made a wearisome journey to the scenes of their former happiness to gather, with their neighbors who accompanied them, whatever fruits of their labor had remained undestroyed. Then fell the pitiless blow that

crushed them to the earth; two-thirds of their number inhumanly murdered by those whom they had always treated as friends, and the remnant fleeing empty-handed and horror-stricken to new hardships and privations. Truly their trials were severe enough to test the stanchest faith, and it is little wonder that many forsook their religion and turned again to the worship of their fathers.

Having burned the three villages, Williamson's band started home with about fifty horses, a number of blankets and other articles, and ninety-six scalps. They marched to Pittsburgh, and fell upon a few peaceful Indians who had recently settled on the north side of the Ohio, opposite the fort, and under the protection of the American Government. A number of them, including a promising young Delaware Chief, fell a sacrifice to the blood-thirsty crew, and others, among whom was the Delaware Chief Gelelemend, saved their lives by fleeing across the river to the town.

When this expedition against the Christian Indians was planned, it was well known to those who joined it that the Indians had been forcibly removed to the Sandusky country, and that they had returned. The object of the raid was the Moravian villages, and though there may not have been any previous definite understanding as to the fate of the Indians if captured, the determination to spare none doubtless took possession of the minds of most of the men engaged in it. The expedition was deliberately planned, and the massacre deliberately perpetrated, not in the sudden heat of passion or flush of battle, for not the slightest opposition was made by the trusting, guileless Indians, but their submission was attended with such surrounding extenuating circumstances calling for mercy and forbearance, that nothing but a deep-seated, blood-seeking disposition could have permitted the men to consent to the terrible tragedy. It must ever be regarded as one of the most atrocious acts that has disgraced the American name.

Whatever may be said by way of palliation or mitigation has been summed up by Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge in his "Notes on Western Virginia," at the close of his account of the bloody affair, and his comments are here presented:

"The pressure of the Indian war along the whole of the Western frontier," he says, "for several years preceding the event under consideration, had been dreadfully severe. From early in the spring until the commencement of winter, from day to day, murders were committed in every direction by the Indians. The people lived in forts, which were in the highest degree uncomfortable The men were harassed continually with the duties of going on scouts and campaigns. There was scarcely a family of the first settlers who did not, at some time or other, lose more or less of their number by the merciless Indians. Their cattle were killed, their cabins burned, and their horses carried off. These losses were severely felt by a people so poor as we were at that time. Thus circumstanced, our people were exasperated to madness by the extent and severity of the war. The unavailing endeavors of the American Congress to prevent the Indians from taking up the hatchet against either side in the Revolutionary contest contributed much to increase the general indignation against them; at the same time that those pacific endeavors of our

Government divided the Indians amongst themselves, on the question of war or peace with the whites. The Moravians, part of the Delawares, and some others, faithfully endeavored to preserve peace, but in vain. The Indian maxim was: 'He that is not for us is against us.' Hence the Moravian missionaries and their followers were several times on the point of being murdered by the warriors. This would have been done, had it not been for the prudent conduct of some of the war chiefs.

"On the other hand, the local situation of the Moravian villages excited the jealousy of the white people. If they took no direct agency in the war, yet they were, as they were then called, 'half-way houses,' between us and the warriors, at which the latter could stop, rest, refresh themselves and traffic off their plunder. Whether these aids, thus given to our enemies, were contrary to the laws of neutrality between belligerents, is a question which I willingly leave to the decision of civilians. On the part of the Moravians, they were unavoidable. If they did not give or sell provisions to the warriors, they would take them by force. The fault was in their situation, not in themselves.

"The longer the war continued, the more our people complained of the situation of these Moravian villages. It was said that it was owing to their being so near us that the warriors commenced their depredations so early in the spring, and continued them until late in the fall.

"In the latter end of the year 1781, the militia of the frontier came to a determination to break up the Moravian villages on the Muskingum. For this purpose, a detachment of our men went out under the command of Col. David Williamson, for the purpose of inducing the Indians with their teachers to move further off, or bring them prisoners to Fort Pitt. When they arrived at the villages, they found but few Indians, the greater number of them having removed to Sandusky. These few were well treated, taken to Fort Pitt and delivered to the commandant at that station, who, after a short detention, sent them home again.

"This procedure gave great offense to the people of the country, who thought that the Moravians ought to have been killed. Col. Williamson, who, before this little campaign had been a very popular man, on account of his activity and bravery in war, now became the subject of severe animadversions on account of his lenity to the Moravian Indians. In justice to the memory of Col. Williamson, I have to say that although at that time very young, I was personally acquainted with him, and from my recollection of his conversation I say with confidence that he was a brave man, but not cruel. He would meet an enemy in battle, and fight like a soldier, but not murder a prisoner. Had he possessed the authority of a superior officer in a regular army, I do not believe that a single Moravian Indian would have lost his life; but he possessed no such authority. He was only a militia officer, who could advise, but not command. His only fault was that of too easy a compliance with popular prejudice. On this account, his memory has been loaded with unmerited reproach.

"Several reports unfavorable to the Moravians had been in circulation for some time before the campaign against them. One was, that the night after they were liberated at Fort Pitt, they crossed the river, and killed or made prisoners a family of the name of Montour. A family on Buffalo Creek had been mostly killed in the summer or fall of 1781, and it was said by one of them, who, after being made prisoner, made his escape, that the leader of the party of Indians who did the mischief was a Moravian. These, with other reports of similar import, served as a pretext for their destruction, although no doubt they were utterly false.

"Should it be asked, what sort of people composed the band of murderers of the unfortunate people, I answer, they were not miscreants or vagabonds; many of them were men of the first standing in the country. Many of them were men who had recently lost relatives by the hand of the savages; several of the latter class found articles which had been plundered from their own houses, or those of their relatives, in the houses of the Moravians. One man, it is said, found the clothes of his wife and children who had been murdered by the Indians but a few days before. They were still bloody; yet there was no unequivocal evidence that these people had any direct agency in the war. Whatever of our property was found with them had been left by the warriors in exchange for the provisions which they took from them. When attacked by our people, although they might have defended themselves, they did not. They never fired a single shot. They were prisoners, and had been promised protection. Every dictate of justice and humility required that their lives should be spared. The complaint of their villages being half-way houses for the warriors, was at an end, as they had been removed to Sandusky the fall before. It was, therefore, an atrocious and unqualified murder. But by whom committed? By a majority of the campaign? For the honor of my country, I hope I may safely answer this question in the negative. It was one of those convulsions of the moral state of society in which the voice of the justice and humanity of a majority is silenced by the clamor and violence of a lawless minority. Very few of our men imbrued their hands in the blood of the Moravians. Even those who had not voted for saving their lives retired from the scene of slaughter with horror and disgust. Why then did they not give in their favor? The fear of public indignation restrained them from doing so. They thought well, but they had not heroism enough to express their opinions. Those who did so deserve honorable mention for their intrepidity."

Crawford's disastrous campaign against the Sandusky Indians followed almost immediately after the massacre of the Moravian Indians. It has been charged by the Moravian writers that the object of this expedition was to destroy the remnant of the Moravian Indians on the Sandusky; but C. W. Butterfield, in his "Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky," shows by strong testimony that the destruction of the hostile Wyandot settlements was the purpose in view. It was a volunteer expedition, and was set on foot and directed by Gen. Irwine, commander of the Western Department of the American Army. The place of rendezvous was Mingo Bottoms, where about 480 men

assembled. An election for chief commander was held there May 24, 1782, and resulted as follows: Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland County, Penn., 235 votes; Col. David Williamson, of Washington County, Penn., 230 votes; the latter was chosen second officer in rank. The men were mounted, and it was designed to make a rapid march to Sandusky, 150 miles distant, and surprise the Indians if possible. The army left Mingo Bottoms May 25, and on the evening of the fourth day encamped on the ruins of Schonbrunn, feeding the horses on the unharvested corn of the plantations. Hopes of surprising the savages were here lost by the discovery of two Indian scouts watching their movements. It is not within the province of this work to detail the incidents of the disaster which followed. The Moravian village on the Sandusky had been removed about a month previous by command of Half King, and thus escaped a second contact with American soldiers that spring. Col. Williamson led the scattered forces in the retreat along the trail of the advance, as far as the Tuscarawas, which was crossed between Schonbrunn and Gnadenhutten June 10. From this point to the Ohio, "Williamson's trail" was followed. Williamson was afterward elected Sheriff of his county, and retained considerable popularity with the people. He, however, was unsuccessful in business and died in poverty.

THE WANDERING MORAVIANS.

For sixteen years after the crushing blow received in March, 1782, solitude reigned in the Tuscarawas Valley. The dreadful scene of the slaughter of the innocents remained unvisited, save by beasts of prey or occasional bands of red men. The teeming farm lands which surrounded the settlements relapsed into their former state of quiet wildness, and were soon covered with a thick grove of copse, which promised to develop into lofty forest groves. In 1798, however, Zeisberger returned to the Tuscarawas Valley and founded Goshen. A brief mention of the Moravian Indians during the intervening sixteen years would not be improper.

A deep feeling of hostility toward the remnant of the Moravian Indians on the Sandusky was entertained by the warlike tribes in that vicinity, and a removal elsewhere became necessary. At first the enmity was directed to the missionaries, and they were, by order of the Governor of Detroit, separated from their congregations and sent to Detroit. The converts, notwithstanding the absence of their teachers, clung to their religious life, and Half King and his warriors persecuted them in consequence. The Christians soon dispersed, some taking shelter with the Shawnees on the Scioto, and others with their heathen Delaware brethren on the Maumee. Soon after, Col. De Peyster provided for a settlement on the Clinton River, thirty miles above Detroit. New Gnadenhutten was founded here in July, 1782. Invitations were extended to the Indians to re-assemble there; some accepted, but many relapsed into savage life. For nearly four years they remained here; they had cleared the land and obtained comfortable homes, but the Chippewas dwelling in that region became dissatisfied with their presence, and insisted on their removal. They embarked, April 28, 1786, in two trading sloops, and after a lengthy detention

at the Bass Islands near Sandusky peninsula, they were landed at Rocky Point, eight miles from Sandusky Bay. They proceeded to the Cuyahoga River, and there formed a temporary settlement, intending to return to the Tuscarawas Valley as soon as the country became sufficiently settled to permit it. A year later New Salem was established on the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. This mission prospered, and in 1790 contained over 200 members. Indian hostilities again necessitated a removal, and in April, 1791, the entire congregation removed to a place in Canada, which they called the Watch Tower, and soon after Fairfield was founded in Canada.

The Moravian society at Bethlehem had memorialized Congress, October 28, 1783, to reserve to the remnant of the Tuscarawas mission their three towns and the surrounding lands. A favorable report was made on March 1, 1784, and an ordinance which passed in the Continental Congress, May 20, 1785, provided "that the towns of Gnadenhutten, Schonbrunn and Salem, on the Muskingum, and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of the Christian Indians, who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, as may, in the judgment of the geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate." A resolution of August 24, 1786, granted to the Christian Indians 500 bushels of corn, 100 blankets, 20 axes and 20 hoes, to be supplied from Fort McIntosh as soon as they should settle on the Tuscarawas. The settled opposition of the Indian tribes prevented immediate occupation of their old homes by the Indians. By a resolution passed July 27, 1787, a quantity of land adjoining these three settlements on the Tuscarawas, not exceeding 10,000 acres in the aggregate, was reserved to be vested in the Moravian Brethren Society, in trust for the former Indian residents, including Killbuck and his descendants and the nephew and descendants of the late Capt. White Eyes, Delaware chiefs, who have distinguished themselves as friends to the cause of America. An ordinance of September 3, 1788, directed the survey of this land by the geographer of the United States, "as speedily as possible."

The society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen was organized at Bethlehem and incorporated by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February 28, 1788, to hold in trust the land granted by Congress for the Christian Indians. Having appointed John Heckwelder its agent, he set out for the Northwest Territory September 10, 1788, accompanied by Matthias Blickensderfer, in order to have the tract surveyed. At Pittsburgh he met Thomas Hutchins, Geographer of the United States, with whom he proceeded down the Ohio to Fort Harmar. Here they waited until the beginning of winter, in daily expectation of a treaty to be held with the Indians, upon the issue of which depended the survey. At last he was obliged to return to Bethlehem without accomplishing his object.

The grant of three tracts of 4,000 acres each at the Moravian settlements on the Tuscarawas was renewed by act of Congress, dated June 1, 1796, and President Adams issued the patent for the land February 24, 1798. In the spring of 1797, the survey was made. John Heckewelder and William Henry,

with their assistants, John Rothrock, Christian Clewell and a Mr. Kamp, undertook the survey. They left the Ohio, near the present Wellsburg, May 7, accompanied by John Carr as guide, John Messemer, a Dunkard preacher on his way home to Detroit, and two Indians, Capt. Bull and Joseph White Eyes, the latter a son of the celebrated chief of that name. They reached the site of Gnadenhutten on the evening of May 11. Heckewelder proceeded at once to Marietta and returned with Mr. Schmick, Gen. Rufus Putnam and his son, the two latter of whom represented the Government in the survey. The site of Gnadenhutten was a dense wilderness of bushes and trees, and infested with rattlesnakes. Here and there the ruins of a chimney projected from the midst of a blackberry or sumac thicket. To this wilderness they set fire, and when consumed, the ground was seen covered with human bones that gave evidence of having been dragged about by wild beasts. They were the remains of the murdered converts. Schmick, Rothrock and Clewell made an attempt to explore the site of Salem June 5, but returned unsuccessful, the whole country being overgrown and the trail lost. The next day, accompanied by William Henry, the search was renewed, and a few remains found. The bottom was covered with a thicket of scrub oak, known as the red-jack. The survey was completed early in July. Three plats, each of 4,000 acres, were laid out, known as the Gnadenhutten, Schonbrunn and Salem tracts.

GOSHEN FOUNDED.

Heckewelder, accompanied by Rev. Benjamin Mortimer, traveled in the spring of 1798 to the mission at Fairfield, Canada, and informed the Indians of the completion of the survey and its readiness for occupation. A number signified their willingness to emigrate thither in the fall of that year. After a week's stay, Heckewelder and Edwards set out with two young Indians to begin a settlement at Gnadenhutten and make the necessary preparations for the reception of the missionaries and Indians who expected to arrive in the fall with Zeisberger and Mortimer. Heckewelder took up his abode at Gnadenhutten. Zeisberger arrived with thirty-three Indians and landed at the beautiful spring of old Schonbrunn October 4, 1798. His colony pitched their tents near the center of the Schonbrunn tract, and soon after made a permanent settlement on the river bank, opposite an island, seven miles northeast of Gnadenhutten. Here a little village called Goshen was laid out. The mission house was completed November 13, and a church was erected in December. Zeisberger visited the site of New Schonbrunn November 11. Single posts of the garden fences were the only remains of the village left standing. Many Indian implements and vessels, however, were scattered over the ground, and the whole region was thickly overgrown with bushes and rank weeds.

It was not long after the return of the missions to the Tuscarawas Valley that white settlers began to arrive, and their influence upon the Indian converts was very unfavorable to the prosperity of the missions. As a precautionary measure, the missionaries sent a memorial to Gov. St. Clair, October 28, 1798, asking that they be empowered to prevent the sale or barter of in-

toxicating liquors within the settlement. In response, he sent a message to the Territorial Legislature, which in the session of 1799–1800 passed an act to protect the Moravian Indians from the traffic of intoxicating liquors. The missionaries were authorized to seize the same whenever brought within the Schonbrunn tract and to "do with it as they should think proper." Heckewelder mentions that on one occasion "Zeisberger, although then in his eightieth year, in his zeal for the cause in which he was engaged, took up an ax and stove the kegs, so that the liquor ran into the river." "In consequence of the influx of settlers," says De Schweinitz, "the prohibitory law could not be carried out on the reservation. Not only passing traders, but its near neighbors tempted the Indians in every possible way. They looked them up in the forest especially, when hunting or sugar boiling, supplied them with liquor and then entrapped them in bargains which were as advantageous to themselves as they were ruinous to the natives. A regular gang of thieves and desperadoes infested the vicinity of Goshen, who worked incalculable injury to the missions. During the Holy Passion week (1805), most of the converts were intoxicated. Zeisberger did what he could to stop the evil, and the Indians gave earnest promises of reform. But a demon had been let loose among them and they fell into his power so often that drunkenness became the mortal sin and the destroying vice of the little flock. Some of them, indeed, like Gelelemend, remained faithful to the last; and the majority of them erred, not without premeditation, but through that want of stability which is everywhere characteristic of the aborigines, as soon as they meet the white man holding out the inebriating cup. This state of affairs continued to grow worse. Indians from beyond the reservation instituted carousals at Goshen, defying all control; and in the course of time the prohibitory law was repealed at the instance of traders, as being an infringement on the rights and liberties of a free people."

The entire reservation was too large to be occupied and used by the Christian Indians alone. Foreseeing this, the Society for Propagating the Gospel, as early as September, 1796, issued a circular inviting members and friends of the church to settle there. The surplus land was to be leased in lots of from 100 to 150 acres each, the rent to be used for the benefit of the Indians. In response to this circular Jacob Bush and two other settlers arrived May 6, 1799, and on the 29th of the same month Paul Greer, Peter Edmonds, Ezra Warner and Peter Warner came from Gnadenhutten, Penn. David and Dorcas Peter came from Bethlehem in October, 1799. Peter had been appointed to take charge of a store opened by the society. Other families emigrated soon after. Some of these settlers took up land at Gnadenhutten, others on the site of Salem. Of the colony at Gnadenhutten, Lewis Huebner became the regular pastor in July, 1800, and a church edifice was erected and dedicated July 10, 1803, by Rev. Zeisberger. Soon after another Moravian Church was built on the west side of the Tuscarawas, near what is now Lock 17. It was dedicated December 15, 1805, and received the name of Beersheba. Huebner having been recalled, it was placed in charge of Rev. George God-

frey Mueller, who preached in English at Beersheba, and in German at Gnadenhutten.

The number of the Christian Indians gradually diminished through deaths, removals to the West and return to savage life. The missionaries, becoming enfeebled by old age, lost in a measure their power and could not give the Indians the attention demanded in view of surrounding temptations. The venerable missionary, William Edwards, died at Goshen, October 8, 1801, aged seventy-eight years. For several years he had been unable to attend to his duties, but declined retiring to the States, wishing to die among the Indians. Zeisberger, too, ended his long and eventful life in mission work at Goshen. He died November 7, 1808, aged eighty-seven years. His last address was delivered during the summer of that year. About midsummer, forty Muncey Indians had arrived at Goshen, intending to remain a few weeks. By the arrival of another party of savages, the village was filled with visitors. They were welcomed, but besought to abstain from strong drink. A boat laden with rum soon after arrived, and the visitors forgetting their promises "began a carousal so wild and fearful that the Goshen converts fled to the woods, and the neighboring settlers, seizing their rifles, hastened to guard the mission property and protect the missionaries." Part of the savages soon left, but others, continuing their debaucheries, Zeisberger aroused himself, summoned both converts and heathens to assemble in the chapel and delivered to them his last address. Mentioning the lawless savages by name, he denounced their brutish conduct, and ordered them to leave the village at once. He entreated them to turn from their evil ways; then warned them of the terrible consequences of continuing in them. Fear fell upon all of them and all soon departed. The evils that beset the missions clouded the last years of Zeisberger's life and doubtless hastened his death.

The three reservations on the Tuscarawas, instead of being a source of revenue, proved to be an expense and at last an intolerable burden to the "Society for Propogating the Gospel to the Heathen." Accordingly, negotiations were commenced with the United States to divest the society of the trusteeship. An agreement was entered into August 4, 1823, at Gnadenhutten, between Lewis Cass, Commissioner of the United States, and Lewis D. De Schweinitz agent for the society, by the terms of which the society relinquished its right as Trustee, conditioned upon the payment to it of $6,654, only a fraction of the sum expended by the society for the improvement of the lands. The written consent of the Indians, for whose benefit the land was granted in trust to the society, being necessary to complete the contract, they or their representatives repaired to Detroit, and there they, November 8, 1823, entered into a treaty ceding to the United States their right and interest in these tracts on condition the Government pay them an annuity of $400, or in lieu thereof a reservation of 24,000 acres of land. This treaty was approved by President Monroe and the deed of retrocession in pursuance of the foregoing articles was executed April 1, 1824.

The society, however, did not divest itself of all the associations of the

Tuscarawas missions. The fourth article of their agreement secures in perpetuity to the society free from any condition or limitation whatever "ten acres of ground, including the church called Beersheba, and the graveyard, on the Gnadenhutten tract; and also the church lot, parsonage houses, and graveyard in the town of Gnadenhutten; the house and lot occupied by John G. Demuth; the house and lot occupied by David Peter, both which lots are about five rods in front by sixteen rods in depth; and the house and lot occupied by Frederick Dell, which lot does not exceed two acres; and also the missionary house and graveyard at Goshen.

Goshen was now abandoned and the little remnant of converts joined the mission in Canada. In 1837, many removed thence to Westfield, Kan. This mission was abandoned in 1853, and a new station was founded on the Little Osage called New Westfield. It still remains, and with two other smaller missions, New Fairfield in Canada and New Spring Place in Georgia, are all that remains in North America of the once thriving and extensive Moravian Indian Missions.

REV. DAVID ZEISBERGER.

This pioneer missionary was born in the small village, Zachtenthal, Moravia, on Good Friday, April 11, 1721. His ancestors were members of the ancient Moravian Church, and his parents in 1726 sacrificed their possessions and went to Herrnhut for the sake of religious freedom. In 1736, they emigrated with the second little band of Moravians to Georgia, leaving David in Europe to finish his education. He was an apt scholar under the guidance of Count Zinzendorf, and acquired languages readily. Two years later, he rejoined his parents in Georgia, and in 1741 removed with them to Bethlehem, Penn., and assisted in commencing the settlement there, which has since continued the chief seat of the Moravian Church in America. He continued his studies, and traveled among the Indians, perfecting himself in 1744–45 in the Mohawk tongue. From 1746 to the date of his death, sixty-two years later, he was engaged, with few and short intervals, in the missionary work. He labored in various localities, until the Tuscarawas missions were established in 1772, when he became their chief minister. He led the Delaware converts during all their reverses and frequent changes of habitation, until his earthly career was closed at Goshen, Tuscarawas County, November 17, 1808. At the age of sixty years had married Miss Susan Lecron, June 4, 1781, but left no issue. Mrs. Zeisberger remained at Goshen until August, 1809, when she returned to Bethlehem. She died there in 1824, aged eighty years.

Zeisberger did more to develop the Delaware language and the Onondaga dialect of the Iroquois than any other cotemporaneous man. He was well versed in both, and was the author of many works, many of which remain in manuscript.

He was a man of small stature, yet well proportioned, says De Schweinitz. His face wore the marks of constant exposure and of a hardy life. It was furrowed with deep lines, yet always cheerful and pleasing. His dress was very

plain, but scrupulously neat and clean. Except for medicinal purposes, he never used spirituous liquors. His words were few. He had adopted the reticence of the natives among whom he spent his life. In conversation, one of their social ways had become a habit with him. When questioned, especially in later years, regarding any incident of his life or experience of the mission, he often observed a profound silence instead of giving a reply, and allowed the conversation to turn on other subjects. After a time, however, he addressed the querist, and delivered an answer somewhat in the way of a speech at an Indian council.

Heckewelder, who was associated with him for many years, says : "He was blessed with a cool, active and intrepid spirit, not appalled by any dangers or difficulties, and a sound judgment to discern the best means of meeting and overcoming them. Having once devoted himself to the service of God among the Indians, he steadily, from the most voluntary choice, and with the purest motives pursued his object. His reticence was the result of the peculiar circumstances of his life. He undertook many solitary journeys, and in the first half of his life lived at places where there was either no society, or such as there was not congenial. Hence, he withdrew within himself, and lived in close communion with his unseen but ever-present Heavenly Father. In all his views he was very thorough, not impulsive nor suffering himself to be carried away by extraneous influences, nor giving an opinion until he had come to a positive and settled conclusion in his own mind. Experience invariably proved the correctness of his judgment." He would never consent to receive a salary, or become a "hireling," as he termed it, and sometimes suffered from the need of food rather than ask the church for means to obtain it. "He was not only bold in God, fearless and full of courage," said Mortimer, "but also lowly of heart, meek of spirit, never thinking highly of himself. Selfishness was unknown to him. He was an affectionate husband, a faithful, never-failing friend; and every lineament of his character showed a sincere, upright, benevolent and generous soul; with perhaps as few blemishes as can be expected in the best of men on this side of the grave."

REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

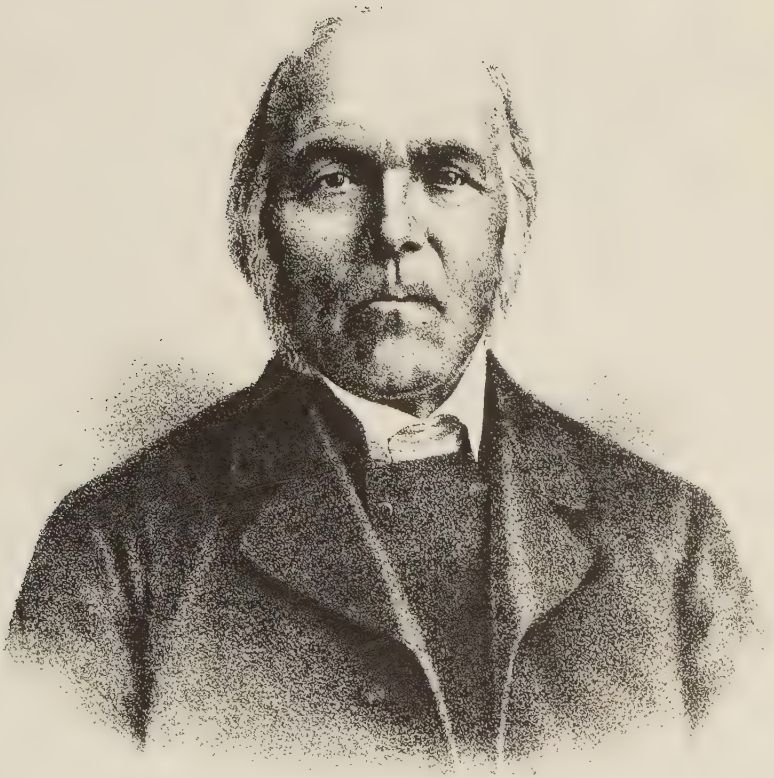
John Heckewelder was born in Bedford, Eng., March 12, 1743. His father, David Heckewelder, was a Moravian exile who, with Christian David, emigrated to Herrnhut for the sake of religious liberty, and afterward removed to England. John was sent to the Moravian schools till eleven years of age, when, with his parents, he sailed for America and settled at Bethlehem. He attended school two years, and was then employed for two years in field work and other manual labor at Christian Spring, a small mission near Bethlehem. He then began his apprenticeship to a cooper, and was serving it when called by Post to accompany him to the Tuscarawas, as already narrated. On his return to Bethlehem, he was assisted in establishing the new mission of Friedenshutten, and for nine years was employed at this and other stations as teacher. In the spring of 1771, he accompanied Zeisberger to Friedensstadt, and the next

year to the Tuscarawas Valley. He labored with the missions most of the time until 1798, when he became agent of the "Society of United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," and took up his residence at Gnadenhutten. In 1792, he was appointed Associate Embassador with Gen. Putnam to form a treaty with the Indians, which was effected at Post Vincennes September 12. He was an Assistant Embassador to negotiate with the Indians the next year, but the embassy failed. At the organization of Tuscarawas County in 1808, he was elected Associate Judge, and served until 1810, when he resigned and removed to Bethlehem, Penn., to pass the remainder of his life in retirement, after having served the missionary cause with ability and fidelity for nearly half a century. He was married to Miss Sarah Ohneberg during the summer of 1780, at the mission of Salem, in what is now Tuscarawas County, and their first child was born there April 13, 1781. Heckewelder died at Bethlehem January 31, 1821, aged nearly eighty years.

During his retirement, he wrote extensively. Among his published works are the "History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations, who once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," and "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians." "His life," says Hon. Isaac Smucker, "was one of great activity, industry and usefulness. It was a life of vicissitudes, of perils and of wild, romantic adventure. How it abounded in hardships, privations and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the barbarians of the Western wilderness! How earnestly, persistently, faithfully, zealously he labored to propagate that Gospel which was the chief inspiration of the exalted heroism that characterized his eventful life! Unselfishly, he exposed himself to danger; disinterestedly, he toiled to bring wild and barbarous tribes into the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and of Christianity. It would, indeed, be difficult to over-estimate the importance or value of the labors of Rev. Heckewelder in the various characters of philanthropist, philosopher, pioneer, teacher, ambassador, author and Christian missionary. He was a gentleman of courteous and easy manners, of frankness, affability, veracity; without affectation or dissimulation; meek, cheerful, unassuming; humble, unpretending, unobtrusive; retiring, rather taciturn, albeit when drawn out, communicative and a good conversationalist, he was in extensive correspondence with many men of letters, by whom he was held in great esteem. Throughout his long life he was the Red man's constant and faithful friend, having gone forth a pilgrim, while yet in his young manhood, in the spirit of enthusiastic heroism, unappalled by danger, unwearied by fatigue and privation, and undismayed by prospective toils and self-denials, to put forth his best efforts to ameliorate their condition and bring them under the benign influence of a noble, elevating, purifying, Christian civilization."

Of the other missionaries who labored in Tuscawaras County, brief sketches are herewith given:

John Roth was a native of Prussia, born in the little village of Sarmund, February 3, 1726. He was educated a Catholic, and learned the trade of locksmith. In 1748, he joined the Moravian Church at Neusalz, Prussia, and in



Jacob Ackermann, sr.

1756 emigrated to America. He entered the service of the Indian missions three years later. He united in marriage to Maria Agnes Pfingstag, August 16, 1770. In 1772, he became the resident missionary at Friedensstadt, Penn., and the next year accompanied the Indians of this station to Tuscawaras Valley. Here he remained but one year, returning with his family to Pennsylvania after the breaking-out of the Dunmore war. He was the minister at York, Penn., when his death occurred, July 22, 1791.

John Jacob Schmick was born at Konigsberg, Prussia, October 9, 1714. He was an alumnus of the University of Konigsberg, and for a time pastor of the Lutheran Church at Livonia, where he became acquainted with the Moravians, and in 1748 united with them. He accompanied Zeisberger to America on the return of the latter from a visit to Europe, in response to a call of the Missionary Board. He served various missions successfully, and in August, 1773, with his wife, entered the field in the Tuscarawas Valley. He was pastor of the mission at Gnadenhutten, and in 1776 disapproved of the evacuation of Schonbrunn by Zeisberger. In August, 1777, owing to the threatened complications with hostile Indians, he returned to Litiz, Penn., where he died January 23, 1778.

John G. Youngman, or Jungman, was born April 19, 1720, at Hockenheim, in the Palatinate. In 1731, he emigrated with his father to America, and settled near Oley, Penn. He there joined the Moravians, greatly to the indignation of his family. In 1745, he married the widow of Gottlob Buttner, and served the church in various capacities till he became a missionary. He went to Schonbrunn in 1772. He remained there as assistant pastor until 1777, when in consequence of the Muncey insurrection, he fled to Lichtenau, and in August of that year returned with his wife to Bethlehem. He returned to the valley in 1780, and labored at New Schonbrunn until he was taken with the Christian Indians to Sandusky in 1782. He retired from missionary work in 1784, and died at Bethlehem July 17, 1808.

William Edwards was born April 24, 1724, in the Parish of Brinkworth, Wiltshire, England. His parents belonged to the Anglican Church. In 1749, he joined the Moravians, emigrated to America, and became a distinguished missionary among the Indians. He arrived at Lichtenau in November, 1776, becoming Zeisberger's associate. The next year he took charge of Gnadenhutten mission, and in 1778 went with the converts of that station to Lichtenau, in consequence of war disturbances. He was taken with his fellow-missionaries to Sandusky in 1782, and faithfully served among the Indians until his death. In 1798, he returned with Heckewelder to the Tuscarawas Valley, and died at Goshen October 8, 1801.

Gottlob Senseman was the son of Joachim and Catherine Senseman; the latter was one of the victims of the massacre of Gnadenhutten, His father afterward became a missionary among the slaves of Jamaica. Gottlob arrived as a missionary from Pennsylvania in the Tuscarawas Valley in 1780, and was assigned to duty at New Schonbrunn, where he remained till carried into captivity two years later. He remained a faithful laborer till his death at Fairfield, Canada, January 4, 1800.

Michal Young, or Jung, was born January 5, 1743, at Engoldsheim, Alsace, Germany. His parents were members of the Reformed Church, and in 1751 emigrated to America, settling at Broadbay, Me. Here Michael joined the Moravian society, and in 1767 proceeded to Bethlehem, remaining till called to serve the Indian mission at Salem in the autumn of 1780. He was taken to Sandusky in 1782, and remained a faithful missionary among the Indians thirty-three years. In 1813, he retired to Litiz, Penn., where he died December 13, 1826.

Rev. Benjamin Mortimer returned with the Moravian Indians to the Tuscarawas Valley in 1798, as the assistant of Zeisberger, and remained at Goshen until after the death of Zeisberger, whose funeral sermon he preached in English. Mortimer was an Englishman. Subsequent to 1808, he became pastor of a Moravian Church in New York City, where he died November 10, 1834. Rev. John Joachim Hagen became one of the missionaries at Goshen in 1804.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN OHIO.

The first known white native of the territory now embraced within the limits of the State of Ohio was born at Gnadenhutten exactly three years prior to the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of American Colonies. Bishop De Schweinitz, in his "Life and Times of Zeisberger," says: "A few weeks before the arrival of Schmick, there had been born in the midst of this mission family, on the 4th of July, 1773, at Gnadenhutten, the first white child in the present State of Ohio. Mrs. Maria Agnes Roth was his mother, and he received in baptism, administered by Zeisberger on the 5th of July, the name of John Lewis Roth." The author of this work remarks in a foot-note: "This interesting fact is established by the official diary of Gnadenhutten (in the archives of the Moravian Church), preserved at Bethlehem, Penn., which says: 'July 4, 1773.—To-day God gave Brother and Sister Roth a young son. He was baptized into the death of Jesus, and named John Lewis, on the 5th inst., by Brother David Zeisberger, who, together with Brother Jungman and his wife, came here this morning.'"

Lord Dunmore's war occurred the following year (1774), causing great anxiety in the mission settlement, and, by the advice of Zeisberger, Roth, the only one of the missionaries who had children, returned with his family to Bethlehem, Penn. In the work above referred to, the subsequent history of Roth is thus given: "In this way, John Lewis Roth, the first white child born on the soil of Ohio, was brought to Pennsylvania when not quite one year of age. There his parents lived successively at Mount Joy, York, Enman's and Hebron, at all of which places his father was pastor of the Moravian Church. In 1790, his father took charge a second time of the church at York, where he died in the following year on the 22d of July. His mother died at Nazareth February 25, 1805.

"John Lewis Roth himself was educated at Nazareth Hall, and formed a member of the class of 1785, the first organized in that institution. After leaving Nazareth Hall, there are no traces of him for a number of years, until

he is found living on a farm near Nazareth (married), and the head of a family. In 1836, he became a resident of Bath, Penn., and joined the Lutheran Church, which the Rev. A. Fuchs gathered in that neighborhood. Of this church, he remained a consistent and worthy member. He died on the 25th of September, 1841, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in the graveyard, where his remains now lie. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

" 'Zum Anderken au Ludwig Roth, geboren 4th Juli, 1773. Gestorben 25th September, 1841, alter 68 Jahre, 2 m., 21 tage.'

" Mr. Fuchs preached his funeral sermon on the parable of the prodigal, which text Mr. Roth himself selected previous to his death. He left five children—four sons and one daughter."

Robert Clarke, in commenting on this occurrence, says: " This, then, is the first recorded birth of a white child within the present limits of Ohio. It is quite possible, however, that he may not have been the first born of Ohio. A fort and trading-post was established at the mouth of the Sandusky as early as 1751 by the French, and was subsequently held by the British. Loramie's and other British trading-posts were established within the State; but probably that of Sandusky was the only one to which families could have been brought in safety. The British traders were generally solitary adventurers, who risked their own lives for the enormous profits of their traffic with the Indians. The French were more permanent in their settlements, and carried their families and priests with them. Vincennes, Ind., in 1772, numbered about 400 white inhabitants; Detroit, over 600, so that it is probable that numbers of families had established themselves at the immediate station of Sandusky; and, if so, white children may have been born there previous to 1773.

Before the publication of the " Life of Zeisberger," in 1870, the honor of being the first white native of Ohio soil had been ascribed by many to Mary Heckewelder, or Joanna Maria Heckewelder, the daughter of Rev. John Heckewelder. She was born at the mission of Salem April 6, 1781, where she remained until 1785. Her parents then sent her with the Youngman family to Bethlehem, where she was educated. In 1801, she was appointed a teacher in the Ladies Boarding School at Litiz, Penn.; but five years later retired on account of impaired hearing. Eventually she lost her hearing altogether. After the death of her parents, she took up her residence in the Sisters' House at Bethlehem, where she received many visitors, and impressed every one that approached her by her culture, gentleness, piety and child-like resignation to her affliction. She died September 19, 1868, aged eighty-seven years.

Christian David Senseman, the son of Rev. Gottlob Senseman, was born at New Schonbrunn August 30, 1781, immediately preceding the captivity of the Moravians. With his parents, he was taken to the Wyandot country in September, 1781, when only a few days old, and was never afterward a resident of Tuscarawas County territory. He settled at Nazareth, Penn., where he was for many years a merchant, and where he died in 1834.

John Conner, and perhaps other children of Richard Conner, was born at Schonbrunn and baptized by Zeisberger. Richard Conner, says De Schweinitz, was a native of Maryland, who, while ranging through the Indian country, met and married a captive white girl among the Shawnees. They remained with this tribe until the close of Dunmore's war, when by the stipulations of the treaty they were surrendered and settled at Pittsburgh. Their son, however, had been retained, and while on their way to redeem him they came to Schonbrunn. Mrs. Conner remained at the mission while her husband proceeded to the Shawnees country. By the time he returned, having learned nothing of their child, she had acquired an ardent desire to remain at the mission, having a strong predilection for Indian life, and at the same time a desire for the Gospel. They remained, built a house at Schonbrunn, and after a probation of one year were admitted into the full communion of the church, at Easter, 1776. They continued worthy members. Soon after the treaty at Pittsburgh in October, 1775, Mr. Conner accompanied Col. John Gibson, an Indian Agent, and several other Americans on a tour through the Indian country. In the Shawnees territory, he discovered his son, succeeded in ransoming him, and in the following spring returned to Schonbrunn. The Conner family followed the Moravian Indians through their misfortunes, until the departure of the latter from New Gnadenhutten, Mich., in 1786. Richard Conner was well advanced in life at this time, and remained with his family on the homestead which he had acquired at New Gnadenhutten. Some of his descendants were still residing, a few years ago, at Detroit and in Indiana.

THE GNADENHUTTEN MONUMENT.

For fifteen years the mutilated and charred remains of the martyrs were left without sepulture. The site of Gnadenhutten grew to be a dense thicket of weeds, briers and bushes. Indians and white men alike avoided it. But in 1797, John Heckewelder, in clearing the plat of the village and surveying the tract, gathered together the scattered human skeletons and buried them. Two years later, with David Peter, Heckewelder re-interred the remains in one of the cellars of the old town. The site of this grave was lost in time, but in 1842 was accidentally discovered by Rev. Sylvester Wolle while digging for parched corn. The next year, on the 7th of October, the Gnadenhutten Monumental Association was organized. Rev. Wolle was the first President, and Lewis Peter, Secretary. In the first and second articles of the constitution adopted, the purpose of the society was declared to be "to make judicious and suitable improvements upon the plat of the old Indian village, and to erect on that spot an appropriate monument, commemorating the death of ninety-six Christian Indians, who were murdered there on the 8th day of March A. D. 1782." It was provided that any person paying annually $1, should be considered a member; that the payment of $10 should constitute one a life member, or the payment of $20 a life director. The fund grew very slowly. The association was but a local society in an obscure village. In four years, only $70 had accumulated. In the fall of 1871, the amount of funds on

hand was about $1,300, and soon after the society contracted for the construction and erection of a monument at a cost of $2,000, relying upon the liberality of the citizens of Tuscarawas County to subscribe $700 for the object.

The dedication of the monument took place at Gnadenhutten on Wednesday, June 5, 1872. The stone is Indiana marble, the main shaft, one solid stone, weighing fourteen tons, rising twenty-five feet above the base. The entire height of the monument is thirty-seven feet. On the south side of the base is the inscription: "HERE TRIUMPHED IN DEATH NINETY CHRISTIAN INDIANS, MARCH 8, 1782;" on the north side is the date of dedication, "June 5, 1872." The monument is located exactly in the center of the street of the original town. Here and there through the grove remain evidences of the old cellar excavations. Close by the fence on the east side, lie entombed the remains of the Indians.

An immense crowd, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000 people, assembled to witness the dedicatory ceremonies. Many of the most distinguished and prominent members of the Moravian Church were present. The oration was delivered by Rev. Edmund De Schweinitz, D. D., of Bethlehem, Penn., Bishop of the Moravian Church. At its close, a funeral dirge was chanted by the choir, and an Indian, stationed at each of the four corners with cord in hand, as the last notes of the requiem died away, detached the drapery, which fell to the ground and revealed to the gaze of the assembled multitudes the proportions of the beautiful column. The four Indians present were from the Moravian mission in Canada. One of them, John Jacobs, was the great-grandson of Jacob Schebosh, the first victim of the massacre ninety years before. No accident, or disturbance of any kind occurred to mar the sacred exercises of the day.

The centennial year of the massacre was observed at Gnadenhutten, May 24, 1882, by appropriate memorial services under the auspices of the monumental association. The weather was fine all day, and the greatness of the occasion drew together an audience of probably 10,000 people. Excursion trains were run from Steubenville and Columbus, and among other dignitaries present were Gov. Foster, Secretary of State Townsend, and State Auditor Oglevee. Henry B. Lugwenbaugh, a grandson of Rev. John Heckewelder, was present with his wife and participated in the solemn ceremonies. In the western half of the village cemetery, the location of the ill-fated Moravian village, temporary indices were erected, pointing to the location of historical buildings. Thirty feet west of the monument was a small mound, with a board labeled "Site of Mission House." Fifteen feet east of the monument was a sign "Site of Church." Seventy feet further east, nailed to a tree, was the inscription "Site of the Cooper-shop, one of the slaughter houses." About 200 feet south of the monument, near the cemetery fence, was a grass-covered mound, eighteen feet across and five feet in height, bearing the sign "In a cellar under this mound, Rev. J. Heckewelder and D. Peter, in 1779, deposited the bones."

The assembly was called to order about 11 o'clock by Judge J. H. Barn-

hill. Bishop H. J. Van Vleck delivered an address of welcome, and after other preliminary exercises, Hon. D. A. Hollingsworth, of Cadiz, the orator of the day, was introduced. At the close of his address, the audience was dismissed, and re-assembled in the afternoon to listen to addresses from Gov. Foster and other distinguished guests. The exercises closed at a late hour of the day, and the vast crowd slowly dispersed.

CHAPTER VI.

LANDS AND SURVEYS.

CONGRESS LANDS—DOHRMAN'S GRANT—THE UNITED STATES MILITARY DISTRICT—ITS EXTENT—THE LOCATION OF QUARTERS BY SPECULATORS—SUBDIVISION OF CERTAIN QUARTERS INTO ONE HUNDRED ACRE LOTS—CONVERSION OF THE UNAPPROPRIATED RESIDUE TO CONGRESS LAND—WESTERN RESERVE SCHOOL LANDS—MORAVIAN TRACTS—SURVEY OF THE GREENVILLE TREATY LINE.

THE greater part of Tuscarawas County forms a portion of that tract of land known as the United States Military District. Besides the land included within that district, there are, within this county, the three Moravian tracts, an account of which has been given under the Moravian missions, and a strip three miles wide forming the eastern edge of the county, which is Congress land and part of the tract known as the seven ranges.

The first legislation of the Continental Congress, respecting the disposition of lands northwest of the Ohio River, was an ordinance passed May 20, 1785, providing for the survey of townships to be six miles square. This ordinance resulted in the survey of seven ranges of townships, bounded on the north by a line drawn due west from the Pennsylvania State line, where it crosses the Ohio River, for the distance of forty-two miles; thence south to the Ohio River at the southeast corner of Marietta Township, Washington County, and thence up to the river to the place of beginning. This tract comprises all of Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont and Monroe Counties, most of Carroll and small portions of Tuscarawas, Columbiana, Guernsey, Noble and Washington. The portion included in Tuscarawas County is in Warren, Rush, Union and Mill Townships, and comprises the western half, or three western tiers of sections, of Range 7, Townships 13, 14 and 15. Congress lands are so called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the General Government, conformably to laws and regulations enacted by Congress.

Dohrman's Grant is a six-mile-square tract, consisting of Township 13, Range 7, of the seven ranges. It was granted by Congress in 1787, to Arnold Henry Dohrman, formerly a wealthy Portuguese merchant in Lisbon, for and in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary war, given aid and shelter to American cruisers and vessels of war. One half of the grant is in Tuscarawas County, being the east portions of Rush and Mill Townships; the other half lies in Harrison County.

As an inducement to faithful and continued service in the Revolutionary war, the Continental Congress passed a resolution September 16, 1776, granting to soldiers and officers who should serve during the war or until dis-

charged, or to their representatives, lands, to be provided in the following proportions: To a Colonel, 500 acres; to a Lieutenant Colonel, 450 acres; to a Major, 400 acres; to a Captain, 300 acres; to a Lieutenant, 200 acres; to an Ensign, 150 acres; each non-commissioned officer and soldier, 100 acres. By resolution of August 12, 1780, the above provision was extended to other officers.

For the purpose of satisfying the warrants given for land in consequence of the above resolution, by act of June 1, 1796, Congress directed the survey of the following tract: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the seven ranges of townships and running thence fifty miles due south; thence due west with (to) the main branch of the Scioto River; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along this line to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence up said river to the point where a line run due east and west from the place of beginning will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning." The language is geographically inaccurate, for when the Greenville or Indian boundary line reaches the site of Fort Laurens, there is no need of ascending the Tuscarawas to reach a point due west from the place of beginning. The act further provided for the survey of the tract into townships of five miles square, and the division of the townships into quarters, two and a half miles square, containing 4,000 acres each. Besides the land included in Tuscarawas, this United States Military District included all of Coshocton, the greater part of Holmes, Delaware, Licking, Guernsey and Knox, the northern portion of Muskingum, about one-half of Morrow, the northeastern portion of Franklin, and a fraction of Noble County. This tract was surveyed into quarter townships, under the direction of the United States Surveyor, during the years 1797 and 1798.

As originally enacted, lands could be located in this district only by quarter townships of 4,000 acres each, and the evils of this provision of the law soon became manifest. As the warrants held by Revolutionary soldiers for small tracts could not be located, they were held in low esteem, and speculators made a business of purchasing them for a trifle, until a sufficient number of them were obtained to enter a quarter township. It is said that many a warrant for one hundred acres or more has been sold for a quart of rum. Within what is now Tuscarawas County, thirteen quarters were located and entered. They are as follows: The third quarter of Township 10, Range 1, now the southwestern part of Sandy Township, granted by President John Adams to Godfrey Haga by a patent dated March 28, 1800, and signed at Philadelphia.

The first quarter of Township 10, Range 2, the northeastern portion of Lawrence Township, granted under date of May 23, 1800, to Abraham Moser, of Washington County, Penn., and to Thomas Boude, of Lancaster, Penn., tenants in common.

The fourth quarter of Township 10, Range 2, now constituting the southeast part of Lawrence Township, was entered by Jonathan Dayton, a United States Senator from New Jersey.

The third quarter of Township 9, Range 2, situated in Dover Township and including the village of Dover, was granted to Col. James Morrison, of Lexington, Ky., by patent of April 22, 1800.

The fourth quarter of Township 9, Range 2, comprising about 4,000 acres in the eastern part of Dover and the northwestern part of Goshen Townships, was granted to John C. Reich, John Shropp and Christian Lange, by patent dated March 28, 1800.

The first quarter of Township 8, Range 2, in Goshen Township, including New Philadelphia, was granted to Godfrey Haga, by President Adams, March 28, 1800.

The second quarter of Township 8, Range 2, comprising the southeastern portion of Dover Township, besides a small part of western Goshen and of northern York, was granted to John Heckewelder by patent bearing date March 28, 1800.

The first quarter of Township 7, Range 1, comprising the northern part of Mill Township, together with a small fraction of Union, was granted by patent to David Galbraith, who was a New York merchant, and to Thomas Elms, tenants in common.

The second quarter of Township 7, Range 1, constituting the northeast corner of Warwick Township, a tract of about 4,000 acres, was granted to William Alman, of Washington County, Penn., by patent dated February 17, 1801.

The third quarter of Township 7, Range 1, now forming the southeastern part of Warwick Township, was granted to John Heckewelder March 28, 1800.

The fourth quarter of Township 7, Range 1, located wholly in Mill Township, and including the village of Uhrichsville, was entered by John Rathbone, a merchant of New York City.

The second quarter of Township 6, Range 2, containing 3,662 acres, and comprising the northeast corner of Salem and the northwest portion of Clay Township, was granted to Godfrey Haga, March 28, 1800.

The second quarter of Township 5, Range 3, constituting the northwest portion of Oxford Township, was entered by John Beaver in 1800.

Excepting the eastern half of Township 7, Range 1, which is watered by Stillwater Creek, all these quarters are located on the Tuscarawas River, and include nearly all the fine bottom lands found in the county.

At length the claims of soldiers and their representatives were recognized, and an act of March 1, 1800, provided for the survey of fifty sections or quarter townships, unlocated, into 100-acre lots for the convenience of those holding warrants for small amounts. Within Tuscarawas County there are about eighteen quarter townships, divided into 100-acre lots. The survey was made within a few years after the passage of the act, and though much of the land was still entered by speculators, quite a number of soldiers or their descendants, by the provisions of this act, secured for themselves homes in the then far West.

It soon became evident that the warrants issued were not sufficient to enter

this entire tract, and in consequence, by an act of March 3, 1803, the unappropriated lands of the military district were ordered to be surveyed into half sections, and the land office, for their sale east of the eleventh range, was located at Zanesville. The sections are one mile square and contain 640 acres each. At first this land could be purchased only in quarter sections of 160 acres, but by subsequent legislation eighty acres and afterward forty acres might be entered.

In 1802, in the act passed by Congress, authorizing the organization of the State of Ohio, among other inducements, that Ohio should not tax Congress lands until five years after they had been sold, it was proposed that Section 16 of every Congressional township should be granted to such township for the use of schools. The Ohio Convention accepted the proposition with the important condition that "a like donation, equal to the one thirty-sixth part of the lands in the United States Military Tract, shall be made for the support of schools within that tract, and also that a donation of the same kind, or such provision as Congress shall deem expedient, shall be made to the inhabitants of the Connecticut Reserve," and with similar conditions for the benefit of schools within other tracts in the State.

Congress, by act of March 3, 1803, assented to these conditions and appropriated eighteen quarter townships in the United States Military District "for the use of schools within the same." None of these eighteen quarter townships, comprising about the one thirty-sixth part of the United States Military District, lie within Tuscarawas County. By the provisions of the same act, fourteen quarter townships, also situated in the United States Military District, were granted "for the use of schools in that tract commonly called the Connecticut Reserve." Of the fourteen, eight were situated within the bounds of Tuscarawas County, viz.: The third quarter of township 9, and the fourth quarter of Township 10, Range 1; the first and second quarters of Township 9, Range 2; the second and third quarters of Township 9, Range 3; the first quarter of Township 9, and the fourth quarter of Township 10, Range 4. These Connecticut Reserve school lands were surveyed into square lots of 160 acres each, and leased until 1831, when they were sold and the proceeds became a part of the irreducible school fund of Ohio for the Western Reserve. The land office was located at Millersburg, Ohio, and Harvey Rice was the appointed land agent.

After the retrocession of the Moravian tracts to the United States in 1824, by act of Congress passed the same year, a lot in each tract, not exceeding the one thirty-sixth part of the land, was set apart for the use of the schools in these tracts, in the same manner that lands in other districts had been granted for the same purpose.

The land in the bend of the Tuscarawas River, about 600 acres, annexed to Tuscarawas in 1847, from Stark County, is Congress land, fractions of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, of Township 9, Range 9.

Upon the tax duplicate of Tuscarawas County for 1880, 356,740 acres of land were entered. Of this about 50,000 acres compose the land that was entered in tracts approximating 4,000 each; 12,000 acres is Moravian land;

32,000 acres is Connecticut Reserve School Land; 160,000 acres is Congress land in the United States Military District; about 70,000 acres in 100-acre tracts, and about 34,000 acres Congress land in the seven ranges.

THE GREENVILLE TREATY LINE.

A portion of the northern boundary line of Tuscarawas County is the Greenville treaty line. This line was first established at a treaty with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, held at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, in which George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee were the United States Commissioners. The third article of the treaty established the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations in the following terms: "To begin at the mouth of the River Cuyahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence (Laurens); then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Ome River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth, thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga." All the land within these bounds, except several small reservations, was to be the territory of the Delawares, Wyandots and such of the Ottawa nation as then lived therein.

Indian hostilities were resumed soon after and the treaty broken. The disastrous expeditions of St. Clair and Harmar followed, then the victory of Gen. Wayne. Having completely subdued the Western tribes, Gen. Wayne assembled the Indian chiefs at Greenville (now in Darke County), and there, August 3, 1795, concluded a treaty of peace in which it was stipulated that "the general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commenced the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucke or Cuttawa River."

The survey of this line was commenced near the mouth of Sandy Creek, continuing westerly in a straight line. It forms the northern boundary line of Tuscarawas County west of the river. The record of the original field notes, in the possession of County Surveyor O. H. Hoover, contains this entry: "Sunday, July 9, 1797.—Began a survey of the line, according to the treaty by Gen. Wayne of August 3, 1795, at the crossing-place of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River above Fort Lawrence." The notes of the survey follow this entry.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PIONEERS.

THE EMIGRATION—SELECTION OF A HOME—THE CABIN—THE EARLIEST PIONEERS—PREPARING THE SOIL—MILLS—WILD GAME—GINSENG—HUNTING—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR ENEMIES—WHISKY—CLOTHING—SOCIAL GATHERINGS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—FIRST ROAD—GLEANINGS FROM THE "CHRONICLE"—THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea."—*Whittier.*

IN every country there is but one generation of pioneers. The history of that generation possesses a value and an interest which belong to no subsequent period. Leaving behind them the comforts and influences of a civilized community, the pioneers came to a new country, densely forested, and applied the energies of sturdy and earnest men to the destruction of the towering timber, and the rearing upon its ruins of a new civilization, similar to that from which they migrated. The struggles and dangers they must undergo, the habits and customs which their new environment engendered, the gradual approach of their institutions from the inadequacy at their inception to the present stage of efficiency and the self-denying mode of life they were obliged to adopt, present a phase of life that has now departed from the State forever, and can never be here reproduced.

Most of the earliest settlers of Tuscarawas County were of German ancestry, and Pennsylvania birth or residence. A fair proportion, however, hailed from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and a few came from North Carolina, New York, Connecticut and other States, while others emigrated directly from the Emerald Isle, or "der Faderland." The journey was performed in many instances afoot. Others crossed the Alleghanies with all their worldly possessions packed in a two or four-horse wagon, in which only the very aged or very young were allowed to ride. The rest trudged uncomplainingly behind, or went in advance to clear the path. Some came with ox teams, some in two-wheeled carts, while others conveyed their effects to the land of promise on a couple of "old critters." Streams had to be forded frequently, roads had to be cut occasionally, and oftentimes a team would give out from drawing its burden through marshy ground, or over rough, steep hills. From fifteen days to several months were consumed in completing the tedious journey, and it was with at sigh of relief or exclamation of joy that the weary traveler at last reached his destination, though his labors had then only begun.

In the selection of land, the river plains were avoided by many. From the scanty growth of forest trees upon them, the soil was judged to be of inferior quality. Hillside slopes or secluded ravines were preferred. Those lands that were covered with the heaviest growth of timber, and would require the greatest exertion to clear and prepare for the plow, were chosen, where a choice were possible. A spot for the cabin was always selected adjacent to a spring of water. For days the pioneer family were often obliged to camp on the ground or sleep in the covered wagon until a cabin could be erected. It was not uncommon, though, for the pioneer to first visit his future home alone before the emigration of his family, and build a little cabin, clear a small patch of ground and make the home ready for its destined occupants. This journey was usually performed afoot or horseback. If settlers were already in the neighborhood, which included a compass of many miles, and they were apprised of the new-comer's arrival, they would congregate at his place, and by their united, hearty labor, raise the cabin in a single day. This service was cheerfully rendered for the arrival of each additional settler was hailed with delight in the wilderness land, and the kinship, which mutual privation and isolation in a new country produces, changing strangers into friends and brothers, was manifested in various acts of kindness and assistance.

The primitive cabin was made of rough round logs with the bark still adhering, usually about 14x16 feet in size. It was covered by clapboards, which were held on by weight-poles placed on each tier with a ridge-pole in the center. The cracks were chinked and daubed with clay mixed with water; the floor, if floor there was, was made of puncheons, split out of logs, and roughly hewed with a broad-ax. The fire-place occupied one end of the room, and the chimney was built of mud and sticks. The windows were square or long holes, made by sawing out pieces from one or two of the logs. Slats were then nailed across, and pieces of greased paper pasted over, through which a dim light would glimmer and help dissipate the darkness within. The door was an after consideration, and a blanket sometimes served as a temporary substitute. When finished, the door was fastened by a latch, and rarely locked or bolted. With a string or thong passing through an aperture in the door the latch could be raised from the outside, and it was proverbial among the honest, simple-hearted pioneers for the latch-string to be always out. A stranger, whether red, white or black, was rarely turned away. A dozen, or even a score of people, sometimes occupied at night the single apartment of the house, and no complaints were made of lack of room. Genuine hospitality was one of the cardinal virtues. The cabin was often built with a loft overhead, which was usually reached from the outside by a ladder. If, however, the means of ingress was from within, it was generally by a row of stout pins on one side of the room, up which the youngsters could climb with remarkable agility. For a ladder or stairway on the inside there was no room. Occasionally a few pieces of furniture were brought by the pioneer from his Eastern home; but, usually, table, chairs and bedstead, were fashioned from the rough logs, and were in regular keeping with the rudely constructed cabin.

After a few years had passed away, the settler aspired to a hewed-log cabin, a much better grade of dwelling than the primitive affair. Sawed lumber was used for door, window-frames and floor. Glass took the place of paper-windows, and nails were sparsely used. The first cabins were built without a nail, and when the latter first came into use, a bushel of wheat was exchanged for a pound of them. They were then made by hand on a blacksmith's anvil out of old scraps of iron.

The first settlement made in the county was in the Tuscarawas Valley. When cabin after cabin had been raised in various spots along the river course, its larger tributaries were explored and their banks settled. First came the Moravian missionaries to what is now Clay Township in 1798, and in the following year the Warners, Edmonds, Greers and Peters to the same locality. In 1800 or 1801, the Sewards, Knouses and Demuths, who were Moravians, settled in Warwick Township. About the same time Salem Township was occupied by the Pettycoarts, Williams, Corys and Sells. The settlement of the upper valley of the Tuscarawas was not delayed. Godfrey Huff was probably dwelling in the lower part of Sandy Township in May, 1801. Near by in Fairfield Township, the Jennings, Reeves and Williams soon after settled. Samuel Mosser, or Musher, as he was also known, took possession of Lawrence Township soil in 1803. The Harbaughs, who were squatters at first, settled almost as early above Dover. John Knisely commenced the settlement of Goshen Township in 1804, and Oxford Township was settled as early by John Mulvane. The valleys of Sugar Creek, Sandy, One Leg and Stillwater began to be occupied as early as 1806, and in 1812 possessed many residents; most of the smaller streams were not occupied until a later date, while the hill lands away from the streams were settled last of all. The books of the first merchant in the county, David Peter, at Gnadenhutten, show among many others the following customers whose exact locations are not now known: Abraham Welker, Abraham Richardson and Thomas and John Carr in 1800; Anthony Beaver, Isaac Burroway and Aaron Cone, in 1801; David Williams, James Watson, James Welch, John Atkinson and Benjamin Bryson, in 1802; Jacob Beedley, in 1803; Christian Weiss, Catherine Long, Walter Griffith, Matthew Williams, John Boroway and Joseph Cherryholmes in 1804, and John Fites, James Kelley and Andrew Johnson in 1805.

The pioneers as a rule were strong men and women. The weaklings were left at home. None but the stout-hearted and determined dared to face the hardships and privations essential to success in an undeveloped country. Leveling the forests and clearing the ground was arduous toil, and required a generation of men to accomplish it. Feats were then attempted and successfully carried out which would now be regarded with wonder and astonishment. Noble Cordery, who settled early in Warren Township, near New Cumberland, brought with him a fine team of horses. One morning they were missing, and leaving the boys picking brush, he started in pursuit of them, saying, as he went, that he would follow the tracks and return with the horses. Walking several miles, and remembering that his wife would await his coming for

breakfast, he called at a house by the roadside and sent word home by a boy that he would continue the hunt till he found his property. On his bare feet, he walked 270 miles to his old home near Cumberland, Md., and there found the horses. Food and lodging he obtained on the way by narrating his errand.

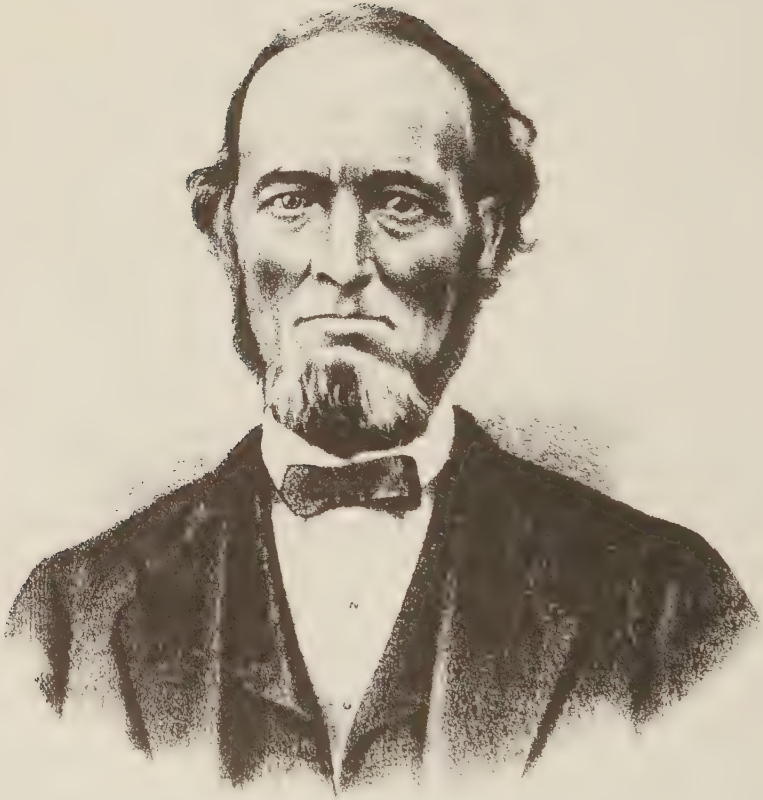
Trees had to be felled, the logs and brush rolled in heaps and burned. The rich soil among the stumps and roots could then be worked and planted. Corn was the principal crop raised, and for years was the staple article of food. Every backwoodsman once a year added to his clearing at least a "truck patch," and in its virgin soil was planted corn, beans, melons, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, etc. The corn and beans brought roasting ears and succotash; in August, when the corn became too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind, it was reduced to meal by a grater, and, whether stirred into mush or baked into johnny-cake, it made for people with keen appetites and good stomachs, excellent food.

"Next to the grater came the hominy block, an article in commonuse among the pioneers. It consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of tree, perhaps—with the hole burned or dug into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young buckskinned backwoodsman while "sparking" his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for and made one of the best hominy blocks. Mills soon superseded the hominy blocks; yet these mills were often so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy block or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse or a mule for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go from ten to twenty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey and chased or treed by wolves. A majority of the pioneers, however, settled in the vicinity of a stream, upon which mills were rapidly erected. These mills were very primitive affairs, were "corn crackers," but they were an improvement on the hominy block. They merely ground the corn; the pioneer must do his own bolting. A wire sieve was thus one of the most important articles of household furniture. It always hung in its place on a wooden peg just under the ladder that reached to the loft. The meal was sifted and the finest used for bread. How delicious was the "Indian pone," baked in a large, deep skillet, which was placed upon coals raked from the fire-place to the hearth. Fresh coals were continually placed under it and upon the iron lid until the loaf, five or six inches thick, was done through. This was a different thing from johnny-cake, it was better, and could not always be had, for to make it good a little wheat flour was needed, and wheat flour was a very

precious thing in those very early days." The first mill erected within what is now this county, was a small affair at Gnadenhutten in 1801; it was operated by horse-power. Four or five years later, Isaac Deardorff erected a water mill near the mouth of Sugar Creek, and Michael Uhrich another on Stillwater.

The forests were filled with a wide variety of game when first known to the pioneers. The buffalo had gone, though several were killed in Eastern Ohio as late as 1800. The elk, too, had departed, but the numerous, wide-spreading antlers found, indicate that it had been here at no remote period. Panthers, though not numerous, were occasionally seen or heard, and sometimes fell a prized trophy of the hunter's skill. They disappeared not many years after the first settlement. Bears abounded in greater numbers and remained much longer, an occasional straggler being seen as late as 1845. Wolves were found in great abundance, and proved a great annoyance to the settlers. Deer was perhaps the most precious game to the pioneer. They were here in large numbers, and for many years supplied the pioneer's table with most of his animal food. They were easily killed, and it was a poor hunter who at the end of an hour could not bring down a fine buck or more palatable doe or fawn. Wild turkeys, too, were very abundant, and often graced the backwoodsman's board. They could often be shot from the cabin door. Of smaller game there was no scarcity. Raccoons and groundhogs are yet found occasionally. Both gray and red foxes were plenty and afforded fine sport to the huntsman. Rabbits and squirrels, if not here before the settlement of the county, came soon after in great numbers, and still remain. Many beavers and otters were here, and they were much sought after by the trapper for their valuable furs. The former has long since disappeared, but the latter has occasionally been seen in later years. Muskrats were numerous, formerly as now. Eagles, vultures, hawks, ravens and owls were very numerous, but have been slowly disappearing. Wild geese and ducks were found along the streams. Pheasants have almost disappeared. Quails, crows, blackbirds, bluebirds and turtle-doves were not natives of the wilderness, but came soon after the settlements began. Cranes, woodcocks, woodpeckers and pigeons were plenty, and yet remain, except the first.

Poisonous serpents were numerous—vipers, copperheads and black rattlesnakes—which often swarmed about the stables and into the cabins. So troublesome and dangerous were the reptiles that in some localities it was customary before retiring to thoroughly examine the bed to see that it was free from these unwelcome intruders. The open cabins gave them easy entrance and the warmth attracted them. Many a time was a pioneer or a member of his family thrilled with horror at finding he had been cherishing a venomous viper. Mr. Roth, one of the earliest pioneers of Dover Township, was awakened one night by the sobbing of his little girl who complained that her finger pained her. Bidding her cease crying, he attempted to regain his former repose, but the moans from the trundle-bed continued. Finally arising, he examined his child's hand, and found it greatly swollen. Further investiga-



Les Lie McCullough

tion discovered a poisonous snake coiled under her pillow. The reptile was speedily destroyed and the prompt application of remedies saved the child's life. Whisky was the efficacious antidote usually resorted to in such cases.

The streams abounded in fish of large size. The pike were from two to five feet in length. It has now almost, if not wholly, disappeared from the waters of the county. Catfish were plenty and of large size, as were also the white perch and sucker. The black jack and clear jack were here and grew large, but have long since disappeared. The streams contained many more fish than at present, and contributed largely to the support of the pioneer's family. Bees were plenty and the table of the early settler was usually supplied with honey.

"The ginseng plant abounded in most localities in early times, and was an article of extensive traffic both to whites and Indians for many years after the first settlement of the county. Every merchant bought it. Beeswax, tallow, hides, fur, feathers, coon-skins and whisky were not more general articles of trade and barter than ginseng. It disappeared as an article of commerce in the county about 1835, and has not since been known. It was wholly of spontaneous growth and never an article of culture. It was a jointed taper root, as large as a man's finger, and when dry was of a yellowish, white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness of taste, somewhat resembling licorice, accompanied with a very slight bitterness. It was exported to China, where it was in demand for its real or supposed medicinal virtues. Many of the grape vines on the bottom lands were of enormous size, approximating in thickness a man's body. These sometimes spread themselves through the branches of half a score or more of the largest trees, completely shutting out the sunlight, and bearing immense quantities of fruit. The huckleberry, confined principally to the hills, yielded fruit bountifully. The strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, and in a few localities the cranberry, grew spontaneously. The latter was in early days an article of traffic for the Indians as well as the pioneers. The early settlers laid up for use during the winter months large quantities of these wild fruits, and also chestnuts, hazelnuts, walnuts, butternuts and hickorynuts. Mayapples and papaws were plenty, and were used to a considerable extent."

Hunting occupied a large portion of the pioneer's time. Nearly all were good hunters, and not a few lived almost wholly from the products of the chase. The adventures of these hunters were often exciting and their narration would be interesting, but space forbids. As the valleys became settled, the game disappeared to the upland hills and deep ravines, where it could be found for many years. The fall and early part of winter was the season for hunting deer, and the whole of the winter and part of the spring for bears and fur-bearing animals. As soon as the leaves were pretty well down and the weather became rainy, accompanied by light snow, the pioneer hunter felt uneasy in his cabin home and longed to be off in the great woods. Hunting was not a mere ramble in quest of game without skill or calculation, for the hunter must know in what situation he might reasonably expect to find his game

In stormy weather the deer always sought the most sheltered places and the leeward side of the hills; in rainy weather, when there was not much wind, they kept in the open woods on high ground. In the early morning, if pleasant, they were abroad feeding in edges of the plains; at noon they were hiding in the thickets. In every situation, it was necessary that the hunter ascertain the course of the wind, so as to get to leeward of the game; this he often did by warming his finger in his mouth, then holding it overhead. The first sensation of cold indicated the source of the air current. The trees, the sun and stars supplied the place of the compass. The bark and moss of an aged tree is much thicker and rougher on the north side than on the south; hence the hunter could walk freely and carelessly through the woods and strike the direction intended. From morning to night he was constantly on the alert to gain the wind of his game and make the approach without discovery. If he succeeded in killing a deer, he skinned it, hung it up out of the reach of wolves, and resumed the chase till nightfall, when he bent his course toward the camp, where he cooked and ate his supper with a keen relish, and then, with pipe in mouth, related to his companions the adventures of the day.

With the Indians there was little trouble. The Goshen Moravian Indians hunted over almost the entire county, and were on terms of familiarity with all the foremost pioneers. When on hunting expeditions, they often stayed over night at some settler's cabin, if conveniently close, and were seldom, if ever, refused this privilege. The wild Indians were numerous at first, and except in consequence of their occasional pilfering, occasioned no difficulty with the settlers. Few returned after the war of 1812.

A few domestic animals were brought with the earliest pioneers and served an important part in the economy of life. Cows furnished milk, butter, beef and leather. Hogs were ear-marked and turned into the woods to fatten upon mast. They soon became quite wild and ferocious, and in many instances the ownership of them was lost. Their greatest enemy was the bear, to which a fat young pig was a very toothsome morsel. When a young pig was attacked by bruin, it was often successfully defended by the older hogs, but the bear had no scruples in attacking these older hogs individually and feasting upon their quivering flesh while the animal was still alive. A settler's swine often came home badly bitten and lacerated by the teeth of a bear from which it had escaped. It was not uncommon for a bear to approach a pig-sty near the pioneer's cabin and assault the occupants, but this procedure was often followed by a shot from the rifle, and bruin had to pay the death-penalty for his rashness. Many sheep were not introduced to the new land at first, for the prowling wolves were their inveterate and deadly enemies. To permit the sheep to run at large, or even to range in fields, was certain destruction. They had to be watched at day and closely corraled at night near the cabin door, and even then it was not uncommon for intruding wolves to dispatch them. The premium offered for the scalps of wolves, as well as the need of protection from this pest, contributed to effect their extermination, and they were hunted and killed in large numbers. Wolf hunting was a sport sometimes engaged in.

The pioneers would turn out generally, inclose a large scope of country and push to the center, usually destroying whatever wild game was found within the circuit. As late as 1842, an organized wolf hunt took place among the Zoar hills, at which seven wolves were killed.

Whisky was the universal beverage. It was believed to be indispensable to health, and was drank in summer to cool the system, and in winter to warm and vivify. But the article was pure. It was used just as it came dripping from the numerous little copper-stills that were operated throughout the forest settlements. Nearly every settler kept it, and treated his acquaintances and strangers when they called. It was excusable perhaps in those days to neglect inviting a visiting neighbor to partake of the hospitality of the board; but to permit him to return without first quaffing the potent liquid was unpardonable. It was regularly used in harvest time, and on occasions of great physical labor; but the ruinous consequences which are now entailed by its consumption, did not then follow, for the article was not poisonous. Whisky was about the only article that could be marketed and exchanged for a coin equivalent in earliest times. Farm products were in little demand, and were too bulky to wagon over the mountains to the East; but whisky was better adapted for mercantile purposes. It was worth from 12 to 15 cents per gallon, and, whatever surplus corn existed after satisfying the needs of the settlements for food, was converted into spirits. This was purchased by traders, who conveyed it by flat boats or pirogues down the Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi, as far as New Orleans, where it was converted into Spanish gold. The trader usually performed the return trip afoot.

There was but one grade of clothing. The rich and the poor dressed alike, the men often wearing hunting-shirts and buckskin pants, and the women course fabrics produced by their own hands. The hunting-shirt, says Doddridge, was a kind of loose frock, reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large, and sometimes handsomely fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the hunting-shirt itself. The bosom of this dress served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or any other necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather, the mittens, and sometimes the bullet-bag, occupied the front part of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk, and to the left the scalping-knife in its leathern sheath. The hunting-shirt was usually made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deer-skin. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather.

Moccasins were the usual covering for the feet. "They were made of dressed deer-skin, and were mostly of a single piece, with a gathering seam at the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel without gathers, as high or a little higher than the ankle joint. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankle

and lower part of the leg by thongs of deer-skin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasins. In cold weather, they were stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves, to keep the feet warm, but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was 'a decent way of going barefooted,' on account of the spongy texture of the leather. Owing to this defective covering for the feet, more than to any other circumstance, the greater number of the hunters and warriors were often afflicted with rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease, they were all apprehensive in cold and wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire to prevent or cure it as well as they could."

Linen was usually worn in warm weather. Flax was grown in summer; scutched in the fall, and during the long winter evenings was heard the buzz of the little flax wheel, which had a place in every cabin. From its spindle, the thread was reeled off on a wooden reel, and was then ready for the great loom that occupied the loft. Wool went through about the same operation; it was spun on the large wheel; dyed with butternut bark or other coloring matter, and woven on the loom and made into winter clothing. The clothing which the pioneers brought with them were replaced by these home-made textures. The girls, who wanted something nice for dresses, sought the tall, delicate flax which grew on the side of the patch next to the woods. This was carefully pulled, rotted, broken, scutched, hackled, spun, dyed in divers colors, and carefully woven in cross-barred figures.

"Linen for Sunday clothes was cleansed with copperas and was white, checked or striped, and when bleached was pretty and soft. For very choice wear, it was all flax; for every day or second best, the warp was flax and the filling tow. Linsey-woolsey, or linsey, was wool and cotton, very much the same as water-proof or repellant is now, only that it was harsh and not finished. Dye-stuffs in early times were in reach of all—butternut or walnut hulls colored brown; oak bark with copperas dyed black; hickory bark or the blossom of the golden rod made yellow; madder, red, and indigo blue; green was obtained by first coloring yellow, and then dipping into blue dye. Stocking yarn was dyed black, brown or blue, and for very choice stockings strips of corn husks were lapped tightly in two or three places around a skein of yarn and dyed blue. When the husks were removed, whitish spots were found, and the rare 'clouded' yarn was the result. The little tub of blue dye, with its close-fitting cover, stood in the warm corner in every well-regulated household, and it made a very convenient seat and the cover was always worn smooth. Many a lad inclined to matrimony has sneaked slyly along and seated himself on the dye-tub as soon as the old folks retired. When carding machines came and lessened the labor of the toiling women, one of the first indications of anything as fine as 'store clothes' was the soft, pressed flannel, called 'London brown,' grand enough for any uncommon occasion. The folds lay in it, and it shown to eyes accustomed to looking upon nothing finer than home-made barred flannel, like lustrous satin. It smelt of the shop, however; the odor of dye-stuff and grease and gummy machinery clung to it

for a long while." When a fair damsel wished an unusually fine dress for her bridal day or some great occasion, her highest aspiration was to obtain a common American cotton check, which now sells at perhaps a shilling a yard, but then cost $1 per yard; five or six yards were deemed an ample pattern.

The social gatherings of the pioneers consisted of cabin-raisings, log-rollings, quilting parties, corn-huskings, etc. Log-rollings were a common occurrence. Every settler would have one or more each year. Settlers for miles around came with their handpikes, axes and oxen; the logs were cut, hauled together and piled in great heaps to be set on fire after drying, while the boys and girls piled the brush and small sticks in immense heaps. Corn-huskings were usually held on bright, moonlight nights. Sometimes it was husked as it stood in the field, but oftener the owner jerked the ears from the stalk and hauled them to some dry spot in the meadow, where they were piled in a hugh circle. "About this circle on the outside, the men would gather in the evening and amid the rattle of husks and the general hilarity, the yellow ears would flow toward the center of the circle in a continual stream. Occasionally the corn was, as nearly as possible, equally divided into two heaps; captains or leaders were chosen by the men, who, choosing their men, arranged themselves in opposition. Each of the opposing captains endeavored to finish his pile first, the bottle being passed frequently, each one helping himself to as much of the contents as he desired. The successful captain was elevated upon the shoulders of his men, amid prolonged cheers, and carried around the pile. Sometimes the beaten party were aggravated until knock-downs ensued, after which they would repair to the house of the host and partake of the good things prepared for the occasion." Whisky was freely used on all these occasions. As constant work was the necessity of that day, the pioneers varied its monotony, and made it appear lighter by thus combining and performing a large amount of it at one time, at the same time enjoying the social advantages thus offered. During the long winter evenings, neighbors would visit each other, chat about the local happenings, and tell stories of adventure.

The great days were the Fourth of July and those upon which the militia assembled for muster. These were the holidays when the people turned out *en masse* with the expectancy of plenty of fun and whisky. The usual place of assembly for militia muster was in an open field near Uhrichsville. On the Fourth the Declaration of Independence was read by some local elocutionist, speeches were made, and general festivity among young and old was the order of the day.

A wedding was the occasion of a gala day. The neighbors for many miles around were invited, and seldom failed to attend. The ceremony often took place just before dinner, which was a substantial one, and sufficient for the throng at hand. Dancing then commenced and often continued until the following morning. After the wedding, the next duty of the neighbors was to erect a cabin for the young couple and dedicate it by a "house warming," which meant a twenty-four hours' dance and carousal in the new cabin. Peo-

ple generally married young in those days. There was little distinction of rank or fortune, and a family establishment cost little labor and nothing else.

Money was a scarce article, most of the settlers coming into the forest with scarcely the bare necessities of life. A few of the wealthier brought with them a little pouch of silver. Barter was the general system of trade both among the settlers and between them and the early merchants. Money was needed mostly to pay taxes, and it was often only by great effort that the required amount could be obtained. The construction of the Ohio Canal offered the opportunity of converting labor into ready cash at the rate of $10 per month, and most of the settlers or their sons adopted this means of procuring a little money.

The religious advantages of the pioneers were not great; many of them had been connected with a church before their emigration, but for years afterward were without preaching. The Moravians established the first church in Clay Township, and for about six years possessed the only religious organizations in the county. The Methodists were next in the field. Rev. James Watts in 1807 formed Will's Creek Circuit, the circumference of which was computed to be 475 miles. The route of this pioneer preacher's travels commenced at Zanesville, and proceeding east embraced all the settlements on each side of the Wheeling road to Salt Creek, and the Buffalo Fork of Wills' Creek; thence it continued down to Cambridge, and Leatherwood on Stillwater, to Barnsville and Morristown, and down Stillwater, including all the branches on which there were settlements, to the mouth; thence it passed up the Tuscarawas River through New Philadelphia to One Leg and Nimishillen; thence up Sandy to Canton and on to Carter's; returning to Sugar Creek, it passed down that stream to its mouth, and down the Tuscarawas past William Butts' to the mouth of White Woman; thence crossing the river, including all the settlements on Wapatomica to Zanesville. Succeeding Watts, Revs. Holmes and West preached several times in this circuit, and in 1809, Rev. J. B. Finley took charge of the circuit. He says: "The first camp meeting ever held in this region was on the land of Mr. James Clark (Salem Township), on Tuscarawas River. This meeting produced a great excitement among all classes of people, and they came from all parts of the country to attend it. The Moravians who resided a short distance above were prohibited by their good old priest from attending, but notwithstanding all the admonitions to prevent their attendance, when the time arrived for holding the meeting, many were there. Quite a number of these people experienced religion."

It was many years before meeting-houses were built. Not until the country had been well settled and societies had gathered sufficient numerical strength in one locality did the construction of churches become practicable, and they were then of the rudest description, corresponding in kind with the primitive cabins. The seats were merely rough slab or split-log benches, without backs, and the rough walls were chinked with mud. Itinerant preachers of various denominations passed through the settlements and preached as they went along. The Sabbath was not then reserved for religious worship, but preach-

ing was conducted on any day of the week and at any hour of the day, as best suited the time of the traveling minister. On short notice, a small band of listeners would assemble at some cabin and hear the words of admonition and exhortation that fell from the lips of the preacher; then, when services were over, return to their labors. If an appointment was announced some time ahead, or a large congregation was anticipated, open air services were held, or the audience gathered in the largest building in the neighborhood, usually the barn of one of the most prosperous settlers.

The early schoolhouses resembled the cabins. Throughout the county, they were very much alike; a huge fire-place occupied one end of the building. A substitute for windows was made by cutting out a log on each side and pasting over the openings thus made paper, greased with lard or tallow. Around the walls rough boards were fixed on pins for desks. Long benches, supported by four or five legs on either side, were placed along these desks, and were occupied by those learning arithmetic and writing. Lower benches were placed in front of the fire for the smaller children. All the benches were without backs. The teacher made all the pens for his scholars out of goose quills. There was no uniformity of text books. Each pupil would take with him whatever school books his parents had brought with them from the East, if any, or if not, whatever book was most easily obtained. The New Testament was generally used as a reader by the more advanced pupils. The United States spellar was used for orthography, and in arithmetic the Western calculator was the popular guide. Reading, writing and spelling, with a little ciphering, was about all that was attempted in these primitive schools, and the capacity of the teacher to instruct was often no greater than this. The first schools were often held in deserted cabins, but after a little while the settlers of a neighborhood usually on a given day assembled and built a schoolhouse in a convenient locality. It was not uncommon for the children to trudge three or four miles before reaching the school. The teacher was paid by subscription at the usual price of 50 cents per month or $1.50 per term for each pupil. Many settlers could ill afford to pay the required amount, and in consequence their children were deprived of the meager rudiments of an education, which was all that was attainable. It often happened that a pioneer with a number of children of school age could only subscribe for one or two. There was usually but one term of three months per year, and sometimes several years would elapse between terms. There were settlements in the county where little attention was given to education, where the pioneers were genuine backwoodsmen and reared their sons to shoot and trap successfully but not to read or write. Generally, however, the first settlers felt the necessity of education, and gave the rising generation as great advantages as the time and place afforded. Money was a rare commodity, and the subscriptions were often made payable, at least in part, in grain and other commodities, at current prices, delivered at the nearest mill. From $10 to $12 per month was the wages usually received by the teacher. Besides this he "boarded around," remaining a week at each cabin. When Christmas came he was expected to treat the

school. If the teacher ignored this custom, through stinginess or otherwise, he was "barred out" by the offended pupils. Arriving early of a morning, they took possession, fastened the windows securely, piled the benches high against the door, and when the unlucky pedagogue appeared a struggle for possession and mastery ensued, which generally resulted in the capitulation of the building only after satisfactory arrangements were made for the treat, which at first was often whisky, but in later years candies and raisins. The teachers were sometimes residents in the vicinity, but oftener itinerants, who adopted the profession as a temporary occupation.

The first roads were blazed paths and Indian trails. Within a few years after the first settlements began, the necessity of highways was realized, and wagon roads were established. The first petition for a road in the Muskingum County records was for one from Lawrenceville, which was east of the Tuscarawas River, opposite Bolivar, to Daniel Volgemuth's farm, a point about three miles below New Comerstown. This was the first road petitioned for and laid out within what are now the bounds of Tuscarawas County. The petition was drawn by John Heckewelder, and was accompanied by the following letter:

GNADENHUTTEN, July 22, 1805.

GENTLEMEN—The inclosed petition was drawn at the request of the settlers on this river, who have pressed me long since to draw a petition in their names. The fact is that no public road has been laid out as yet in this extreme township, and whatever has been done in this way was borne by individuals, but particularly by me, who have expended in the course of a seven years' residence in these parts at least between $200 and $300 in cutting and opening roads, especially between this and Georgetown (mouth of Little Beaver). The increase of settlers, and inattention of many, not only neglecting to open or keep open roads passing through or by their lands, but even shutting them up, when they are open and passable, pleads the necessity that we have something done authorized by law. You will, therefore, confer a great obligation on the petitioners and others in directing proper measures—but more particularly on, gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN HECKEWELDER.

P. S.—Enclosed is a copy of the advertisement.

The petition reads as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY ASSEMBLED AT ZANESVILLE:

The petition of the inhabitants of Salem and the upper part of Tuscarawas Townships humbly showeth: That they labor under great difficulties and inconveniences for want of public roads, and especially at present a road leading from or near Fort Lawrence (otherwise called Tuscarawas) down the river through the settlements, to meet or intersect the road on or near White Eyes Plains, which road has, some time since, been laid out and opened to Waketoneki, etc. They have, therefore, agreeable to law, advertised their intention of petitioning your honorable body, in expectation that the difficulties they labor under will appear to you worthy of consideration, and hoping that such measures will be taken toward obtaining a good road on said route as in your wisdom you may deem proper. Your petitioners shall ever pray, etc.

JOHN HECKEWELDER, ABRAHAM MOSHER, GOTTFRIED HOFF, JOSHUA CARR, NATHANIEL COLVER, JAMES CLARK, LOUIS KNAUS, JOHN RERICK, THOMAS COLVER, JOHN ROMIG, MICHAEL REHMEL, JOHN KNAUSS, ABRAHAM ROMIG.

A glimpse of early times may be obtained from the first volume of the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*. The first number of this pioneer journal of Tuscarawas

County bears date August 24, 1819. It is a four-column folio, 11x18 inches in size, with a subscription price of $2 per annum. In his salutatory, the "printer and publisher," James Patrick, calls attention to the prosperity of Tuscarawas County, as evinced by the official idleness of its Sheriff, while those of surrounding counties "are filling their purses from the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens." He continues: "It is true the people of this county have not been entirely exempt from embarrassment—they, too, have had their bank, but the lust of money-making never led its proprietors to injure the public by indiscriminate loans, nor was the credit of the institution sunk by committing it to the management of men destitute of integrity. Hence, while the evils arising from this system suspend improvements in other parts of the State, the inhabitants of Tuscarawas are beautifying their county seat with a large public building, and individual enterprise is evinced by the erection of a permanent bridge in our vicinity across the main branch of the Muskingum." A column is devoted to chronicle the suspension of banks, and a variety of foreign and domestic news is given. C. Deardorff & Co., merchants of Dover, advertise groceries, dry goods and hardware; B. H. Warfield, of New Philadelphia, also advertises a general line of goods; Wright Warner gives notice that he has opened a law office in New Philadelphia; William Albert and Peter Williams notify their debtors to settle up; George W. Canfield, agent, announces that the Military and School Lands in this county will be leased; notice is given that a petition for a new county, to be taken from Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana and Harrison, will be presented to the Legislature; Dr. Orange Ranney, of New Philadelphia, inserts his professional card; the Republican electors of the county are notified to meet in their respective townships September 4 and choose delegates to form a ticket; John Hall, "taylor and ladies' habit-maker, acquaints the inhabitants of New Phliadelphia and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Foutz as a store, and next door to Mr. Albert's tavern," and Andrew Wilson cautions the public against trusting his wife, Mary Wilson, on his account, as she had left his bed and board without any just cause or provocation.

In the next number this appears: "Yesterday morning, the citizens of New Philadelphia were notified by the ringing of the old court house bell, to attend and give their aid in raising the heavy timber which forms the interior work of the new building. The summons was generally obeyed. It was gratifying to see the harmony and union which prevailed on this occasion. Each seemed zealous to lend a hand toward the completion of a work which, when finished, will be an ornament to our town and a benefit to the county."

The third issue contains the current Cleveland market prices, and among the articles listed are whisky, 62½ cents; Young Hyson tea, $1.62 per pound; salt, per barrel, $7; coffee, 50 cents; wheat, $1; maple sugar, 12 cents; oats, 37 cents; corn, per bushel, 40 cents; butter, for export, 12 to 14 cents; fresh butter, 16 cents.

Other early advertisers in the *Chronicle* are Joseph Landers and Thomas Sergeant, tanners, both of New Philadelphia; Christian Ritter, tavern-keeper,

and Whitacre & Laffer, wool carders, Sandyville; Mathias Springer, maker of "ladies' and children's" shoes and bootees of morocco leather, New Philadelphia. September 28, 1819, James Means gives notice that he has sold his store at Shanesville to Abraham Shane; the same date, notice is given by Henry Sliffe and David Seltenright, Sr., that application will be made at the next term of court to vacate the town of Greensburg; S. Johnson, Clerk, requests all those persons who have subscribed toward building a new court house to pay their subscriptions before November 1, or suits will be brought against them. November 2, 1819, the stockholders of the Bank of New Philadelphia are requested, by the Directors of the same, to meet at the office of Sylvester Johnson November 15, to transact business. In the same issue, the shareholders of the New Philadelphia Library Association are required to meet November 6, at the house of George W. Canfield, the Librarian, to elect officers for the ensuing year, by order of Jacob Blickensderfer, President.

November 16, a graphic account is given of the robbery of Dr. C. Espich's store at New Philadelphia, by Charles Rinehart, a German medical student, whom the Doctor had befriended, and an accomplice. The criminals were captured and sentenced to imprisonment at the next term of court.

November 23, an advertisement appeared headed "Great Sport and Profit," which said: "As there are some uninhabited parts of this county infested with a number of wolves and bears, who, from their ferocious nature, break out into the adjoining farms and do considerable damage, there is a plan in contemplation by which these animals may be destroyed, if carried into effect. Similar means have been practiced in several parts of this State. The method pursued is, that the whole of the inhabitants turn out on a day appointed, and surround a large tract of country, and closing in toward the center collect every animal into a small space, so as to render it impossible for any of them to escape." A meeting for arrangements was called for. The notice was signed by William Albert, Abraham Rickseker, Christ G. Espich, Alexander McConnell, John King and George Sluthour. Agreeably to this notice, a meeting was held and a large Committee of Arrangements appointed. The Committee met December 11, with Henry Laffer in the chair, and Abraham Rickseker, Secretary. A large tract of land, lying northwest of the Tuscarawas, was selected; captains were appointed, and a committee to lay off the lines, and Tuesday, December 21, selected as the day of the hunt. The Committee further resolved "That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, and that the printer be paid out of the proceeds of the hunt." The editor, in his leading editorial of December 21, cautions the people against "the accidents that often happen on such occasions from carelessness or intoxication," and further says: "If too free a use of spirituous liquors has frequently been attended with broken limbs at 'a raising,' how much more dangerous is it likely to prove in the present instance. We would recommend it to those who, in their *tasting bitters*, sometimes take too much, not to taste at all."

The constitution and by-laws of the New Philadelphia Library Society,

regularly incorporated, are published in November and December. The initiation fee was $2; the annual fee, $1.

In January, 1820, the day of publication was changed from Tuesday to Friday, in consequence of a change in the time of the departure of the mails. January 28, 1820, the times of the New Philadelphia mails were published as follows:

Zanesville mail, by way of Coshocton, arrives on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.; closes the same time for Canton. Canton mail arrives Sunday, 2 o'clock P. M.; closes same time for Zanesville. Wooster mail arrives Friday, 12 o'clock A. M.; closes same time for Steubenville. Steubenville mail, by way of New Salem, arrives Wednesday, 10 o'clock A. M., and closes same time for Wooster. February 4, 1820, the following item is published: "A Curious Stone.—A stone was found some time since in the vicinity of this town, about a foot from the surface of the earth, with the inscription cut on the outside, 'David Wilson, 1774.' It is of a semi-globular form, and the letters well shaped. The ground on which the stone was found is supposed to have been formerly occupied as an Indian encampment, from the various pieces of warlike instruments that have been found on it. It is well known that this tract of country, at the date of the inscription, was not inhabited by white people, but whether the stone was carved merely for amusement, or as a means to communicate the fate of David Wilson to his friends, is as yet a matter of conjecture."

May 13, 1820.—Among the advertisements of this date are the following: John Sheperd, of Harrison County, offers 6 cents reward, "but no charges nor thanks," for the return of a bound girl, who ran away from him. She is described as being "nearly fifteen years old, dark complexion, black hair, stout made, can tell a pretty straight story true or false;" Henry Pence forewarns all persons not to credit on his account his wife, who had left him; Edward B. and Jonathan Johnson, of Clarksburg, Va., offer $500 reward for the recovery of two runaway negroes, "Martin and Sam;" a theatrical performance at George K. Gray's tavern, New Philadelphia, is announced by W. Blanchard, Saturday and Monday evenings, May 13 and 15, the entertainment to consist of Olympic feats of neat and light balancing, legerdemain, sentimental and comic songs, "the much admired farce, How to Die for Love," the whole to conclude with the Dwarf Dance. Doors open at 6, and performances to commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance, 50 cents; children, half price. Notice is given that C. Espich has resigned his commission as Postmaster, and that John Johnson is appointed. The Trustees of the New Philadelphia Bible Society are requested by the President, Jacob Roushenberger, to attend a meeting at the house of Peter Williams. Abraham Shane and George W. Canfield announce that they have opened a land office. Benjamin Gundy forewarns all persons not to purchase several notes of his, for which he claims to have received no value. George Hamilton advertises for a lost sorrel mare. George W. Canfield, County Clerk, announces that he will be in his office for several months only on Saturdays, as his business calls him frequently from

home George Nashee, of Chillicothe, publishes the prospectus of a compilation of land laws relating to Ohio, and states that advance suscriptions will be received at the *Chronicle* office.

June 3, 1820.—"New Bridge.—The new bridge lately built across the Tuscarawas, opposite the town of Dover, is now ready for crossing. It is upward of 400 feet in length, and constructed in such a manner as promises durability. The bridge will add much to the convenience of travelers, and be of great advantage to the people of that town and the adjoining country. The proprietor has been at much expense in erecting it, and as it is a public benefit, we hope the profit arising from the bridge may amply repay him for an enterprise so well entitled to reward."

June 24.—"A large boat passed this town a few days ago, bound down the Ohio. Although the Tuscarawas is extremely low at this season of the year, she came a distance of upward of twenty-five miles without meeting any impediment in her passage." "Good flour sells at present in New Philadelphia at $2 per hundred weight; corn at 25 cents per bushel; butter, 6¼ cents per pound; tallow, 8 cents; Eggs, 3 cents per dozen." "The mills which were partly built last summer in the vicinity of this town and abandoned are about to be recommenced." "Gabriel Cryder and Jacob Blickensderfer offer $5,000 to a mechanic to build for them a grist mill on the Tuscarawas, about one and a half miles from New Philadelphia." "Benjamin and Jacob Ream acquaint the public that they have commenced the manufacture of all kinds of hats at New Philadelphia."

July 8, the editor comments favorably on the season. He says: "The harvest has already been commenced; most of the rye in this neighborhood has been cut down, and several wheat fields are now fit for the hook. The Hessian fly has done some damage to the wheat, but we have not heard of any considerable injury being done by this insect to the crops in our immediate vicinity." "Fishing.—On Tuesday last a number of the inhabitants of this town collected and formed themselves into a fishing party. They made a temporary dam across the river, in the center of which was an opening, so constructed as to retain the fish that might be driven into it—this opening is called a basket. They then formed a net of brushwood, and swept the river for about three-quarters of a mile above the dam. When arrived within a short distance of the basket, the jumping of the fish above the water and the huzzas of the party soon proclaimed their good luck. On examining the contents of the haul it was found to contain about four hundred fish, consisting of pike, salmon, bass and suckers; some of them weighed upward of twenty pounds." "A Valuable Spring.—A valuable spring has lately been discovered in Lawrenceville Township, in this county. The water is so strongly impregnated with mineral effluvia as to be similar in smell to the fumes that arise from the barrel of a gun immediately after being discharged. The taste, however, is not disagreeable. Its medicinal qualities is said to have rendered it of much importance to those living in its neighborhood. We are informed that a young woman, daughter of Mr. Casper Fetters, of said township, had

for a length of time been afflicted with the palsy, and that by using the water of this spring as a bath she was restored to the use of her limbs. To some who drink of the water it operates as a purgative. The spring is a short distance from the road leading from New Philadelphia to Canton, about ten miles from the former and fourteen from the latter. Much pains have been taken by the German emigrants, on whose land the spring is situated, to clean and improve it so as to accommodate visitors who may be willing to try the efficacy of its properties in curing bodily infirmities."

July 29.—"Phenomenon.—On Monday evening last, about 9 o'clock, a meteor of an extraordinary kind appeared in a northeast direction from this town. It descended with great rapidity through a large space of the firmament and exploded in a blaze, which cast a momentary light almost as brilliant as the sun at noonday." "To show our farmers in this part of the State that they are not without company to console with them in the low prices of country produce, we quote the prices given in Chillicothe on the 12th instant, viz., wheat, 30 to 35 cents per bushel; corn, 20 to 25 cents per bushel; flour, $1.50 to $1.75 per hundred weight; whisky, 25 to 30 cents per gallon."

August 5.—"New Church.—We understand that the new church lately erected at Gnadenhutten by the United Brethren will be consecrated on Sunday, the 13th instant. Sermons will be preached in the German and English languages." "Fourth of July.—The last anniversary of American independence passed by in this town without any celebration. Whether this indifference to the return of a day which should be hailed by every friend of freedom arose from the pressure of the times or from a want of that spirit of patriotism which formerly distinguished our citizens, we are unable to say—but that the 4th of July passed by neglected and unnoticed is a fact which we record with sorrow. If the sum taken to pay for a dinner and a few glasses of wine would have been attended with inconvenience, a less expensive mode of celebration could have been adopted. Some plan, at least, could have been devised, whereby the people would be reminded by a public reading of the Declaration of Independence, of the principles which actuated the heroes of the Revolution in their struggles for freedom and the evils which arise from a system of government that places at the disposal of a few men the rights and liberties of a people. This might have been done, and not a cent expended. In thus censuring the people of this town for want of public spirit, we do not include those of the county. In several places in the county the 4th of July was observed in manner deserving of praise. At Leesburg, a large assemblage of citizens celebrated the day with every mark of respect. A dinner was served; the social glass went around; toasts and sentiments spoke the feelings and wishes of the party, and the alternate firing of guns enlivened the scene and added variety to the entertainment. The company broke up at an early hour, satisfied that the great event which took place on that day had been commemorated as it deserved. At Sandyville, also, the 4th of July was celebrated with becoming spirit. Similar entertainments were enjoyed. Though the refinements which attend a city festival might have been wanting, yet those

feelings to which the occasion gave rise could not have been more sensibly expressed than by the inhabitants of this little town, when surrounding their homely table spread in honor of the day which made them freemen."

July 29.—Charles F. Espich, merchant in New Philadelphia, advertises for ginseng; prices paid were 25 cents per pound dried, 10 cents per pound green. All persons indebted for rent or fuel for the schoolhouse are requested to pay.

The last number of Volume I contains the first annual report—a lengthy document—of the New Philadelphia Bible Society.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

"Within a grove where maples strove
To keep their sweet-tongued goods,
Met, worn with years, some pioneers—
The Old Guard of the Woods;

"Who came once more to linger o'er
The grim work of their primes,
Renewing here the grief and cheer
Of happy, hard old times.

"Rough clad were they—unkempt and gray—
With lack of studied ease—
Yet beauty-strown with charms their own,
Like brave old forest trees.

"Their eyes seemed still to flash the will
Of spirits sent to win;
Their hands were marred; their cheeks were scarred
By deep wounds from within."

—*Will Carleton.*

An old settlers' picnic was held at the fair grounds August 12, 1882, at which an organization of a pioneer association was effected. John Hildt was made President of the day, and J. S. Deardorff, Secretary. The officers nominated and elected for the ensuing year were President, Josiah Walton, of Warwick Township; Secretary, S. Harmount, Goshen Township; Vice Presidents, George Travis, of Auburn; D. H. Troendly, of Bucks; Edward Peter, of Clay; N. C. Deardorft, of Dover; Rev. George Kollars, of Fairfield; P. A. Garver, of Franklin; J. L. McIlvaine, of Goshen; John Rolli, of Jefferson; David Belknap, of Lawrence; Thomas Forbes, of Mill; Morris Creter, of Oxford; T. J. Murphy, of Perry; Mr. Brainard, of Rush; John Eakin, of Sandy; Aquilla Carr, of Salem; William Rutledge, of Union; Richard McClelland, of Warren; H. H. Woodard, of Washington; M. J. Kohr, of Wayne; Rev. J. G. Zahner, of Sugar Creek; Dr. H. Eckman, of Warwick; Sol Humerickhouse, of York.

The old settlers present were called upon and narrated many personal reminiscences and incidents. The President spoke of pioneer life, and introduced John Eakin, who came to the county in 1807, and has since resided in Sandy Township; he had performed labor on the Ohio Canal. Isaac Beaver was an early settler and a great hunter; he exhibited to the audience the

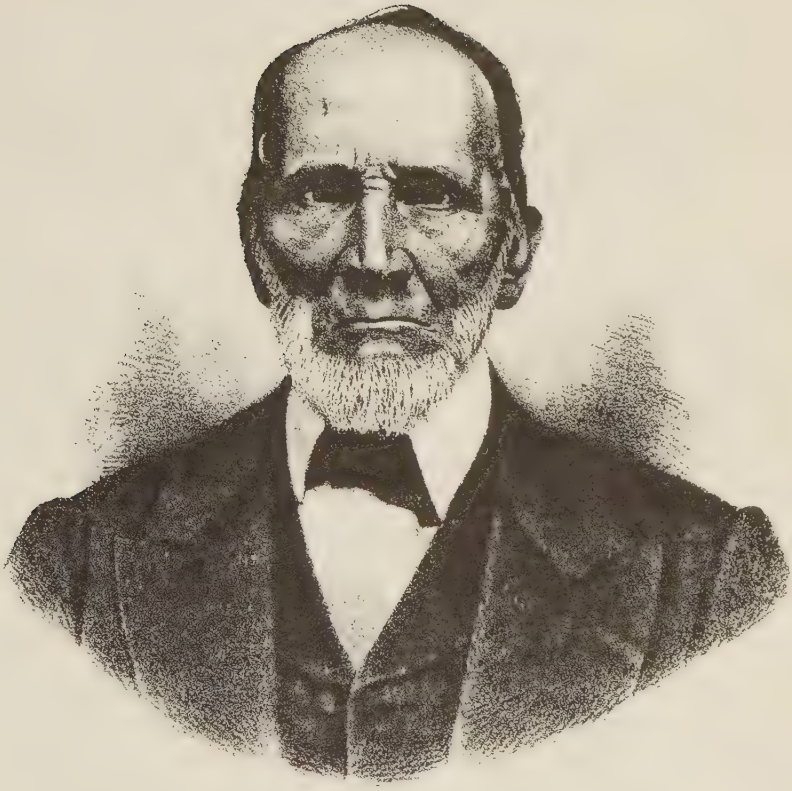
evidence of his skill as a marksman at 100 yards. Hon. Henry Weible, of Van Wert County, was present and addressed his old acquaintances. Hugh Russell, of Sandy, came to Tuscarawas County, in 1809, and had worked on the Ohio Canal. Samuel Zeigler was the first white child born in Dover Township west of the river. D. M. Good, of Ragersville, was the grandson of one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence. Josiah Walton said his father came to the county in 1806, and he himself was born here. William Gray came to Tuscarawas County in 1814; his father was for many years proprietor of the Gray House. Henry Mosher came in 1831, and settled on the farm he now occupies. David Gram was an early settler, and had worn buckskin breeches and lived on deer meat and corn. Frederick Weible had resided in the county fifty-eight years. Gustavus Fox came in 1815. Hon. S. Harmount came in 1835.

The doxology was sung, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the second Saturday of August, 1883.

Agreeably to previous notice, the second annual meeting of the old settlers was held on the Dover Fair Grounds August 11, 1883. Josiah Walton, of Warwick Township, the President of the association, delivered an able and interesting opening address. After a little business was transacted, the society adjourned until 1 o'clock, and during the hour of noon the pioneers in groups related many incidents of early times. Squire Hoopingarner gave the origin of "Pinchey," as applied to the village of Winfield. Before the town was laid out, a miserly young man was married, and invited the neighborhood to his cabin raising, "after early breakfast." He gave them a scant dinner, and dismissed them before supper time. In revenge, the place was called "Pinch-gut," afterward softened to Pinchey. In the afternoon, the old people enjoyed a rehearsal of the times of their youth. Isaac Beaver, of York Township, gave a practical illustration of the way the pioneers took their tansy and corn juice. His age was over threescore years and ten. Squire Croxton, of Dover Township, spoke next. John Eakin, of Sandy Township, was called for, and stated that he was eighty-one years of age, and had lived in the county for nearly seventy-seven years. He never drank a glass of liquor nor used tobacco in any form. Jonathan Hixson, of Sugar Creek Township, related incidents of family history. Judge W. B. Brown was born in 1805, and came to the county in 1837.

Gustavus Fox, of Gnadenhutten, was next introduced. He was seventy-six years old, and came to the county with his parents in 1815. William Hamilton, of Clay Township, born there in 1808, followed. Among other recollections, he told that once at school he and his chum, Mr. Fox, had been detected in mischief, and when called up for punishment the forbearing master offered him his choice between the ferule and wearing the bearskin spectacles. In ignorance of its nature, he chose the ferule, which, to his dismay, was well laid on. Dr. Hiram Eckman first came to Tuscarawas County in 1830, with $2.25 in his pocket. Jonas Warner, of Warwick, was born in that township in 1821, and has witnessed marvelous changes wrought in the

county. Upton Deardorff gave interesting reminiscences of his father's early settlement. Richard McClelland, of Warren Township, who came with his parents to the county in 1836, recounted many customs of pioneer days—the kicking frolics, flax scutchings, etc. Jesse Winkelpleck, of Sugar Creek Township, was born there sixty-three years ago. His father selected a farm among the hills of that township in 1807. Edward Cunning, now of Trenton, was born in 1804, and came to Ohio in 1812. Michael Hummell, who was born in 1811; Christian Weible, of Dover Township; Joseph Shull, of York; John Andreas and Hugh Russell, of Sandy Township, each made remarks on pioneer times. The officers selected for the ensuing year were John Hildt, of Dover Township, President; S. Harmount, Secretary; and a Vice President from each township. The society adjourned to meet at the same place August 10, 1884.



Peter Hoopingarner

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL.

ORGANIZATION OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS—THE FIRST COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS—STATE AND NATIONAL OFFICERS—PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE—POPULATION—VALUATION AND TAXATION—CHURCHES.

THE first county established under the Territorial Government of the Northwest was Washington. It was created, July 27, 1788, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and embraced within its limits perhaps one half the present State of Ohio. The following were its boundaries: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania crosses it, running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the shore of the lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up the river to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River; thence down the branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami—on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752—until it meets the road from the lower Shawnee town to the Saudusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence down that river to the mouth; thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning.

Marietta was the county seat, and the settlers in what now constitutes Tuscarawas County were obliged to pay taxes, attend courts, settle estates, etc., at that town until 1804. An act to establish Muskingum County was passed January 7, of that year, to take effect March 1. Muskingum County included all that part of Tuscarawas which lies within the United States Military District.

Tuscarawas County was established from the territory of Muskingum by an act of the State Legislature, passed February 13, 1808. The following is the full text of the act:

Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the county of Muskingum, lying within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of the United States Military Lands; thence west with the north boundary of said tract to its intersection with the late Indian boundary line; thence westwardly with said line to the west boundary of the fourth range, in said military tract; thence south along the west boundary of said fourth range to the southwest corner of the township therein; thence east between the fourth and and fifth townships, in the third, second and first ranges, to the east boundary of the said United States Military Tract; thence north with said boundary to the beginning, shall be erected into a county by the name of Tuscarawas.

SEC. 2. That from and after the fifteenth day of March next, the said county of Tuscarawas shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county; *Provided*, That all suits and actions, of what nature soever, which shall have been commenced before the said fifteenth day of March, shall be prosecuted to final

judgment and execution; all taxes, fines and penalties, which shall be due previous to said day, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 3. That all Justices of the Peace residing in said county of Tuscarawas shall hold their commissions during the time for which they shall have been elected Justices of the Peace in Muskingum County, and their jurisdiction shall extend throughout the whole of said county of Tuscarawas, until the same shall be divided into townships, and the necessary number of Justices of the Peace for each township, chosen and qualified, and shall also have power to appoint constables to serve until others are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 4. That the seat of justice for the said county of Tuscarawas shall be at New Philadelphia, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established by law.

As thus established, Tuscarawas County was twenty miles wide, east and west, and thirty north and south along the eastern line, though several miles shorter along its western line, in consequence of the southwesterly course of the Greenville treaty line, part of its northern boundary. It embraced in the main nearly the same territory that now composes it.

By act of the Legislature, passed February 11, 1809, it was enacted "That so much of the county of Jefferson as lies west of the fifth range be and the same is hereby annexed to and made a part of the county of Tuscarawas."

This large accession of land was twelve miles in width east and west, and twenty-seven in length, being the northern half of Township 10 and Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, of Range 6, and the northern half of Township 11 and Townships 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Range 7, comprising what is now the western portions of Carroll and Harrison Counties, and the western portions of Warren, Union, Mill and Rush Townships, Tuscarawas County. Of this territory, the part which yet remains a portion of Tuscarawas County formed a part of Washington County until January 31, 1807, when it was annexed to Jefferson, and there continued till attached to Tuscarawas two years later.

The first territorial loss sustained by Tuscarawas County was in consequence of the erection of Coshocton County January 31, 1810, and an act providing for its organization, which passed January 22, 1811. By this act, a tract five miles wide and ten in length was taken from the southwest corner of Tuscarawas, and annexed to Coshocton. It now comprises Oxford and Adams Townships of that county.

January 2, 1813, Harrison County was erected, and by this act Tuscarawas lost the northern half of Township 11 and Township 12, Range 7; and the northern half of Township 10, Townships 11 and 12, and the eastern halves of Townships 13 and 14, of Range 6.

Holmes County was erected January 20, 1824, and organized January 4, 1825, from Coshocton, Wayne and Tuscarawas Counties. The part taken from Tuscarawas was two miles in width and about twelve in length, extending from the south line of Township 8 to the northern boundary of the county, the territory thus detached being off the west side of Range 4, extending through Townships 8, 9 and 10.

Carroll County was formed December 25, 1832, as now constituted, and all the territory that is now included in it which formerly belonged to Tuscarawas County, consequently at this date passed from the jurisdiction of Tuscarawas; by the same act, all that territory now belonging to Harrison, which had theretofore formed a part of Tuscarawas, was annexed to Harrison, and Tuscarawas County assumed its present shape and boundaries.

In 1847, while Dr. A. I. Bennett, of Bolivar, was State Representative, by act of Legislature the land in the bend of the Tuscarawas River, north of the Greenville treaty line, was detached from Stark and annexed to Tuscarawas County. It comprises about 500 acres.

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The duty that first received the attention of the first Board of Commissioners for Tuscarawas County was the division of the county into townships. At the first meeting, held April 16, 1808, it was ordered that the county be divided into four townships, to wit: Lawrence, Goshen, Salem and Oxford. Their bounds were established as follows:

Lawrence.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 10, Range 1 of the United States Military District (now the northeast corner of Tuscarawas County); thence west to the northwest corner of Township 10, Range 4 (extending into Paint Township, Holmes County); thence south to the southwest corner of the second section in Township 9, Range 4 (into what is now Walnut Creek Township, Holmes County); thence east to the southeast corner of Section 1, Township 9, Range 1 (in the northwest part of what is now Warren Township); thence north to the place of beginning. As thus constituted, Lawrence Township was about twenty miles wide east and west, and seven and one half miles north and south, and, besides a portion of Holmes County, comprehended Wayne, Franklin, Lawrence and Sandy Townships entire, and the northern parts of Dover, Fairfield and Warren.

Goshen—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 9, Range 1 (in Warren Township); thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 9, Range 4 (in Walnut Creek Township, Holmes County); thence south to the southwest corner of Township 8, Range 4 (the northwest corner of what is now Bucks Township); thence east to the southeast corner of Township 8, Range 1 (in Union Township); thence north to the place of beginning. Goshen was similar in size and shape to Lawrence, and situated immediately south of it. It included all of Goshen and Sugar Creek Townships, as now composed, the greater portions of Dover, Auburn and York, and fractions of Union and Warren.

Salem—Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 7, Range 1 (in Union Township); thence west to the northwest corner of Township 7, Range 4 (the northwest corner of Bucks Township); thence south to the southwest corner of Section 2, Township 6, Range 4 (on the west line of Adams Township, Coshocton County); thence east to the southeast corner of Section 1, Township 6, Range 1 (in Rush Township); thence north to the place of beginning. It comprised Bucks, Jefferson and Warwick Townships, and portions of Auburn, York, Mill, Union, Rush, Clay and Salem. It, too, was twenty by seven and one-half miles in size.

Oxford—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 6, Range 1 (in the western part of Rush Township); thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 6, Range 4 (Adams Township, Coshocton

County); thence south to the southwest corner of Township 5, Range 4 (the southwest corner of Oxford Township, Coshocton County); thence east to the southeast corner of Township 5, Range 1 (the southeast corner of Perry Township and of Tuscarawas County); thence north to the place of beginning. Oxford included, besides all of Oxford and the southern half of Adams Townships, Coshocton County, Oxford, Washington and Perry Townships, and the southern portions of Salem, Clay and Rush.

After the act of the Legislature in 1809, annexing to Tuscarawas a portion of Jefferson County, the Commissioners proceeded to erect, March 29, 1809, a new township, called One Leg, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 10, Range 6; thence north along the line dividing the counties of Jefferson and Tuscarawas to the northeast corner of Township 14, Range 6; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 15, Range 7 (in Warren Township, near its northwest corner); thence south to the southwest corner of Township 14, Range 7 (at Uhrichsville); thence east to the southeast corner of Township 14, Range 7; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 10, Range 6; thence east to the place of beginning. One Leg included the southwestern portion of what is now Carroll County, a large share of western Harrison, and the greater part of Warren and Union Townships, with a tract a half mile square of Mill.

The remainder of the newly acquired territory, including the western portions of Mill and Rush Townships, and southwestern Harrison County, was attached to Salem Township. It consisted of the north half of Township 11 and Townships 12 and 13 in Range 7.

April 25, 1809, Nottingham Township was formed from Salem and One Leg Townships. It embraced territory which now lies exclusively in the southwestern part of Harrison County.

The next change in township outlines was made February 10, 1810, when Township 13, Range 7, was taken from Salem and appended to One Leg Township.

Two new townships, Wayne and Dover, were erected in March, 1810. Sugar Creek was formed a year later. Various changes were made in township lines from time to time, and March 24, 1817, Dohrman Township was formed from One Leg. It embraced Township 13, Range 7, a tract six miles square, its western half now included in the eastern portion of Rush and Mill Townships, and its eastern half in Harrison County. The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Archbold.

Lawrenceville was constituted in May, 1817, and embraced the remaining portion of the original Lawrence Township, after a part of its territory had been detached and given to other townships. Fairfield was erected June 2, 1817, and then included all of Township 9, Range 1. The same day Sandy was set off and embraced all of Township 10, Range 1. Perry was formed August 11, 1818, with its present limits, and the eastern part of Washington. The next township organized was Warren. It was established March 31, 1819, and most of its original territory is now a part of Carroll County. On

the following day the County Commissioners erected Warwick and re-adjusted the boundaries of Oxford, Salem and Sugar Creek. Salem was reduced to the territory now comprising that township and the greater portion of the present townships of Clay and Rush. Oxford was reduced to the central and eastern portions of Washington and the present Oxford; Township 7, Range 4 (now mostly in Bucks, then belonging to Salem), was attached to Sugar Creek. December 2, 1822, Ross Township was organized from Wayne and Sugar Creek Townships, in the northwest corner of the county, consisting of the greater and western part of what is now Wayne, a narrow strip from northwestern Sugar Creek and a portion of what is now Holmes County. Its bounds were as follows: Beginning on the north boundary of the county, between Ranges 4 and 5; thence south to the line between Sections 11 and 20 in Township 9, Range 4; thence west to the county line; thence north to the northwest corner of the county, thence along the northern boundary to the place of beginning. The first election was ordered to be held on the first Monday in April, 1823, at the house of Augustus Jennings. This township was short-lived. March 18, 1825, it was dismembered and its territory divided between Wayne and Sugar Creek.

Clay Township was detached from Salem March 2, 1824. It then included nearly all of present Rush and Clay, besides small fractions of Salem and Mill. Bucks was taken from Sugar Creek and Warwick March 8, 1825. Washington was organized two years later, on March 5, 1827, from Oxford and Perry, its territorial limits comprising then as now, Township 5, of Range 2. Rush was constituted December 1, 1828, with boundaries somewhat different from its present ones. York was erected the same day, with a tract of country that is now eastern Jefferson, nearly all of York and small fractions of Goshen and Warwick. March 3, 1833, in consequence of the formation of Carroll County, the boundaries of the townships along the eastern boundary of Tuscarawas were altered, and Union and Mill Townships were organized with limits that closely approximate their present bounds. Jefferson was formed from Bucks and York March 7, 1837, including besides its present territory, a large share of Auburn. This last-named township was erected next, June 6, 1838, from portions of Bucks, Sugar Creek, Jefferson and Dover. Its boundaries have remained unchanged. Franklin was the last township organized in Tuscarawas County. Its existence dates back to December 6, 1854, when it was formed by a subdivision of Wayne Township.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The board held its first session Saturday, April 16, 1808. Present, John Junkins, Michael Uhrich and Philip Minnich, Commissioners. Their certificates were read and the oath of office administered to them by Abraham Mosser, Justice of the Peace. Godfrey Haga was then chosen Clerk, and the board proceeded to lay off and divide the county into four townships, Oxford, Goshen, Lawrence and Salem. The Clerk was ordered to post up in three of the most public places in the townships of Oxford and Lawrence, "advertisements as-

certaining the boundaries of said townships," and notify the electors of Oxford to meet Saturday, April 30, at the house of James Douglass, and the electors of Lawrence at the house of Gideon Jennings, within the respective townships, for the purpose of electing township officers. The board then adjourned.

The next entry in the first Commissioners' journal bears date Monday, June 6, 1808, 9 o'clock, A. M. Present—Michael Uhrich and Philip Minnich.

A petition was presented by Mr. Uhrich signed by fifteen landholders of Salem Township, praying that an order be granted for viewing and opening a road, "beginning at the forks of the Cadiz and Lawrenceville roads; thence along the nearest and best ground in such a manner that as little injury, as the nature of the case may well admit of, be done to private property, striking the river Muskingum at Christopher Demuth's, and crossing Big Stillwater at the fording place of that creek below Uhrich's Mills, to that point of the eastern boundary line of the county which lies nearest to the Cadiz road aforesaid.

On motion, it was ordered, That John Knisely, Sr., John Bolsley and James Watson be, and the same, or any two of them, are hereby empowered and directed to meet on Monday, the 20th day of June, inst., at 9 o'clock, at the forks of the said Cadiz and Lawrenceville roads, and then and there proceed to view said road, agreeably to law, and report accordingly to the next session of the Board of Commissioners; and it was further ordered,

That Joseph Francis be and the same hereby is appointed and directed to attend the said landholders in the capacity of a surveyor as directed by law, and that the same be and hereby is empowered to take to his assistance two chain carriers and one marker, as the law directs, and to do and perform all and every other duty by law enjoined on such surveyor.

Attest: Godfrey Haga, Clerk.

The Viewers reported favorably, and the road was ordered opened September 7 following.

Another petition was presented, June 6, by Samuel Smith, praying for a road from his mill on Sugar Creek to Dover, and thence to New Philadelphia. John Knisely, George Stipler and Ludwig Knause were appointed Viewers.

June 7, David Peter, of Gnadenhutten, was appointed Treasurer for one year, "if he shall so long behave himself well." The prices of tavern licenses were then established—in New Philadelphia, $7; in Lawrenceville, $6; elsewhere in the county, $4; for ferry licenses, $1.50. The rates of ferriage allowed were: A foot person, 6¼ cents; man and horse, 12½ cents; loaded wagon and team, 50 cents; any other four wheeled carriage or empty wagon and team, 31¼ cents; loaded cart and team, 25 cents; empty cart, sled or sleigh and team, 18¾ cents; each horse or head of cattle, 6¼ cents; each sheep or hog, 1 cent. A petition for a road from the Lawrenceville road to Dover was presented, and Viewers appointed.

June 8, Thomas Hamilton, of Salem Township, was appointed Collector of taxes, and the following rates of taxation ordered: Horses, 30 cents per head; cattle10 cents per head; all other taxable personal property, ¼ per cent of appraised value.

The total tax assessed in June, 1808, was $160.13.

The attention of the board was given chiefly to establishing roads through the county. The first of the 100 town lots, granted by the proprietor of New Philadelphia to the county, were sold at public auction August 22 and 23, 1808. The following were the purchasers and prices: No. 37, George Leininger, $10; No. 36, John Heckewelder, $9; No. 38, same, $11; No. 39, same, $10; No. 40, Godfrey Hoff, $15; No. 287, John Williams, $14; No. 286, John Heckewelder, $12; No. 265, Gideon Jennings, $11; No. 312, John Williams, $16.25; No. 313, William Butt, $16.50; No. 238, John Williams, $16.90; No. 234, same, $11; No. 510, George Kuhn, $13.25; No. 309, George Leininger, $11; No. 228, Arthur Rewark, $17.30; No. 302, John Williams, $14.25; No. 231, George Leininger, $13.74.

Monday, March 6, 1809, this entry appears: "The freshet having prevented the Commissioners from meeting on the 26th day of December last, according to their adjournment at their last meeting, now met agreeably to law."

The first money received by the county was $1.50, June 10, 1808, from Conrad Westhaeffer, as ferry license. The first tavern license was paid August 19, 1808, by George Leininger, $7; and the first store license, $10, by David Peter, August 30, 1808. The first county levy on personal property, in March, 1809, was $156.35. One of the chief channels of expenditures for a few years was the payment of bounty on wolf scalps. In 1810, the Commissioners fixed the bounty at $1 each for wolves or panthers six months of age or upward, and 50 cents below that age. In 1808, bounty was paid on nine wolf scalps; in 1809, on thirty-two wolf and one panther scalps, the latter to John Henry; in 1810, on thirty-seven wolf and one panther scalps; and in 1811, on twenty-two wolf scalps. A State bounty was also paid during these years and long after.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first action by the Commissioners of Tuscarawas County, relative to the erection of public buildings, was taken June 25, 1808. The journal reads: "A plan of a jail being prepared, the Clerk was ordered to write and post up five advertisements in five of the most public places in the county, giving public notice that the building of said gaol will be sold; at the same time, that the whole or part of the lots granted by the proprietor of New Philadelphia in said town for the use of the county are offered for sale, which sales were appointed to commence on Monday, the 22d day of August next, and to continue by adjournment from day to day so long as to the Commissioners shall appear necessary." The Clerk was further ordered to cause an advertisement of the like purport to be inserted six times in the Greensburgh, Scioto and Steubenville *Gazettes*, and likewise to copy the plan of the gaol, and have the same ready for inspection at the day of sale.

Wednesday, August 24, 1808, the contract for erecting the gaol was sold to Peter Minnich for $1,500, he being the lowest bidder, and the time for completing the same fixed at eighteen months. There were to be two early payments of $100 each, and the balance, $1,300, in two years, with the provision

that if the Commissioners could sooner dispose of the land granted to the county for public purposes, it should be paid as soon as the jail was placed under roof, agreeably to contract. The proceeds of the sale of town lots, August 22 and 23, 1808, were appropriated to the first payment.

This jail was a two-story log structure, probably 30x40 feet in size, and stood on the north end of Lot 200, on the site of the Auditor's office, recently destroyed. The lower story of this primitive county prison contained two cells and a large apartment used as a residence by the Sheriff. The upper floor was occupied as a court room.

This jail served as the felon's home until more commodious and stronger rooms were prepared on the ground where now stands the county jail.

Court House.—In 1818, the need of a better court room was felt, and proceedings were instituted for the erection of a substantial brick court house. Leininger's tavern was the scene of the first Tuscarawas County court, but when the jail was built, justice was dispensed from its upper floor. July 3, 1818, the Commissioners sold at public sale the following contracts: To Peter Cribs, and by him transferred to Henry Fox, to build a stone foundation, forty-four feet square and seven feet high, $465; to John U. Armler, to furnish 120,000 bricks, $623; to John Blickensderfer, to deliver 7,000 feet of oak floor board, $87. The foundation was completed, and October 31, 1818, the contract to build the court house was awarded to Henry Fox for $6,297. Before completion, Fox sold his contract to Michael Swagler. The Sheriff took charge of it in December, 1825. This court house stood on the southwest corner of Lot 200, and served its purpose until 1882. The last term of court held in it was that of May, 1882. The building was two stories in height; the lower one contained the court room, and, originally, two diminutive offices on the south side, which were used as offices by the Auditor and Clerk. The second floor was divided into two compartments, and used by the petit and grand juries. In 1868, the court room was enlarged to the full size of the building by the removal of the two lower offices.

The next public building erected was a county jail on lots 257 and 258. The contract for building it was sold to John Pepper June 28, 1834, for $3,690, but it was several years before the erection was completed. It was a two-story brick and stone structure and, besides cells, contained apartments for the Sheriff's residence.

At a special session held May 10, 1837, the Commissioners ordered a notice to be inserted in the Tuscarawas *Advocate* that proposals for building public offices would be received at their office June 19, following. At the time appointed the proposal of George Sluthour was accepted. The erection of the offices was completed by him in 1838. They consisted of a series of one story brick apartments, fronting on Broadway, from the west side of Lot 200, to the rear of the court house. The offices were about twenty-five feet deep and ranged in width from thirty to eighteen feet. Beginning at the north, the offices erected in 1838 were those of the Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff and the Clerk. After the office of Probate Judge was established by the adoption

Alexander Edie

of the present State constitution, the Clerk's office was relegated to his use and a Clerk's office erected between it and the court house. These offices were torn down in the fall of 1882 to make way for the erection of the new court house. Until its erection the county offices are scattered in various parts of the business portions of New Philadelphia.

County Infirmary.—In January, 1843, the Commissioners purchased from G. N Allen and Charles Korns two farms, located about two and a half miles southeast from New Philadelphia, upon which to erect a "poor house." March 9, 1843, the Auditor was directed by the Commissioners to give public notice that on March 28, following, they would receive sealed proposals for erecting a poor house. March 29, the proposal of Charles Korns was accepted, $3,800. John Everhard was appointed by the board to supervise the erection. The building was completed and accepted by the Commissioners June 6, 1844. It has several times since been repaired and remodeled. Jesse Landes is the present Superintendent of the infirmary. He has acted in that capacity for many years.

At the session of the Commissioners, held October 13, 1869, it was resolved "That the Auditor gives notice in the English papers and the German paper of the county that the Commissioners will entertain the subject of building a new jail and improving the public offices at a reasonable expense at their December session, and that they will hear all petitions for and remonstrances against said proposed improvement."

December 11, the board after visiting and inspecting the jail, and hearing petitions presented in favor of a new jail, deemed it necessary for the safe keeping of the prisoners that a new jail be erected, and appropriated $100 to ascertain the latest, most approved and convenient style and architecture, and procure a full and accurate plan of the proposed building.

April 5, 1870, the contracts for building the jail were let. The building of the iron-work of the jail was awarded to M. Clements, of Cincinnati, at $5,169, and the bid of Robert Rue, of Minerva, Ohio, was accepted on building the jail at $14,900. Within a year from the time the contracts were awarded, the jail was completed. It is a handsome structure, two stories in height. The front is of brick and affords ample accommodations as the Sheriff's residence. The masonry of the rear portion is stone, and incloses a dozen securely built prison cells.

In consequence of an act of Legislature, passed April 18, 1881, authorizing the Commissioners of Tuscarawas County to purchase a property for a Children's Home at a cost not to exceed $25,000, the Commissioners, May 3, 1881, entered into an agreement to purchase for $25,000 the Wilhelmi Farm, situated in the suburbs of Dover, southeast of that village. The home was opened in November, 1881, and the residence, a handsome two-story brick, about fifty feet square, proving inadequate to accommodate the children received at the Institution, the Commissioners have contracted with Criswell & Nagley to erect an addition to the building, 50x70 feet in size, for $7,815. Simpson Harmount is the present Superintendent of the Home.

February 13, 1882, an act passed the Legislature authorizing and requiring the Commissioners to construct a court house at such a point of the county seat as may be deemed by them most for the public good, the contract to be let within six months, and the building completed as soon as possible, at a cost not to exceed $100,000. For this purpose, the commissioners were authorized to borrow the necessary amount of money at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, and to issue county bonds to secure the payment, at such times within twenty years as the Commissioners may prescribe, and to levy such tax as will pay the interest on such indebtedness, and the principal as it matures, not to exceed $10,000 in any one year.

Agreeably to the above act, the Commissioners, at their meeting March 10, discussed the location of the new court house, but further action was postponed. Petitions were presented for and remonstrances against the use of the old site for the court house, and March 15, the Commissioners proposed to procure by purchase or condemnation Lot 199 and a twelve-foot right of way off the west side of Lot 198, provided the citizens of New Philadelphia would pay the excess of the cost of this additional property above $8,000, and furnish a court room and offices to the county officers rent free during the construction of the court house. The jury fixed the appropriation price of Lot 199 at $14,300, and citizens of the county guaranteed the payment of the excess, $6,300. The plans of the new building filed by Thomas Boyd were approved by the Commissioners June 26, 1882, and notice was given that sealed proposals for its erection would be received August 1. August 2, the contract for constructing the building was awarded to T. B. Townsend, of Zanesville, his bid being $99,860.

The corner-stone of the new court house was laid October 25, 1882, with imposing ceremonies. The day was a lovely one, and New Philadelphia was decorated and her business houses decked with bunting, evergreen, flowers and flags. By noon, fifteen thousand people thronged the streets. Rev. Lafayette Van Cleve, of Hillsboro, Ohio, Deputy Masonic Grand Master of Ohio, conducted the ceremony and delivered the address. The secret orders from all parts of the county and surrounding cities were well represented in regalia; bands from Cleveland, Canton, Zanesville and many other points were in attendance, and the procession, composed of these and numerous other organizations, was a brilliant one. The ceremonies closed at 2 o'clock, and the balance of the afternoon was spent in listening to the sweet music discoursed by the excellent bands present. A fine display of fireworks in the evening concluded the day's festivities.

By the terms of contract, the building is to be completed April 1, 1884. When finished, it will be one of the handsomest public structures in this part of the State.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners.—At an election held in the spring of 1808, John Junkins, Michael Uhrich and Philip Minnich were chosen Commissioners to serve until the fall election of the same year, when Michael Uhrich, Boaz Walton and

Isaac Deardorff were elected. The duration of their terms was determined by lot and resulted as follows: Isaac Deardorff, one year; Boaz Walton, two years; Michael Uhrich, three years. Deardorff was re-elected and served until 1821; Walton was also re-elected, serving until 1813. Other Commissioners with terms of service have been as follows: Gabriel Cryder, 1811–17; Samuel Lappin, 1813–19; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1816–19; Gabriel Cryder, 1819–22; George Davis, 1820–23; Michael Smith, 1821–24; Isaac Deardorff, 1822–30; William Summers, 1823–26; Peter Williams, 1824–27; James Rippeth, 1826–29; Jacob Uhrich, 1827–33; William Albert, 1829–31; William Rouse, 1830–33; Michael Doll, 1831–33; Boaz Walton, 1833–35; Abraham Knisely, 1833–37; Benjamin Ream, 1833–36; Samuel Miller, 1836–42; John Patton, 1836; Andrew Creter, 1836–37; Andrew Korns (appointed) 1837; John Wallace, 1837–43; George Welty, 1837–38; John Dearth, 1838–41; G. K. Fankboner, 1841–47; Thomas Bays, 1842–44; Milton Smith, 1843–44; Lewis Conwell, 1844–45; Henry Lupher, 1845–49; C. C. Carroll, 1845–48; David Gram, 1847–53; George Wallick, 1848–51; Jacob Houk, 1849–64; George Fensel, 1851–54; Robert Seaman, 1853–56; John Shank, 1854–60; Joseph Kollar, 1856–62; Samuel Schweitzer, 1860–66; John C. Zutavern, 1862–68; Daniel Swaim, 1864–70; George Froelich, 1866–72; Joseph Kinsey, 1868–74; Martin Kugbler, 1870–76; William A. Rankin, 1872–78; Mathias Rudolph, 1874–77; Daniel Kuhn, 1876–82; John H. Benfer, 1878–83; Henry B. Keffer, 1878–84; Samuel Rufer, 1882–85.

County Clerks.—The following is a list of the men who have served as Clerks of the court since the organization of the county in 1808: James Clark, from 1808 to 1818; George W. Canfield, 1818 to 1826; Charles S. Frailey, 1826 to 1827; James W. English, 1827 to 1843; Charles H. Mitchener, 1843 to 1851; Joseph Walton, 1851 to 1852; Emerson Goodrich, 1852 to 1855; Hosea T. Stockwell, 1855 to 1858; John D. Laughead, 1858 to 1864; Peter Kunz, 1864 to 1867; James M. Kennedy, 1867 to 1873; Daniel C. McGregor, 1873 to 1875; Thomas C. Ferrell, 1875 to 1876; Jacob De Greif, 1876 to 1882; John Figert, 1882 to 1885.

Auditors —The following-named men have served as Auditors since the organization of the county, in 1808: Godfrey Haga, Jr., from 1808 to 1809; Christian Espich, 1809 to 1813; James Clark, 1813 to 1818; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1818 to 1820; Sylvester Johnson, 1820 to 1822; James Patrick, Sr., 1822 to 1823; Walter M. Blake, 1823 to 1825; Thornton Whitaker, 1825 to 1826; Azor Abel, 1826 to 1832; Joseph Talbott, 1832 to 1836; Thomas King, 1836 to 1840; John Everhard, 1840 to 1847; David Judy, 1847 to 1851; John Hildt, 1851 to 1855; Philip Uhrich, 1855 to 1859; Benjamin F. Helwig, 1859 to 1863; Jesse D. Elliott, 1863 to 1867; Oliver H. Hoover, 1867 to 1871; Philip Getzman, 1871 to 1873; Solomon Ashbaugh, 1873 to 1877; A. R. Holmes, 1877 to 1883.

Sheriffs.—The following is a complete list of the Sheriffs of Tuscarawas County to the present time: Henry Davis, from 1808 to 1810; Henry Laffer, 1810 to 1813; Henry Shetler, 1813 to 1817; Frederick Maish, 1817 to 1819;

Thornton Whitaker, 1819 to 1823; Walter M. Blake, 1823 to 1827; John Butt, 1827 to 1832; Jacob Knisely, 1832 to 1833; Jacob Kitch, 1833 to 1838; Elisha James, 1838 to 1842; John English, 1842 to 1846, Levi Sargent, 1846 to 1850; Philip Uhrich, 1850 to 1852; Dorsey Wilson, 1852 to 1854; Charles H. Mathews, 1854 to 1856; John W. Lytle, 1856 to 1860; Philip Getzman, 1860 to 1864; Simon Fackler, 1864 to 1866; Charles Howard, 1866 to 1868; John Howard, 1868 to 1869; James Truman, 1860 to 1870; Jacob De Greif, 1870 to 1874; Robert Price, 1874 to 1878; Joseph Lyons, 1878 to 1882; George W. Goudy, from 1882.

Treasurers.—The following is a list of the incumbents of this office: David Peter, from 1808 to 1811; Peter Williams, 1811 to 1823; Gabriel Cryder, 1823 to 1836; Jacob Overholtz, 1836 to 1842; Joseph Demuth, 1842 to 1846; Edward Peter, 1846 to 1850; John Buthler, 1850 to 1853; Simpson Harmount, 1853 to 1858; Levi Sargent, 1858 to 1860; Henry Anderman, 1860 to 1864; Martin Hagan, 1864 to 1866; Nicholas Montag, 1866 to 1870; William H. Crisswell, 1870 to 1874; Josiah Murphy, 1874 to 1878; John A. Wagner, 1878 to 1882; John L. Kennedy, 1882 to 1885.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Edward Herrick, from 1808 to 1810; Alexander Harper, 1810 to 1811; Robert Bay, 1811 to 1814; Wright Warner, 1814 to 1816; William B. Raymond, 1816 to 1818; John C. Stockton, 1818; Sylvester Johnson, 1818 to 1820; Wright Warner, 1820 to 1825; Boaz M. Atherton, 1825 to 1831; Francis D. Leonard, 1831 to 1836; John D. Cummins, 1836 to 1842; Joseph C. Hance, 1842 to 1844; Isaac Hartman, 1844 to 1846; Lorenzo C. Davis, 1846 to 1848; John A. Bingham, 1848 to 1850; James B. Gray, 1850 to 1852; William Helmich, 1852 to 1854; Matthias H. Bartilson, 1854 to 1858; Abraham W. Patrick, 1858 to 1862; David W. Stambaugh, 1862 to 1864; Alexander L. Neely, 1864 to 1866; James Patrick, Jr., 1866 to 1870; John J. Robinson, 1870 to 1874; John W. Allbaugh, 1874 to 1878; Jasper Mitchell, 1878 to 1882; J. Foster Wilkins, 1882 to 1884.

Recorders.—The following are the names of the Recorders who have held office since the organization of the county: James Clark from 1808 to 1818; George W. Canfield, 1818 to 1826; James Patrick, Sr., 1826 to 1836; Bower Seaton, 1836 to 1845; Joel Warner, 1845 to 1851; Simon Bugher, 1851 to 1854; Matthias S. Neighbor, 1854 to 1861; Asbury Insley, 1861 to 1867; John Mygrantz, 1867 to 1873; Peter W. Himes, 1873 to 1879; Daniel Wyss, 1879 to 1885.

Probate Judges.—The office of Probate Judge was established by the present constitution in 1851, and the following citizens have served in this capacity:

James Moffitt, from 1852 to 1855; John H. Barnhill, 1855 to 1861; Oliver P. Taylor, 1861 to 1867; Abraham W. Patrick, 1867 to 1870; William B. Brown, 1870 to 1876; George Lahmer, 1876 to 1879; A. H. Brown, 1879 to 1885.

Surveyors—The County Surveyors since 1851 have been as follows:

Frederick Hines, 1851-54; Solomon Hoover, 1855 to 1858; Israel Angel,

1858 to 1867; Amos Woodling, 1867 to 1870; Andrew Woodling, 1870 to 1873; Samuel M. Moore, 1873 to 1876; Oliver H. Hoover, 1876 to 1885.

Infirmary Directors.—The incumbents of this office since 1821 have been as follows:

David Easterday, 1851 to 1854; David Miller, 1852 to 1855; Robert Baker, 1853 to 1854; David Kitch, 1853 to 1856; Edward Edmonds, 1854 to 1857; John G. Kohr, 1855 to 1861; Elijah Meese, 1856 to 1862; Silas Porter, 1857 to 1860; Samuel Masters, 1860 to 1866; Jacob Kline, 1861 to 1862; James Sewell, 1862 to 1864; Henry Moshler, 1862 to 1868; Samuel Kuhn, 1864 to 1870; Paul Bucy, 1866 to 1872; Henry Stiffler, 1868 to 1874; Jacob Doerschuk, 1870 to 1876; Uriah Gordon, 1872 to 1878; Andrew Crim, 1874 to 1877; Alexander Brown, 1876 to 1882; Jacob Whorley, 1877 to 1883; Philip H. Lahm, 1878 to 1881; Warner Rogers, 1881 to 1884; Lewis G. Krantz, 1882 to 1885.

Coroners.—Since the present constitution went into effect, the following citizens have held this office:

Henry Conoway, 1851 to 1855; Jacob Hawk, 1855 to 1857; Henry Conoway, 1857 to 1861; David W. Black, 1861 to 1863; Moses Bucher, 1863 to 1865; Jacob Sherretts, 1865 to 1866; James Truman, 1866 to 1870; Daniel S. Stemple, 1870 to 1874; J. L. Smith, 1874 to 1877; George W. Bowers, 1877 to 1883.

State Representatives.—George Richardson, from 1819 to 1822; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1822 to 1825; Christian Deardorff, 1825 to 1826; Samuel Dunlap, 1826 to 1829; George Richardson, 1829 to 1831; Henry Laffer, 1831 to 1832; Francis D. Leonard, 1832 to 1833; Abraham Shane, 1833 to 1834; John Butt, 1834 to 1835; Felix D. McNeal, 1835 to 1836; George N. Allen, 1836 to 1838; John Everhard, 1838 to 1840; David McConnell, 1841 to 1842; Richard Hewitt, 1843 to 1844; Alden I. Bennett, 1844 to 1845; Benjamin P. Ferguson, 1845 to 1846; Alden I. Bennett, 1846 to 1847; Ezra Brainard, 1847 to 1849; Thomas J. Frazier, 1849 to 1851. Under the present constitution, Joseph W. Newburgh from 1852 to 1854; Harry Torrey from 1854 to 1856; Jonathan Mills and Paul Weatherby, 1856 to 1858; Brisbin C. Blackburn and Albert Bates, 1858 to 1860; Lorenzo C. Davis, 1860 to 1862; Albert Bates, 1862 to 1864; Andrew Forbes, 1864 to 1866; John B. Reed, 1866 to 1870; Garrett B. Smith and Michael V. Ream, 1870 to 1872; Garrett B. Smith, 1872 to 1874; Edward C. Lewis, 1874 to 1876; William Johnson, 1876 to 1880; H. H. Porter and G. W. Crites, 1880 to 1882; John S. Graham, 1882 to 1884.

State Senators.—The following citizens of Tuscarawas have represented in the Upper House of the State Legislature the districts to which this county has been attached:

Robert McConnell, from 1808 to 1812, representing Muskingum and Tuscarawas Counties; Abraham Shane, 1815 to 1817, representing Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton Counties; Henry Laffer, 1824 to 1826, representing Tuscarawas and Coshocton Counties, and from 1832 to 1835 representing Tuscarawas and Holmes; Walter M. Blake, 1835 to 1836, same district; John

Brady, 1838 to 1840, representing Tuscarawas and Harrison; Benjamin Ream, 1840 to 1842, representing Holmes and Tuscarawas; Alden I. Bennett, 1847 to 1849, representing Carroll and Tuscarawas. Under the present constitution, Tuscarawas and Coshocton Counties constitute the Eighteenth District, and the term of service is two years in place of one. The following have been elected Senators from Tuscarawas: John D. Rice, 1852 to 1854; Edmund Burnett, 1856 to 1858; Armisted T. Ready, 1860 to 1864; D. W. Stambaugh, 1868, died in office, and balance of term filled by Simpson Harmount; Abraham W. Patrick, 1872 to 1874; E. C. Lewis, 1876 to 1878, Beriah Wilkins, 1880 to 1882.

State Officers.—George W. McIlvaine was elected Supreme Judge of Ohio from Tuscarawas County in 1875 for a term of five years, and re-elected in 1880. J. Blickensderfer, Jr., served as a member of the State Board of Public Works from 1845 to 1852 and from 1854 to 1858. Levi Sargent filled the same position from 1861 to 1864.

Congressmen.—Tuscarawas County has had four representatives in the National Legislature as follows: John D. Cummins, Democrat, two terms, from 1845 to 1849; William Helmick, Republican, one term, 1859 to 1861; Robert H. Nugen, Democrat, one term, 1861 to 1863; Beriah Wilkins, Democrat, present incumbent, 1883 to 1885.

The following vote exhibits the Presidential vote of the county by townships for the past forty years, except for the election of 1848, the data of which were not accessible:

TOWNSHIPS.	1844		1852		1856		1860		1864		1868		1872		1876		1880	
	Polk	Clay	Pierce	Scott	Buchanan	Fremont	Douglas	Lincoln	McClellan	Lincoln	Seymour	Grant	Greeley	Grant	Tilden	Hayes	Hancock	Garfield
Auburn			130	100	124	111	132	86	168	49	176	69	159	59	211	61	218	67
Bucks	185	59	172	36	202	33	193	35	194	22	199	15	181	13	210	12	232	20
Clay	60	139	63	121	81	139	111	148	118	126	121	129	112	126	134	131	138	142
Dover	202	291	295	258	295	275	323	297	367	227	431	312	410	309	543	315	625	379
Fairfield	67	101	52	70	50	80	50	89	54	67	40	80	53	74	79	69	84	94
Franklin					91	102	95	129	124	60	125	77	133	86	158	92	159	103
Goshen	237	263	321	329	287	377	280	494	282	462	329	557	379	509	488	554	527	661
Jefferson	112	45	117	66	125	57	146	48	159	35	182	41	188	43	239	43	230	48
Lawrence	55	191	97	162	117	159	132	163	145	140	135	163	134	156	179	166	181	196
Mill	100	171	84	181	92	212	80	227	61	226	200	416	319	582	461	722	461	820
Oxford	108	118	137	130	139	137	153	152	150	153	173	144	186	175	229	203	232	241
Perry	148	103	109	87	107	113	118	124	110	102	125	102	114	91	129	100	136	117
Rush	114	111	87	104	71	139	57	137	71	101	76	137	70	108	83	132	105	149
Salem	104	159	126	162	148	163	177	177	164	118	189	149	211	128	266	180	300	180
Sandy	83	169	73	140	65	136	82	130	78	124	89	122	109	134	139	147	163	172
Sugar Creek	157	113	144	83	156	70	149	83	203	57	212	63	202	47	241	56	252	67
Union	52	95	43	99	28	137	12	138	16	131	22	119	27	118	25	130	32	135
Warren	144	57	121	51	71	91	79	89	78	61	81	80	73	82	89	100	92	100
Warwick	57	135	82	137	80	137	91	160	91	135	121	173	124	158	151	159	158	166
Washington	116	80	117	87	115	101	127	82	129	66	130	70	116	69	143	83	148	84
Wayne	168	222	188	168	124	66	146	60	145	52	163	59	193	47	197	57	211	89
York	91	81	121	82	86	81	109	81	118	59	113	68	113	64	161	62	160	66
Totals	2360	2703	2679	2653	2654	2916	2842	3149	3024	2573	3432	3145	3586	3178	4545	3574	4844	4096

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of Tuscarawas County for Governor of the State from 1840, the earliest date of available records, to the present time:

1840—Thomas Corwin, Whig, 2,284; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,920.

1842—Thomas Corwin, Whig, 2,076; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 2,068; Leicester King, Abolitionist, 15.

1844—Mordecai Bartley, Whig, 2,572; David Todd, Democrat, 2,301; Leicester King, Abolitionist, 21.

1846—William Bebb, Whig, 2,033; David Todd, Democrat, 1,616; Samuel Lewis, Abolitionist, 35.

1848—Seabury Ford, Whig, 2,496; John B. Weller, Democrat, 2,359.

1850—William Johnson, Whig, 2,456; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 2,103.

1851—Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 2,456; Reuben Wood, Locofoco, 2,651.

1853—William Medill, Democrat, 2,259; Nelson Barrere, Whig, 1,482; Samuel Lewis, Free Soiler, 603.

1855—Salmon P. Chase, Know Nothing Fusionist, 2,552; William Medill, Democrat, 2,144; Allen Trimble, 35.

1857—Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 2,546; Henry B. Payne, Democrat, 2,577.

1859—William Dennison, Republican, 2,831; Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 2,778.

1861—David Todd, Republican, 3,136; H. J. Jewett, Democrat, 2,658.

1863—John Brough, Republican, 3,349; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 2,919.

1865—J. D. Cox, Republican, 2,715; George W. Morgan, Democrat, 3,048.

1867—R. B. Hayes, Republican. 3,746; A. G. Thurman, Democrat, 3,483.

1869—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 2,741; George H. Pendleton, Democrat, 3,352.

1871—E. F. Noyes, Republican, 2,698; George W. McCook, Democrat, 3,221.

1873—William Allen, Democrat, 3,518; Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 2,600.

1875—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,259; William Allen, Democrat, 4,048; J. Odell, Prohibition, 4.

1877—William H. West, Republican, 2,859; Richard M. Bishop, Democrat, 3,959; Lewis H. Bond, Workingmen, 143; Stephen Johnson, Greenback, 95.

1879—Charles Foster, Republican, 3,759; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 4,569; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, 15; A. Sanders Piatt, Greenback, 184.

1881—Charles Foster, Republican, 3,374; John W. Bookwalter, Democrat, 4,126; Abraham R. Ludlow, Prohibition, 263; John Seitz, Greenback, 74.

1883—Judge Hoadley, Democrat, elected.

POPULATION.

The population of Tuscarawas County, by towns and townships, in 1820 is

herewith given. The townships then did not conform to their present boundaries, and the county embraced a much larger extent than now:

Dhorman Township	520	Oxford Township	193
Dover Township	672	Perry Township	256
Dover Village	46	Salem Township	549
Fairfield Township	342	Sandy Township	504
Goshen Township	368	Sandyville	75
New Philadelphia	236	Sugar Creek Township	930
Lawrence Township	393	Shanesville	58
One Leg Township	823	Warren Township	963
Leesburg	131	Warwick Township	485
New Hagerstown	69	Wayne Township	715

The growth of the villages of the county is indicated by the following table, which is as complete as material at hand can make it:

	1820	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
New Philadelphia	236	531	1,414	2,360	3,142	3,070
Dover	46	598	.....	1,343	1,593	2,208
Uhrichsville	....	229	577	646	1,541	2,790
Dennison	....	.....	.....	.....	828	1,518
New Comerstown	....	270	476	577	791	926
Port Washington	....	116	260	.....	425	634
Bolivar	....	249	302	367	413	564
Shanesville	58	226	382	321	360	368
Sandyville	75	128	223	.....	227	239
Zoar	....	201	249	252	326	291
New Cumberland	....	138	203	171	160	163
Strasburg	....	....	109	114	142	181

Lockport had, in 1840, a population of 189; in 1850, 178; in 1870, 250. Westchester in 1870, 198; in 1880, 216. Dundee in 1870, 106; in 1880, 147. Gilmore in 1860, 125; in 1870, 133; in 1880, 116. Glasgow in 1880, 371. Lock 17 in 1880, 55; Mineral Point in 1870, 175; in 1880, 642. Newport in 1880, 159. Phillipsburg in 1880, 170. Ragersville in 1870, 160; in 1880, 212. Rowville in 1880, 189. Trenton in 1870, 292; in 1880, 314. Winfield in 1870, 126; in 1880, 115. Gnadenhutten in 1870, 284; in 1880, 336.

The population of the county by townships from 1840 by decades has been as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Auburn	.....	1248	1413	1251	1400
Bucks	1547	1326	1303	1127	1129
Clay	864	1260	1398	1205	1293
Dover	2247	3248	3499	3515	4107
Fairfield	866	871	844	781	814
Franklin	.....	.....	1174	998	1166
Goshen	1885	3067	4111	4650	5226
Jefferson	992	1064	1056	1058	1258
Lawrence	1523	1468	1489	1479	1723
Mill	1225	1510	1586	3436	5514
Oxford	826	1436	1525	1667	1968
Perry	1381	1396	1043	1089	1208
Rush	1293	1373	1070	977	1037
Salem	1121	1853	1840	1725	2457
Sandy	1444	1227	1220	1163	1864
Sugar Creek	1450	1400	1438	1482	1462
Union	945	944	771	742	714
Warren	1173	1140	966	822	869
Warwick	864	1195	1384	1387	1525
Washington	978	1091	1173	1113	1089
Wayne	2142	2342	1092	1132	1295
York	865	1303	979	1041	1080

Thomas R Benner

The population of Tuscarawas County in 1810 was 3,045; in 1820, 8,328; in 1830, 14,292; in 1840, 25,631; in 1850, 31,760; in 1860, 32,463; in 1870, 33,840; in 1880, 40,198. Since 1850, the increase has been wholly in the villages. The population of the villages in 1880 exceeded 16,000, while in 1850 they probably contained fewer than 6,000 inhabitants.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

In 1808, the total tax on the duplicate was only $160.13. In 1818, on 114,852 acres of land the tax amounted to $1,884. In 1828, on a property valuation of $957,242, the total tax was $7,975. In 1838, the total property valuation was $1,295,348; the tax, $19,231. In 1848, the valuation was $5,367,797; total tax $34,749. In 1858, valuation of all property, $9,813,078; tax, $96,074. In 1868, valuation, $12,209,942; tax, $226,059. In 1878, valuation, $16,892,923; tax, $243,140. For the last year, 1882, the total valuation of property was $16,929,308, and the total tax was $277,027.

The tax duplicate for 1882 charges the following acreage to the various townships: Auburn, 14,213 acres; Bucks, 14,415; Clay, 15,121; Dover, 25,047; Fairfield, 13,903; Franklin, 14,759; Goshen, 21,018; Jefferson, 14,173; Lawrence, 16,600; Mill, 15,266; Oxford, 15,391; Perry, 16,429; Rush, 18,901; Sandy, 15,390; Salem, 21,383; Sugar Creek, 14,783; Union. 14,086; Warren, 13,902; Warwick, 13,605; Wayne, 16,445; Washington, 16,144; York, 14,955.

CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Baptist.	Christian Union.	Catholic.	Dunkard.	Disciple.	German Evangelical.	German Lutheran.	German Reformed.	German M. E.	Lutheran.	Methodist Episcopal.	Methodist Protestant.	Moravian.	Omish.	Presbyterian.	Protestant Episcopal.	United Brethren.	Winebrenner.	Total Societies.	Total Buildings.
Auburn	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
Bucks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6
Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Dover	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11	10
Fairfield	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3
Goshen	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	15	15
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Lawrence	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Mill	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	8	8
Oxford	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	8
Perry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	6
Rush	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Sandy	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Sugar Creek	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	8	4
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Warwick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Total Societies	2	1	5	5	5	3	10	9	1	16	33	5	7	2	7	1	14	2	128	118

Besides the above, in the northwest part of the county are a few Mennonites, and in Lawrence Township is the Separatist society.

CHAPTER IX.

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR.

COURT ROOMS—FIRST CASES—THE FUNSTON TRIAL—ASSOCIATE AND PRESIDENT JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—FIRST ATTORNEYS—PROMINENT LAWYERS—THE PRESENT BAR.

THE two-story log tavern of George Leininger, situated on the southwest corner of Broadway and Front streets, New Philadelphia, was an important building in the infancy of Tuscarawas County. It was here that the first County Court was held in 1808. Steps were immediately taken, however, by the County Commissioners, for the erection of a jail, the upper floor of which was used as a court room until about 1824, when the first court house was completed. The courts were then held there until the demolition of that ancient structure in the summer of 1882, and since then—awaiting the completion of the new court house—court has been conducted in a room on the second floor of a building located on the west side of South Broadway, near the square.

At the first term of Court of Common Pleas held in Tuscarawas County, in December, 1808, one civil and four criminal cases were docketed. Of the latter, two were for counterfeiting and two for assault and battery. All were nollied. The civil case was that of Abraham Mosser *vs.* Stockton Bridge. It was an action to recover $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of certain "false, feigned, slanderous and opprobrious words" uttered by the defendant against the good name and character of the plaintiff. At the December term of court, 1808, the case was continued. Judgment was taken by default at the April term, 1809, but in August the records show that a motion was made to set aside the judgment, which was overruled and a jury impaneled to assess the damages. They found no damages, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court by the plaintiff, there tried by jury at a session held at New Philadelphia, and a verdict rendered the plaintiff for $20 and costs. At the April term for 1809, three civil and two criminal cases were on the docket. Of the former, judgment was entered in one case and the other two continued. One criminal case was for selling spirituous liquors without a license. A plea of guilty was entered and a fine of $50 and costs imposed. The other case was one of assault and battery.

The most noted trial held in the Tuscarawas County Common Pleas Court was that of John Funston, for the murder of William Cartmell. It resulted in his conviction and execution. Funston was a young farmer of Oxford Township, living near New Comerstown. The victim, William Cartmell, was a post boy who resided at Coshocton and carried the mail between that town and Free-

port. When making his return trip from Freeport to Coshocton, on the 9th day of September, 1825, while traveling along the lonely road near the cabin of John Booth, Oxford Township, he was mortally shot by a person concealed behind a thicket, and fell dying to the ground. William Johnston, a quiet, inoffensive man, whose home was near Steubenville, Ohio, had been traveling with him, but had paused a few moments before, to quench his thirst at a wayside spring. The sharp report of a rifle and an accompanying shriek fell upon his ears, and rushing forward he found young Cartmell in a dying condition. A man, whom Johnston afterward identified as Funston, approached, and after some conversation at Johnston's suggestion they separated to alarm the neighbors. Funston started for Morgan's cabin, but when out of sight turned and made his escape. Johnston hastened to Booth's and told his story, which was not believed, his late companion failing to appear. He was arrested and lodged in the jail at New Philadelphia while protesting his innocence, but circumstantial evidence was against him. He, however, persevered in his assertions of innocence so persistently, declaring that he could recognize the man who was with him over the dead body, that by common consent the people offered him the opportunity of proving his innocence, and on an appointed day the young men of the county flocked to New Philadelphia, and were so arranged that Johnston might see them all. It is said that Funston was unwilling to appear, but was obliged to do so to avoid suspicion. No sooner had the glance of the anxious prisoner fallen upon Funston than he exclaimed, excitedly, "That is the man." "You are a liar!" was the instant reply. Johnston reiterated his statement, and turning to the officer described a scar which they would find on one of Funston's hands. An examination proved the correctness of his assertion, and Funston was lodged in jail. Other corroborating evidence was discovered. The murdered mail boy was known to have had a $10 note, a description of which was published in the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*. The note was found, and traced to Funston, who had passed it to a gunsmith for repairing his rifle.

The trial of Funston came off at the November term of 1825. Judge Alexander Harper, of Steubenville, presided, and Nicholas Neighbor and Thomas Cummings were the Associate Judges; E. W. Canfield was Clerk of the Court; B. M. Atherton was Prosecuting Attorney, and in the trial was assisted by John M. Goodenow. The counsel for the defense were J. C. Stockton, Walter B. Beebe and S. W. Culbertson. The jury which convicted him consisted of Robert Meek, James Rippeth, James Grey, Christopher Ecker, Abraham Overholtzer, Benjamin Ream, Benjamin Gorsage, John Burrel, Chris Kohr, Adam Riggle, James Sellers and James Edie. The trial began on Wednesday, November 16. At 8 o'clock on the following Friday evening, the case was given to the jury, and on Saturday, November 19, Judge Harper pronounced the sentence of death, to take place December 30, 1825. During the night of December 29, Funston attempted to take his own life by hanging himself with his suspenders. They broke, and he fell to the ground, bruising his head severely. Judge Patrick then went to him and obtained a full con-

fession It was the greed of gold that impelled him to the deed. His intention was to waylay a drover named Smeltzer, known to have a large sum of money in his possession and expected to pass over this road. A delay of three hours saved Smeltzer's life, and made the young post boy the assassin's victim.

The 30th of December was a chill and dismal day A drizzling rain fell constantly, but that did not deter an immense crowd from gathering to witness the execution. The weather was so inclement that several persons contracted a death sickness from exposure. The place of execution was on an elevation of ground in what is now called Allentown, or more definitely on Block 3, West Philadelphia. The Leesburg Light Infantry, Coshocton Cavalry and the Artillery of New Philadelphia were out in full force to preserve order and to protect the prisoner. Thus guarded, he was conveyed by the Sheriff, Walter M. Blake, through the gaping crowd from his prison cell to the scaffold. Rev. Parker Williams, an eccentric itinerant preacher, there conducted the religious services. The Sheriff cried out, at intervals, the few moments of time that yet remained, and as the fatal moment approached the pressing mass of human beings held their breath in expectation of the final consummation of the law. Nerving himself for the performance of his unpleasant duty, Sheriff Blake cleft at a stroke the rope that supported the trap door, and the body of Funston shot downward and quivered for a few moments in the air. Blake's return was as follows:

"1825. December 28, received this writ; and on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1825, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., I executed this writ by hanging the within named John Funston until he was dead. No fees charged.

"WALTER M. BLAKE, Sheriff."

When life was extinct, the body of Funston was placed in a coffin and taken home by his two little brothers. Thus ended the only public execution that ever occurred in Tuscarawas County.

Under the constitution in force during the first half-century of the State's existence, the Court of Common Pleas consisted of a President Judge, who presided on a circuit embracing many counties, and three Associate Judges from each county, who in their own county sat on the bench with the President Judge. The latter was usually a trained lawyer and Judge, while his associates were men of little or no legal education, but leading, influential citizens of the county. The following is a complete list of the Associate Judges of Tuscarawas County, with the period of their service: John Heckewelder, 1808–10; Aquilla Carr, 1808–11; Christian Deardorff, 1808–26; Godfrey Haga, 1810–12; Conrad Rath, 1811–13; Robert Caples, 1812–18; Joseph Wampler, part of 1813; Henry Laffer, 1813–24; Nicholas Neighbor, 1818–32; Thomas Cummings, 1824–33; Henry Laffer, 1826–29; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1829–36; Peter Williams, 1832–39; Reason Pritchard, 1833–40; Israel S. Lappin, 1836–50; Walter M. Blake, 1839–46; Isaac N. Roberts, 1840–47; James Patrick, 1846–52; Morris Creter, 1847–52; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1850–52.

The President Judge who held the first term of court in Tuscarawas County was William Wilson, of Licking County. Subsequently, and up to the adoption of the present State constitution, the following, with, perhaps, several others, were the successors of Judge Wilson: Benjamin Ruggles, Benjamin Tappan, Alexander Harper, G. W. Beldon and John Pearce. None were residents of Tuscarawas County. Both President and Associate Judges were appointed to office by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and held their office for the term of seven years, "if so long they behaved well."

The present constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, abolished the office of Associate Judge. The State was divided into nine judicial districts, each of which, except the first, was subdivided into three parts. The electors of each subdivision, by the constitution, were directed to elect one Judge of Common Pleas for a term of service of five years. The third subdivision of the eighth district comprises the counties of Tuscarawas, Jefferson and Harrison. In the autumn of 1851, Thomas L. Jewett, of Steubenville, was elected Judge of this subdivision. His term began in February, 1852, and during its continuance he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad. Thomas Means, also of Steubenville, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation. The second term, from February, 1857, to February, 1862, was filled by Samuel W. Bostwick, of Cadiz. He was succeeded by George W. McIlvaine, of New Philadelphia, who was serving his second term when, in the autumn of 1871, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. To accept this position, he resigned his Judgeship on the Common Pleas bench, and John H. Miller, of Steubenville, filled the unexpired term and then served a full term from February, 1872, to 1877. James Patrick, Jr., of New Philadelphia, was the next Common Pleas Judge of this subdivision, serving from 1877 to 1882. His successor was Joseph C. Hance, also of New Philadelphia, who assumed the duties of the judiciary in February, 1882. In accordance with an enactment of the Legislature passed February 14, 1882, establishing an additional Judgeship in this subdivision, John S. Pearce, of Cadiz, was elected Judge in April, 1882, for a term of five years, and was invested with the robes of office the same month.

Judge George W. McIlvaine was admitted to practice in Washington County, Penn., in 1844, and in 1847 became a resident of New Philadelphia, where he continued in successful practice until his elevation to the bench in 1862. He began his judicial career as a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1871, and is now filling his third successive term. His decisions are universally held in high respect by the bar of the State.

Judge James Patrick, Jr., is a native and a lifelong citizen of New Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1865 and engaged in a lucrative practice until his election to the bench in 1876. Since he has doffed the ermine, Judge Patrick has resumed practice, and is now the senior member of the firm James Patrick, Jr., & Son.

Judge Joseph C. Hance came to New Philadelphia in 1832, read law with

F. D. Leonard and was admitted in 1834. He has been continuously in practice since, until his recent election to the bench. In this case, the office sought the man, and it was with extreme difficulty that his many friends persuaded the Judge to accept the nomination of the office which he is now filling with marked ability.

The early courts of Tuscarawas County were attended by a train of foreign council, who accompanied the President Judge in traveling this circuit. Court seldom continued longer than several days for years after the organization of the county, and a dependence upon local practice here for an attorney meant starvation, or little better. Attorneys from Zanesville, Newark, even Columbus, regularly attended the courts in this as well as other surrounding counties, ready at a moment's notice to prosecute a cause or defend a client. Until 1840, or probably a little later, this foreign practice was continued. The bar of New Philadelphia had not yet developed, and, especially in important causes, the services of lawyers residing without the county limits were secured. The earliest practitioners in the county, many of them non-residents, were the following: Sampson S. King, 1808; Lewis Cass, 1808; Fisher A. Blocksom, 1808; E. W. Herrick, 1810; Robert Bay, 1810; John C. Wright, 1812; Alexander Harper, 1812; Samuel W. Culbertson, 1812; D. Redeck, 1816; M. D. Pettibone, 1817; John M. Goodenow, 1817; Walter B. Beebe, 1818, Ephraim Root; Wright & Collier, 1818; Wright Warner, 1818; S. Johnson, 1819; John S. Stockton; J. W. Lathrop, 1819; Samuel W. Bell, 1819; John Harris, 1820.

Wright Warner was one of the first local attorneys of New Philadelphia. He migrated from place to place frequently, residing for a time at Coshocton; came to New Philadelphia about 1820; was Prosecuting Attorney from 1821 to 1825; removed to Dover and died there.

In 1832, four practitioners resided at the county seat and one at Dover; Boaz M. Atherton, Azor Abel, Andrew Seaton and F. D. Leonard at New Philadelphia, and I. B. Lee at Dover. Mr. Atherton was the first of these to engage in practice. He was well versed in law, and was an excellent conveyancer, but lacked what is denominated a legal mind. His success was better indicated in the preparation of legal papers than in advocacy. Azor Abel removed about 1834 to Trumbull County. Andrew Seaton abandoned the practice and built large flour mills at New Philadelphia. He died at Cleveland, while there on business. Mr. Leonard also resigned his profession, and engaged with Mr. Seaton in milling. He removed to Cleveland, thence to Missouri, where he died a few years ago. I. B. Lee remained at Dover till his death.

About 1840, the bar began to gain strength. In that year, John A. Bingham settled at New Philadelphia. He hailed originally from Pennsylvania, came to New Philadelphia from Cadiz, Ohio, and was for many years a leading member of the Tuscarawas County bar. He removed to Cincinnati and subsequently returned to Cadiz and has become a national character. He served several terms in Congress, where he won a wide reputation as a lawyer and a statesman. He is at present Minister of the United States at Japan.

John D. Cummins, a native of Western Pennsylvania, read law at Steubenville and came to New Philadelphia about 1840, and here opened an office. He engaged in politics and was elected to Congress. He remained through life a bachelor, and died of cholera at Milwaukee, Wis., while there on business.

George W. Chapman came about 1840, and was, perhaps, the brightest intellect that has adorned the bar of New Philadelphia. He did not court popularity, and to the masses his legal acquirements remained unknown, though among his professional confreres his strong abilities were fully recognized. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he has since attained a high rank in the field of literature. He is the author of a volume of poems, and has also made valuable contributions to science.

David W. Stambaugh practiced at a later date. He was a tailor, and read law while following his trade. He possessed a wonderful memory, and was fluent in speech. He was elected to the State Senate in 1868, and died while in office.

Capt. Andrew Crawford was raised in New Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in 1856. When the war of the rebellion opened, he was among the first to enlist, and was the first citizen of this county who fell a sacrifice to his country. He was buried with the honors of war at New Philadelphia. The G. A. R. post at the county seat is named in his honor.

S. M. Hague read law at New Philadelphia, and was admitted in 1856. For several years he had an office in the southwest corner room of the old court house. He then removed to Napoleon, Henry County, where he is still engaged in practice.

Col. Mathias H. Bartilson was admitted to practice in 1850; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1853, and served four years. In 1861, he enlisted in the service, and was commissioned Colonel of the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1863, from the effects of a wound received in battle. Col. Bartilson was a man of great energy and bravery, and by his gallant conduct had won the highest confidence and esteem of his men.

William Helmick was admitted in 1847, and in 1851 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscarawas County. In 1858, he was elected Representative from this district to Congress, where he served one term, and has since resided in Washington City.

Jesse H. McMath, shortly after his admission to the bar, was appointed Consul General to Morocco, with headquarters at Tangier, where he remained several years. About 1872, he entered upon the practice of law at New Philadelphia, but a short time afterward removed to Cleveland, where he was elected Common Pleas Judge. At the expiration of his term, he there resumed and is now practicing his profession.

John Lee Webster practiced at New Philadelphia a year or more; then removed to Omaha, Neb., where he has since been elected Mayor and member of the Legislature, and is now said to enjoy a lucrative practice.

Winfield S. Neely read law with his uncle, A. L. Neely, and for a few

years was associated with him in practice. He removed to Cincinnati, and has since abandoned the practice.

R. C. McBeth, after a practice of some years, was appointed, in 1865, to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, made vacant by the resignation of A. L. Neely. A short time after, he removed to Clinton, Mo., where he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and is now practicing his profession.

Charles H. Mitchener was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and acquired the printer's art in the city of Philadelphia. For many years he was connected with the *Ohio Democrat*, as publisher and editor, and served as County Clerk from 1843 to 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. Defective hearing interfered with his active practice in court as an advocate, but as counsel and office lawyer he was one of the ablest of his day. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1873. He wrote, and in 1876 published, "Historical Events in the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valleys," a valuable contribution to the history of his own and neighboring counties. Mr. Mitchener died at his home in New Philadelphia May 10, 1878. He was generous in opinion and purse, public-spirited, a ready and able writer and an honest man. A. T. Ready was for many years the law partner of C. H. Mitchener, and continued that relation until the decease of the latter in 1878. Since then he has retired from the active practice of his profession, and still resides at New Philadelphia.

John J. Robinson, at the time of his decease in 1883, was the oldest member of the New Philadelphia bar. He served as Prosecuting Attorney from 1870 to 1874, and was at one time Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate. He enlisted as a private in service and was promoted to a Captaincy in the Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John W. Albaugh was born and reared near New Cumberland, this county; read law with James Patrick, Jr., and after admission opened an office at New Philadelphia. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1874, and served two terms. In 1882, he removed to Canton, Ohio.

Thomas C. Ferrell was reared in Harrison County; taught school; served during the war; again taught school and read law. He was appointed County Clerk in 1875, at the decease of Clerk D. C. McGregor; served about a year and resumed the practice of law at New Philadelphia, of which he served as Mayor two terms. In 1883, he removed to a farm in Carroll County.

Simpson Harmount, Superintendent of the County Orphans' Home, in Dover Township, is a member of the bar, but has never engaged actively in practice.

Oliver H. Hoover, the Surveyor of Tuscarawas County, was admitted to the bar in 1874, but his official duties have interfered with the active practice of his profession.

The present bar of New Philadelphia consists of twenty-two active practitioners. Of these, Hosea T. Stockwell is the senior in point of practice. He was born in Plainfield, Mass., November 21, 1820. In 1845, having read law for one year, he came to New Philadelphia; was Deputy Clerk of the Courts

Alexander McCullough

under C. H. Mitchener for one year, and was then admitted to the bar. Practicing at the county seat for two years, he removed his office to Dover, but five years later returned to New Philadelphia, where he has since continued his practice. He has been associated in the profession with George W. Chapman, George W. McIlvaine and Ready and Mitchener successively, and since 1880 has practiced alone.

Judge John H. Barnhill was born in Jefferson County August 4, 1826; was reared on a farm; taught school for five years during his youth; read law with Col. Eckley, of Carrollton, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. A year later he came to New Philadelphia, and has since practiced his profession here. In 1854, he was elected Probate Judge of the county on the Republican ticket, and served two successive terms. He has also been Mayor of New Philadelphia.

Alexander L. Neely was born in Jefferson County February 19, 1828; he came to Tuscarawas County in 1852, read law in the office of J. C. Hance, and was admitted in 1854. He has since practiced continuously at the county seat. In 1864, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned at the expiration of about one year. He has had four law partners—Simon Wolf (now of Washington City), J. M. Collier, T. B. Finley and W. S. Neely. Mr. Neely has frequently been importuned by his friends to permit his name to be used for nomination to office, but has always declined, preferring the extensive practice which his unerring judgment and knowledge of law has won for him.

Abraham W. Patrick, son of James Patrick, is a native of New Philadelphia. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Chronicle*, read law with Columbus Delano, afterward Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, and W. R. Sapp, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted about 1855. For a year he was member of the firm Delano, Sapp & Patrick, then returned to New Philadelphia, and in 1857 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving four years. In 1866, he was elected Probate Judge, serving three years, and declined re-nomination. He resumed practice in 1870, and the year following was elected to the State Senate, serving one term. Mr. Patrick excels as an advocate, and as such has a wide practice.

Fletcher Douthitt was born in Morrow County, Ohio; was raised on a farm; graduated at the Ohio State and Union Law College of Cleveland in 1864; commenced practice in Mount Gilead; located at Uhrichsville in 1873, and in 1879 removed to New Philadelphia, where he has since practiced.

James A. D. Richards, a native of Boston, Mass., came to Tuscarawas County in 1862, taught school for several years, read law with A. L. Neely, and was admitted in 1867. His law partners have been D. W. Stambaugh, J. Lee Webster and F. Douthitt. He is now alone and enjoys an extensive practice.

John H. Booth is a native of Franklin Township, where he was born May 9, 1840. He was reared on the farm; graduated from the scientific department of Michigan University in 1864; was employed on the United States

Survey in the Northwest for several years; in 1866, entered the law office of J. C. Hance at New Philadelphia; was admitted two years later, and has practiced since, though for several years he has devoted most of his attention to surveying and to the real estate business.

John D. Laughead was born in Illinois, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1847. In 1858, he became Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and held the position several years. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. Through his connection with the county offices, he has become familiar with all the records, which have proved of material assistance to him in his practice. He has labored zealously in behalf of the Democratic party, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the State.

John A. Buchanan, of Buchanan & De Greif, was born in Belmont County March 9, 1852. He read law in Guernsey County and was admitted in 1871.

After a two years' practice at Barnesville, he opened an office at Newcomerstown, and was there seven years. In 1881, he removed to New Philadelphia, where he has practiced since, in partnership with E. P. De Greif after February, 1882.

James T. O'Donnell was born in Mill Township November 9, 1849. He taught school for five consecutive winters; then read law with J. C. Hance two years, and was admitted about 1873. He became the junior member of the firm Hance & O'Donnell, which continued until the election of Judge Hance to the bench, and since then Mr. O'Donnell has practiced alone to an extensive clientage.

John S. Graham was born in Union Township September 5, 1834. He was reared on the farm, and after marriage removed to Warren Township, where he lived until 1871. He then came to New Philadelphia, read law with J. H. Barnhill, and was admitted to practice the fall of the same year, continuing his practice since. In 1881, he was elected on the Republican ticket State Representative, and while in the discharge of his legislative duties, prepared and was instrumental in the passage of the bill to erect a court house at New Philadelphia.

Joseph T. McCullough is also a native of Union Township. He taught and attended school in his youth; entered the law office of J. H. Barnhill, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He commenced practice at Uhrichsville, and remained there until 1882, when he removed to New Philadelphia.

Leroy McGregor was admitted to practice in 1374, and for several years followed the profession at New Cumberland, the place of his nativity. He came to the county seat in 1880, and has since practiced, in partnership with Samuel Moore.

Samuel Moore was born in Harrison County October 1, 1846. He attended McNeely College, and taught school from 1867 to 1879. During the latter year he came to New Philadelphia and opened a law office, having previously read law at Deersville and been admitted in 1877.

James Foster Wilkin was born at Holiday's Cove, W. Va., February 26, 1853; moved, when twelve years old, with his parents, from Coshocton to New-

comerstown; taught school in that village and in Trenton; read law with James A. D. Richards, of New Philadelphia, and was admitted in 1877. He was the partner of Mr. Richards for a time, and has since practiced alone with good success. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1881.

Edward P. De Greif was born in New York City March 14, 1854, and four years later was brought by his parents to this county. He served as Deputy Sheriff and Clerk under his father's administration; read law during the time, and was admitted in 1878. In 1881, he formed a law partnership with J. A. Buchanan, which still continues.

Michael V. Ream, a native of this county, read law in the office of A. W. Patrick, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He immediately opened an office at New Philadelphia, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Philip S. Olmstead read law with J. H. Barnhill, and for a short time after admission was associated with him in practice. Having been elected Justice of the Peace for Goshen Township, he opened an office for himself, and is now engaged in the practice of law and sale of real estate in partnership with W. S. Bailey.

William S. Bailey read law with J. C. Hance, and after admission at once entered upon its practice at the county seat.

James G. Patrick read law at New Philadelphia, and is engaged in the practice of his profession with his father, James Patrick, Jr., ex-Judge of the Common Pleas Court.

Frank S. Romig is a native of Warwick Township. He graduated at the Michigan University Law School in 1881; the same year, was admitted to the bar, and has since opened an office at New Philadelphia.

The bar at Uhrichsville is represented by Thompson D. Healea, William B. Thompson, Lemuel C. Ball and William Johnston. Mr. Thompson was admitted at New Philadelphia many years ago, but has since entered the banking business and is now seldom seen in court except on business connected with the bank. Mr. Healea read law with F. Douthitt, and after admission became his partner. Since the removal of Mr. Douthitt to New Philadelphia, Mr. Healea has continued the business of the firm at Uhrichsville. Mr. Ball has been Mayor of his village, and served in other public capacities. Ill health has seriously interfered with his practice.

At Dennison, J. W. Yeagley and Edward C. Lingan are engaged in the practice; at Dover, John A. Hostetler and Jasper H. Mitchell; at Newcomerstown, Andrew J. Wilkin; at Bolivar, John M. Lessick; at Ragersville, Levi Travis, and at Port Washington, Henry H. Porter.

CHAPTER X.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

EARLY LEGISLATION—SURVEYS AND ROUTE OF THE OHIO CANAL—ITS CONSTRUCTION THROUGH TUSCARAWAS COUNTY—CONTRACTORS—ABRAM GARFIELD—EFFECTS IN STIMULATING AGRICULTURE—MANAGEMENT OF THE CANAL—THE SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL AND ITS FAILURE—THE STEUBENVILLE & INDIANA RAILROAD—THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD—THE MARIETTA & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY—THE VALLEY ROAD—THE CONNOTTON VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE importance which was attached to the building of canals a half century ago can scarcely be appreciated to-day, when they are regarded by most people as little else than the relics of a former slow-moving period of the country's development. Canal construction was one of the first great measures to which the State gave attention. As early as January, 1817, a resolution on the subject of canal navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio was introduced into the Ohio Legislature. In 1822, a bill was passed authorizing a survey to ascertain the practicability and comparative expense of four several routes, namely, from Sandusky Bay, from the Maumee River, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, or Black, River, by the Muskingum, and from the mouth of Grand River, by the Mahoning, to the Ohio. At the next session, the Canal Commissioners reported either route practicable, and requested further time to ascertain the comparative advantages of each. At the session of 1823–24, the route through the upper part of the Muskingum, the Licking, and the lower part of the Scioto Valleys, was recommended by the Commissioners. They also called attention to the advantageous route by way of the Miami Valley. In the summer of 1824, two lines of canal were located, one from Cincinnati to the Maumee, and one from the mouth of the Scioto to Coshocton, and thence by one of three different routes to the lake. The cost of the former was estimated at $2,502,494; of the latter, from $2,626,571 to $2,934,024, according to the route selected from Coshocton to the lake. Definitive action was taken by the Legislature, February 4, 1825, by the passage of an act authorizing a Board of Canal Commissioners, consisting of seven members, "to commence and prosecute the making of a navigable canal on the Muskingum and Scioto route so called, from the Ohio River at or near the mouth of Scioto River, by the way of the Licking Summit and the Muskingum River, to Lake Erie, commencing at the most eligible point on Licking Summit and such intermediate point or points between said summit and Lake Erie and said Summit and the

Scioto River as in the opinion of said Commissioners will best promote the interests of the State," also authorizing them to begin work on the Miami line. A canal fund was created, to consist of all lands, properties and moneys devoted to the object of the act. To manage this fund, a Board of "Commissioners of the Canal Fund" was established, consisting of three members, with authority to borrow money and superintend its application. Provision was made by the same act for the regular payment of interest and the final redemption of the stock to be created. Money was borrowed and the work was commenced and prosecuted with energy. The canal received the name of the Ohio Canal, and the line from Coshocton to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, by the way of the Tuscarawas, was fixed upon. It was completed about 1830, and, including feeders, is 333 miles in length and cost $4,244,539.

The Commissioners gave notice to all parties concerned throughout Ohio and the adjoining States that a commencement of the excavation would be made at Licking Summit July 4, 1825. The invited guests included many notables of the State and nation. Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York, raised the first spadeful of earth, and ex-Gov. Morrow, of Ohio, the second.

The scene was one of great excitement and confusion; an immense crowd had gathered. The people shouted themselves hoarse, and the feeling was so great that tears fell from many eyes. Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, was the orator of the occasion.

That portion of the canal through Tuscarawas County was built from the north, southward. Alfred Kelley, of Cleveland, was the acting Commissioner who managed the construction of the northern division of the canal. Contracts were let by sections of a mile or half a mile in length. Many of the contractors were Eastern men, familiar with canal work, who came West with this business in view. In quite a number of instances, the contractors, before completing their work, would abandon it under an apprehension of loss. Ninety per cent of the contract price was paid as the work progressed, and in cases of abandonment men could usually be found to complete the work at the original price, together with the withheld 10 per cent of the work already done. Mr. Elisha Janes, now one of the oldest residents of New Philadelphia, completed several contracts of this kind, two near Zoar, one at Canton Ford, near new Philadelphia, and one at Red Bank, several miles below. Walter M. Blake, of New Philadelphia, Samuel Shane, of Dover, and other citizens of Tuscarawas County were contractors on the canal. Another contractor on the canal was Abram Garfield, the father of our late martyred President. His section of about a half mile lay between Port Washington and Newcomerstown, and he was there engaged about a year in its construction. Mr. Thomas Moore, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of New Philadelphia, and one of the lessees of the canal, was a laborer for Mr. Garfield at $10 per month. John and Lewis Pearse, formerly extensive farmers of near Port Washington, also worked for him. Mr. Garfield employed about twenty hands. Their "boss" was James Ballou, Mr. Garfield's brother-in-law. Mrs. Garfield, the venerable mother of James A., boarded the hands at their

log cabin. She was a sweet singer, and in the evening, after her day's work was done, used to charm the weary laborers with her enchanting songs. Mr. Garfield is remembered as a thorough, energetic man. Robert Nugen, late of Newcomerstown, was also a contractor. He built the State dam at Trenton and was from that time on closely identified with the canal. At the time of his decease he was the Superintendent for the lessees.

The laborers were usually farmers and their sons, in the vicinity of the work. Money was extremely scarce, and one of the greatest problems for the early settler to solve was how to procure a sufficient amount of money to pay his taxes. Produce was in little or no demand, and when disposed of was usually bartered or exchanged for other commodities; but the building of the canal offered an opportunity of acquiring the necessary cash. The wages were from $7 to $10 per month and board, twenty-six working days from sunrise to sunset constituting a month. The hands were well fed and lodged in shanties.

The effect of the construction of the canal in developing the agricultural resources of the country was wonderful, and the price of grain rose almost instantly from 25 or 30 cents per bushel to more than double that amount, and soon reached $1. Previously, a bushel of wheat could scarcely be exchanged for a pound of coffee, but the "Grand Canal," as it was first called, effected a complete revolution in the demand for wheat and corn. Grain and produce merchants established business houses at every port along the canal, and were prepared to furnish ready money for all the grain presented for sale. Most of it was shipped east by way of Cleveland and Buffalo.

The canal was operated by the State from the time of its completion until 1861. John Moffit was the first resident Superintendent of the canal in this county, and served in that capacity until his death. The first boat that passed over the canal was the "Union," of Dover. Its passage through the county was attended and cheered by large crowds that gathered along the banks. Gen. Harrison, in 1840, when a Presidential candidate, passed through this county on a canal boat.

In 1861, the canal was leased by the State for ten years to Joseph Cooper, of Cincinnati, William J. Jackson, of Piqua, Col. A. Medberry, of Roscoe, Thomas Brown, of Dayton, Thomas Moore, of New Philadelphia, and Kent Jarvis, of Massillon, for $20,075 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. This action was taken by the State for the reason that the manangement of the canal had for several years been attended with great expense. In 1871, the lease was renewed for ten years to the same company and upon the same terms, but in 1878 the company abandoned the lease and in 1879 the State again took possession. The canal is now again controlled by the State, and is under the immediate supervision of the Board of Public Works, who appoint officers and have entire charge of its affairs. "It is divided into three divisions, each of which is in charge of a chief engineer, who looks after repairs and other matters and makes a yearly report to the Board. Collectors are stationed at various places along the canal, whose business is to collect toll

and water rent. A specified amount of toll is paid by those who run the boats, both upon the boat and cargo, the rate depending upon the value or quality of the cargo. It varies from 2 or 3 mills to 2 or 3 cents per mile. The boats are owned by private individuals, who have the use of the canal by paying the tolls. Before the days of railroads, these boats did a through business, and some of them were 'passenger packets,' which were lightly and neatly built, and arranged for carrying passengers, and made much quicker time than the freight boats. Since the advent of railroads, however, this class of boats has, of course, disappeared, and those carrying freight now do only a local trade, the railroads doing all through business. The boats will carry from fifty to eighty tons and draw from two to three feet of water. Their principal business now is to transport coal, wheat, building stone, and any freight that does not require quick transportation."

From 1879 to 1881, the receipts largely exceeded the expenditures, but during the past year the damage done to the canal by the high waters has required such an expenditure for repairs that the balance has been adverse. P. Calahan, of Lockport, is the present Superintendent of the subdivision extending from Bolivar to Roscoe. The only collector's port in this county is at Dover.

The amount of business now transacted on the canal in this county may be seen from the following statement of the port at Dover for the last two years:

ARTICLES.	1881 Arrived.	1881 Cleared.	1882 Arrived.	1882 Cleared.
Barrels—				
Flour	.....	204	.....	1,219
Oil (linseed)	14	17	.....	.....
Lime and cement	3,480	352	.....	1,680
Pork	48	.....	.....	.....
Salt	2,400	12,407	2,280	16,942
Bushels—				
Clover seed	.....	.....	.....	284
Potatoes	40	.....	456	895
Corn	5,290	4,618	.....	4,680
Coal (mineral)	10,900	1,244,175	12,412	1,501,250
Wheat	114,200	118,642	170,200	175,148
Pounds—				
Baggage and furniture	.....	.....	.....	94,200
Crockery	49,100	.....	7,204	9,400
Fire clay	.....	119,000	178,940	980,000
Ice	.....	.....	60,000	10,900
Iron (pig or scrap)	20,920	44,800	9,000	96,138
Iron (cast)	.....	.....	90,480	14,280
Limestone	.....	.....	.....	2,401,000
Machinery	21,900	18,480	180,290	132,000
Merchandise	40,210	101,840	409,320	225,390
Ore (iron)	.....	.....	280,920	142,980
Potters' ware	200,100	.....	.....	8,400
Paper	.....	.....	.....	294
Powder	4,200	.....	9,200	92
Rags	.....	14,000	.....	1,980
Sugar	.....	.....	9,200	.....
Tobacco	.....	.....	980	.....
Sundries	91,800	42,460	58,290	98,900

ARTICLES.	1881 Arrived.	1881 Cleared.	1882 Arrived.	1882 Cleared.
Number—				
Barrels (empty)	2,180	6,579	19,400	17,786
Brick	.....	210,000	.....	154,000
Hoop poles	400,900	.....	108,000	48,000
Lath	1,908,400	21,500	2,210,000	400,900
Posts	.....	1,608	109	2,450
Staves and heading	40,800	16,000	40,200	82,800
Shingles	3,040,500	27,800	4,509,200	108,000
Feet—				
Lumber	1,800,900	17,400	3,402,980	212,400
Timber	.....	.....	190,700	12,300
Cords—				
Bark	.....	.....	58	70
Wood	25	50	.....	190

The following is a statement of the shipments and receipts at the port of Canal Dover for the year ending November 15, 1850:

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.	CLEARED.
Ale and beer, barrels	4	61
Flour, barrels	40	38,723
Lake fish, barrels	908	22
Oil (linseed), barrels	8	.....
Oil (lard), barrels	7	.....
Pork, barrels	.....	1,574
Salt, barrels	5,658	110
Whisky, barrels	408	2,971
Domestic spirits, barrels	21	1
Barley, bushels	1,683	189
Corn, bushels	.....	52,808
Coal, (mineral), bushels	.....	107,498
Coke, bushels	2,530	.....
Oats, bushels	.....	635
Seeds (clover and grass), bushels	.....	487
Wheat, bushels	.....	450,899
Butter, pounds	.....	250,362
Baggage and furniture, pounds	54,115	78,408
Bacon and pork, pounds	1,2 9	100,919
Cheese, pounds	9,728	369
Coffee, pounds	53,714	621
Cotton yarn, pounds	2,550	.....
Cordage, pounds	2,266	.....
Candles, pounds	641	.....
Clocks, pounds	13,612	112
Crockery, pounds	39,964	965
Eggs, pounds	.....	30,787
Fruit (dried), pounds	3,400	98,738
Feathers, pounds	.....	748
Furs and peltries, pounds	.....	5,899
Grease, pounds	.....	8,015
Glassware, pounds	15,533	17,807
Hemp, pounds	928	.....
Hides and skins, pounds	17,112	2,566
Pig and scrap iron, pounds	213,658	579,546
Iron, pounds	119,927	10,573
Lard, pounds	.....	73,182
Lead, pounds	672	100
Leather (Ohio), pounds	7,474	.....
Leather, sole and unfinished, pounds	60,174	26,237
Machinery, pounds	28,190	42,850
Merchandise, pounds	684,243	34,355

James M. Barrett

Mary Ann Burt

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.	CLEARED.
Marble (unwrought), pounds	85,358	
Marble (wrought), pounds	3,040	
Molasses, pounds	40,133	1,782
Nails, pounds	65,513	26,029
Oil Cake, pounds		15,949
Ore (Iron), pounds		993,520
Potters' ware, pounds	790	2,996
Paper (Ohio), pounds	5,694	
Pot and Pearl ashes, pounds		6,673
Saleratus (Ohio), pounds	4,887	
Sugar, pounds	32,517	2,009
Tallow, pounds		483
Tobacco (not mixed), pounds	7,815	
Tobacco (mixed), pounds	9,675	668
Wool, pounds	1,203	163,378
West India fruits, pounds	687	
White Lead, pounds	4,705	318
Sundries, pounds	100,954	18,471
Lumber, feet	120,500	7,362
Timber, feet		20,692
Stone, perches		711
Barrels (empty), number	2,485	1,002
Brooms, number	318	
Passengers	408	
Passengers, miles traveled, number	12,828	
Split and flat hoops	146,550	
Staves and heading, number		10,000
Shingles, number	135,000	
Wood, cords	74	

SIMPSON HARMOUNT, *Collector*.

THE SANDY & BEAVER CANAL.

The project of connecting the Ohio Canal with the Ohio River at the mouth of Little Beaver in Columbiana County, was agitated by citizens along the proposed route soon after the Ohio Canal was started. As early as 1826, the Sandy & Beaver Canal Company was incorporated. In 1830, the act of incorporation was amended, and in 1835 the Legislature passed another amendment. Capitalists at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh interested themselves in the matter, surveys and estimates were made, and, about 1834, work was commenced. Not until after $1,500,000 were spent and a large portion of the work completed, did the impracticability of the route become apparent. Sufficient water could not be obtained to operate it. Work had been done all along the line, but aqueducts, culverts, etc., had not been constructed. Boats were run on twenty miles of the western end for several years, but the revenue did not equal the expense of repair, and the entire line was abandoned. At present the State occupies three and a half miles and keeps it in repair at a considerable outlay as a feeder to the Ohio Canal. The canal started in Lawrence Township, opposite Bolivar, and thence proceeded eastward through Lawrence and Sandy Townships and Stark and Carroll Counties.

RAILROADS.

The Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company was incorporated by the Ohio Legislature February 24, 1848. The line of road it was authorized to

construct was from Steubenville either by way of Conotten or Stillwater Creek to Mount Vernon, Ohio; thence to the Indiana State line at any point between Willshire and Fort Recovery.

The above act was amended March 12, 1849, authorizing the company to construct a branch road from Coshocton to Columbus by way of Newark or Mount Vernon. This amendatory act further authorized towns, townships and counties along the route to subscribe stock and levy a tax to pay it, the question of subscription to be determined by a majority vote at an election held in the district which it was proposed to tax. Under this amendment a convention of the friends of the project met at Steubenville April 26, 1849, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions along the route. A railroad convention of the Tuscarawas County citizens was held at New Philadelphia June 2, 1849, which made a warm demonstration in favor of the enterprise. It was resolved, among other things, that the Commissioners of the county be requested to give notice to the voters that a vote would be taken on the second Monday of August next for or against the subscription by the county of $100,000 to the road and to determine whether the road should pass through New Philadelphia or Uhrichsville. June 26, the Commissioners issued the necessary notice for an election to be held on the second Saturday of August for the above stated purpose.

Under the fear of an adverse result and from the averred fact that the surveys were not complete, the Commissioners on request postponed the day of election to the first Saturday of November. They afterward withdrew that part of the notice relating to the route and submitted only the question of subscription. The vote resulted adversely—for subscription 890; against subscription, 1094. The whole number of votes polled was 2,457; but several hundred had conditions attached. The remote townships were mainly opposed to the subscription.

This vote having failed, the township of Goshen next held an election for or against a township subscription, which resulted as follows: For a subscription of $50,000, 320 votes; for a subscription of $20,000, 2 votes; against subscription, 20 votes.

The Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company was organized early in the spring of 1850 by the election of a President—Hon. Daniel Kilgore—a Board of Directors and other officers. At this time, $500,000 of available funds had been subscribed, which was afterward increased. The Directors promptly employed a corps of engineers, at the head of which was Jacob Blickensderfer, Jr., and during the following year the necessary surveys were made.

The Steubenville *Messenger*, of May 31, 1851, contained this announcement: "The route of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, after careful surveys, has been determined upon. Its location was decided at the last meeting of the Board of Directors. It leaves Steubenville through the Cross Creek Valley, thence by way of Uhrichsville to Coshocton."

The citizens of New Philadelphia, or a part of them at least, having lost the road, desired a branch. A public meeting was held at the court house,

July 5, 1851, at which Col. E. Janes presided. It was resolved that the Trustees of Goshen Township be requested to call an election at which the electors should vote for or against the subscription of the stock $50,000, previously subscribed to the road, to the construction of the branch. The Steubenville *Herald* said in its issue of November 3, 1851: "The entire road from Steubenville to Newark, a distance of 116 miles, has been contracted for. The necessary turnouts and branch roads to Cadiz, New Philadelphia and Dresden are also provided for. The entire work from Steubenville to Newark is to be in complete and full operation in two years from the first day of January next."

Will, Salem, Clay and Oxford Townships subscribed largely for its construction. The road from Steubenville to Newark was opened for traffic in April, 1855. "The delay in building the road to Pittsburgh, the want of proper connections east and west and the unfinished and poorly-equipped condition of the road gave insufficient earnings to pay current expenses; the company became greatly embarrassed and fell in arrears to laborers and for supplies, and was annoyed and perplexed with suits and judgments which it was unable to fund or pay, and finally proceedings were commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of Harrison County, Ohio, for the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of the road, and Thomas L. Jewett was appointed Receiver on the 2d day of September, 1859. On the 1st day of October, 1864, the Receiver in behalf of the company purchased an undivided half of that part of the Central Ohio between Newark and Columbus for $775,000, thus giving the company an independent outlet and direct communication with railroads running west from Columbus. Meanwhile the work on the Steubenville & Pittsburgh road was rapidly pushed forward to completion, and on the 1st of October, 1865, the Receiver concluded an arrangement with the lessees of that road for opening the whole line from Columbus to Pittsburgh. The road received the name of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and December 28, 1867, it was re-organized under the name of Pan Handle Railroad. Upon completion, it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which it is now operated. The construction and equipment of this road cost in round numbers $20,000,000."

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was first chartered March 14, 1836, but so little was done under this act that an act of revival and amendment was passed March 11, 1845. An act was passed February 16, 1849, authorizing the company to construct branch roads within the limits of any county through which the road passed, and March 9, 1850, an act was passed which contained this clause: "And said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company are hereby authorized to extend an arm of said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad down the valley of Sandy so far south as to intersect the Steubenville Railroad." Under this authority, the Tuscarawas branch was built, extending from Bayard, Columbiana County, to New Philadelphia, a distance of thirty-two miles.

A public meeting was held at New Philadelphia June 27, 1851, to con-

sider the ways and means best adapted to secure the branch. Judge Patrick was Chairman and B. B. Brashear, of Dover, Secretary. Mr. Farmer, ex-President, and Mr. Prentiss, President of the road, were present and addressed the meeting. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. Dover, too, held enthusiastic meetings, and within a short time subscribed $20,000.

The completion of the main line from Cleveland to Wellsville was celebrated at the latter place March 4, 1852, and early in that year the survey of the Tuscarawas branch was made, and during the summer, work on the branch was commenced and pushed vigorously. The excavation of the tunnel twelve miles north of New Philadelphia delayed the completion, and it was not until December, 1854, that trains were running from New Philadelphia.

The *Ohio Democrat* of Thursday, December 7, 1854, said: "The long expected event of the final completion of this road to our beautiful town has at last arrived. On Monday last the regular daily passenger and freight train commenced its trips between New Philadelphia and Bayard. The occasion was not signalized by any formal demonstration, yet a large and respectable crowd of our citizens congregated at the depot to welcome the iron horse on this, his first regular visit. The company have erected a fine depot building and engine house here, which give a new and animated appearance to the east side of North Broadway street."

The *Advocate* of December 8, in noticing the event, said: "We can now take the cars and visit Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or any other of our principal towns and cities, East or West, without being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather at this unpleasant season of the year. The completion of this road will be of great advantage to the farmers in the Tuscarawas Valley. During the winter season, they will hereafter have an outlet for their agricultural products. Already we feel the benefits of this road. Wheat, flour and corn are now being shipped in large quantities—in fact, it has so far been impossible to get cars enough to take away the freight. A large number of hogs has also been sent East to be slaughtered. Although we expected this road to be completed ere this, yet we have no right to complain because it was not finished at an earlier period. The tightness of the money market is a sufficient apology for the company. When we find railroad bonds tumbling from $1 to 51 cents, and when money is worth two per cent a month in New York, it is evident that it is almost impossible for railroad companies to procure money to complete their works. This extensive road cost not less than $250,000—the tunnel alone cost $90,000. The amount realized along the road was, perhaps, not more than $50,000, leaving $200,000 to be raised by the main road."

The Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company organized by filing the required certificate with the Secretary of State, July 2, 1870, to build a road from or near Berea to Mill Township, Tuscarawas County, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, with a branch from Elyria to a convenient point on the main line in Medina County. The

road was constructed from Elyria via Grafton, Massillon and New Philadelphia, to Uhrichsville, and completed in August, 1873. October 30, 1872, the company purchased the Elyria & Black River Railroad, eight miles in length, thus forming a continuous line from Uhrichsville to Lorain on Lake Erie.

March 5, 1873, the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company filed a supplementary certificate to extend its line from Uhrichsville to and into Washington Township, Harrison County.

Owing to a failure to pay interest coupons, in July, 1874, suit was brought for foreclosure of the first mortgage, and E. B. Thomas was appointed Receiver. Under suit brought for foreclosure of the second mortgage, the road was sold January 26, 1875, subject to the first mortgage of $2,000,000, and the mortgage of $180,000 on the section from Elyria to Lorain. The sale was made for $1,000,000.

February 5, 1875, the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad Company filed its certificate of incorporation, as purchasers after judicial sale of the above road. It was completed to Wheeling and operated by this company until 1882, when it again went into the hands of a Receiver, Oscar Townsend, of Cleveland, and was afterward sold to the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company, now in possession.

The Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was organized September 29, 1868, to build a road from Marietta to Dennison, through Washington, Noble, Guernsey, Harrison and Tuscarawas Counties. A supplementary certificate was filed August 7, 1872, to construct five branches, one from a point near Liberty Township, Guernsey County, to Mansfield; a second from Point Pleasant, Guernsey County, to McConnellsville; a third from Salem Township, Washington County, to near Stafford, Monroe County; a fourth from near Dexter Station, Noble County, up Buffalo Run to Enoch Township; and a fifth from Marietta Township, Washington County, to Harmar, same county. These branches have not been constructed.

In June, 1871, twenty-five miles had been constructed from Marietta, northward, and two years later nearly ninety miles. A decree of the Washington County Common Pleas Court, at the October term, 1873, filed in the Secretary of State's office, December 9, 1873, changed the name of the company to the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railway Company. The original route of the road had been changed, and June 30, 1874, the company reported the main line laid from Marietta to Dover, a distance of ninety-eight miles. This line was in operation during the year ending June 30, 1875. The traffic was light and damages caused by floods embarrassed the company so that August 5, 1875, Gen. A. J. Warner, the President of the company, was appointed Receiver. The road was sold by him for $20[illegible],000, June 13, 1877, to a party consisting of bondholders of the road. May 1, 1880, it was transferred by deed to the Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company, a corporation composed of certain bondholders of the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad. The road has recently been sold, and is now operated by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company filed its certificate of organization April 6, 1871, to build a road from a point in Pease Township, Belmont County, to the corporation line of Wheeling, W. Va., to Toledo, Ohio, a distance of 198 miles. By a supplementary certificate, filed March 26, 1874, a partial change of route was made, so as to pass through Lorain County in order to avoid difficult curves, grades, etc., the distance being 210 miles. The right of way over most of the line has been donated, together with necessary grounds for depots, shops, side tracks, etc. A charter for constructing a branch from near Milan, Erie County, to the Government pier at Huron, same county, was dated December 16, 1878. This road is still in process of construction. It was completed from the north to Zoar Station in the summer of 1882, and in August of that year trains began running over this part of the road. The road is graded from Zoar Station eastward a considerable distance, and at this writing it is believed work will soon be resumed and rapidly pushed to completion as far as Wheeling.

Upon reaching the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road at Zoar Station, a lease of the right of way over this road from Zoar Station to Dover, a distance of eight miles, was effected, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie road about the same time purchased the Cleveland & Marietta road, extending from Dover to Marietta, and now operates this road with the eight-mile lease, from Zoar Station to Marietta, as a branch of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The Valley Railway Company was organized by filing its certificate of incorporation August 21, 1871, to construct a road from Cleveland to Bowerston, Harrison County, through the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Tuscarawas, Carroll and Harrison. The line, by a decree issued from the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court in May, 1873, was authorized to be extended to Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, a proposed length of 130 miles. The road was completed from Cleveland to Minerva City in Sandy Township, and thence to Zoar Station or Wheeling Junction in the summer of 1882. Regular passenger trains commenced running in July, 1882.

The Connotton Valley Railroad (narrow gauge), which has been constructed through the western portion of Tuscarawas County during the past year, and is now completed to Coshocton, is the outcome of many railroad enterprises. The Carroll County Railroad Company was chartered by an act passed March 9, 1850, and was authorized to build a railroad from Carrollton to a point on the Sandy and Beaver Canal. The road was constructed from Carrollton to Oneida, Carroll County, a station on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, twelve miles, laid with strap iron, and was opened for business in 1854. It was sold in 1859, and after operating it several years the purchasers permitted it to run down until 1876, when they organized the Carrollton & Oneida Railroad Company, taking these two points as the termini. In 1872, the Ohio & Toledo Railroad Company was organized to construct a road from St. Clair Township, Columbiana County, to Toledo. August 1, 1873, it acquired the Carrollton & Oneida road, and in consequence of this acquisition changed

its course entirely by proposing to build a road from Cannonsburgh, Carroll County, to Youngstown. It was completed from Oneida to Minerva, Stark County, a distance of five miles, and grading was done a considerable distance further toward Youngstown. The Youngstown & Connotton Valley Railroad Company was incorporated to build a road from Bowerston, Carroll County, to Youngstown. It purchased the Ohio & Toledo road, then constructed from Dell Roy to Minerva, after it was sold at judicial sale and changed its route and terminus, making Canton the northern terminus instead of Youngstown, and by decree of court the name was changed to the Connotton Valley Railroad Company. The Connotton Northern Railway Company was incorporated to build a railroad from Canton north to Fairport Harbor, but the northern terminus was afterward changed to Cleveland. When the Connotton Valley road was completed from Minerva to Canton and the Connotton northern road partially constructed, these two roads consolidated, October 25, 1880, assuming the name of the Connotton Valley Railroad Company.

The Massillon & Coshocton Railroad Company was incorporated in 1874 for the construction of a road from Massillon to Coshocton. Subsequently its name was changed to the Cleveland, Canton, Coshocton & Straitsville Railway Company, and its route was changed so as to pass through Canton, and Cleveland was made its northern terminus. In June, 1881, Athens was made its southern terminus and the name changed to Connotton Valley & Straitsville Railroad Company. This road and the Connotton Valley Railway Company have consolidated under the name of the Connotton Valley Railway, and the road from Canton to Coshocton, through Tuscarawas County, is known as the Straitsville Branch.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST DOMESTIC ANIMALS—EARLY CROPS—TOBACCO CROP STATISTICS—ORGANIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—FIRST FAIR—GROWTH AND PRESENT CONDITION.

THE Moravians, in 1772, brought with them to the Tuscarawas Valley seventy-one head of horned cattle, the first domestic kine in Ohio. They were derived originally, it is said, from the Dutch breed, which had been introduced into New York by the Hollanders many years before. The distinctive strain of this breed may still be seen occasionally in this county in the black and brown spots. For butter and cheese this breed is equal to any other. The first improved sheep were introduced into the county by Dickenson and Wells, and were pastured on the plains in Franklin Township. William Patterson, who had them in charge, afterward became the owner of the flock. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine of various improved breeds have been introduced from time to time, until now the county is well supplied with good breeds of all kinds of domestic animals.

Most of the earliest entries of land were made on the slopes of the hills in the valleys of the smaller tributaries of the river. The heaviest timbered portions—lands that it would require a quarter of a century to clear—were most sought after; for the pioneers judged the fertility of the soil by the size of the timber growing upon it.

The first crop raised by the pioneers was corn, but in a few years wheat, oats and other cereals were introduced, and the farm products became about what they now are. When the lands were new, and the soil stronger than at present, tobacco was raised in considerable quantities. For a period of perhaps fifteen years—say from 1825 to 1840—many agriculturists devoted much time and attention to the production of this commodity; but other crops proved more remunerative to the farmer, and the culture of tobacco was soon abandoned entirely. Prior to the construction of the Ohio Canal, the tobacco raised was packed in hogsheads and hauled by team to Baltimore.

Although the returns of the Assessors from the various townships are usually imperfect and inaccurate, yet the aggregate statistics compiled from them are approximately correct, and fairly indicate the relative productions of the counties in the State. In 1880, 43,837 acres of land in Tuscarawas produced 853,420 bushels of wheat. The county stood eighteenth in the State in the number of acres sown, and sixteenth in the amount of wheat produced. The same year, the acreage of corn was 23,505; the product, 907,594 bushels. In this product, it was the fifty-third county in point of land, and fiftieth in the

Josiah Nelson.

amount of grain produced. In 1881, the acreage of wheat was 37,443, the product, 482,013 bushels; corn, 21,286 acres, 624,172 bushels; oats, 15,238 acres, 432,702 bushels; rye, 183 acres, 1,052 bushels; buckwheat, 153 acres, 637 bushels; barley, 85 acres, 1,768 bushels; potatoes, 1,274 acres, 90,365 bushels; flax, 6 acres, 31 bushels; 25,771 acres of meadow produced 29,325 tons of hay; 12,461 acres of clover produced 13,086 tons of hay, 11,944 bushels of seed, and 336 acres were plowed under.

Very few farms are devoted exclusively to raising stock, yet all have a fair number of the different kinds. Sheep-growing is on the increase. Many fat sheep are annually shipped to Eastern markets. In 1880, there were in the county 108,582 sheep, from which 463,906 pounds of wool were shorn. In the number of sheep, Tuscarawas was surpassed by twelve counties in the State, and in the wool clip by fourteen counties. This county was credited with 23,123 cattle in 1880, a number exceeded by fifteen counties. It had 8,281 horses, 186 mules and 16,852 hogs.

Of its 360,000 acres of land, the Assessors returned in 1880 but 316,292 acres, apportioned as follows: Cultivated, 121,015; pasture, 118,589 acres; wood, 66,018 acres; waste lands, 9,973 acres. Good timber is becomig scarce. Black and white walnut and poplar, formerly quite abundant, have been culled out wherever accessible. Some fine tracts of oak and chestnut, however, yet remain, and with judicious care will last many years.

The Tuscarawas Agricultural Society was organized at Dover November 10, 1849, at which place and date a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: George W. Slinguff, President; John McElderry, Vice President; Joseph Welty, Treasurer; H. T. Stockwell, Secretary; George Welty, Martin Mumma, Joseph Slinguff, James Sewell and Charles Deardorff, Managers. The constitution provided that the annual exhibitions of the society should be held alternately in Dover and New Philadelphia.

The first fair was held at Dover, in what was then known as Hayden's Grove, now the primary school property, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, 1850. A fine display of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs was made, and in the Dover Schoolhouse the exhibition of flowers, needlework, fruits and grain surpassed the expectation of all, and aroused a deep interest in the mind of all who attended.

The officers elected the next year were E. Janes, President; Joseph Slinguff, Vice President; Charles F. Deardorff, Treasurer; John English, Secretary; David Judy, Richard Powleson, William Helmick, Joseph Brown aud Fleming Bukey. Managers. The fair for 1851—October 16 and 17—was held at New Philadelphia. The vegetables and manufactured articles were exhibited in the court house and Clerk's office. It was estimated that 5,000 persons were in attendance.

The need of a fair ground became urgent, and it was proposed to purchase permanent grounds between New Philadelphia and Dover. This project was finally deemed inexpedient, and a proposition was submitted to the people of Dover and New Philadelphia that each purchase grounds, in which to

hold the fair alternately, erect buildings and keep the same in repair, and receive the admission fees until their expenditures are repaid with 8 per cent interest, when the property was to come into possession of the society. The proposition was not accepted on the part of New Philadelphia, and permanent grounds were located near Dover on the site of the present fair grounds, and the fairs have been held there annually since, except in 1861, when the grounds were occupied as a recruiting camp for volunteers, and the fair, in consequence, was at first postponed a month, then dispensed with entirely that year.

The President of the society, Jacob Blickensderfer, in his report to the State Board for the year 1851, said of the agricultural resources and condition of Tuscarawas County: "The principal crops raised are wheat, corn, oats and hay, with a much smaller quantity of potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat and clover and timothy seeds. Fruit is receiving a good deal of attention in our county. The oldest settlers frequently brought apple seeds along, gathered at the cider mills of older settlements, from which they raised their orchards, without troubling themselves about grafting or budding. As may be expected, these lots brought poor fruit. At the same time, they raised a desire for something better, and for many years past great attention has been paid both to apples and other fruit. Two years ago we had our first fair. The subject was new, and not so well attended to as since. Last year the fruit failed generally, and almost totally in this part of the State. This year, for the first time, there was a general collection and exhibition of the fruit of the county at the fair. It may be safely said all found a greater variety and better quality of all kinds of fruit than was expected to exist in the county. Within the last six or seven years our cattle have been, in a small degree, improved by the introduction of foreign breeds, nearly all Durham. The improvement, though very limited, compared with all the cattle in the county, is beginning to find favor with the many. Horses appear to draw the most attention and create the greatest interest at our annual fair, but no marked improvement, by the introduction of foreign blood or otherwise, has been made."

Of the third annual fair, held October 14 and 15, 1851, the President continues: "There were, in all, 403 entries as competitors for premiums. This was more than at the two preceding fairs together. In almost every department there was also a decided improvement visible. Of the animals exhibited for premiums, 56 entries were for horses and colts, 43 for cattle, 26 for sheep and 13 for swine. In the arrangement of the building which contained the garden productions and artificial articles of female industry, the society was largely indebted to the ladies of the village and country for the time they spent in tastefully arranging, decorating and filling the same with many beautiful articles of female industry." The Treasurer's statement showed the following receipts: Cash on hand, $222; fees paid to create membership, $162; cash drawn from County Treasury, $158; discount on books purchased in New York, $37.17; total, $577.17. The expenditures for the year were: Premiums paid, $53.13; premiums due and unpaid, $54.62; cash paid for books and

periodicals, $228.65; expenses of county fair, $42.21; printing, $16; freight and exchange, $9.06; balance in treasury, $173.50.

For the first fair, an inclosure of about three acres was ample to exhibit the entries, but soon after the grounds were permanently located near Dover, eight acres were purchased by the society from the heirs of Christian Deardorff, and the grounds increased in size from time to time until they now include over twenty-four acres. Of these, ten acres were at first leased at $12 per acre annually, and the land afterward purchased by the village of Dover and its use donated to the society.

A floral hall and other necessary buildings were constructed early in the history of the society, and added to and improved at various times since. In 1859, the Secretary reported the erection of a race course, a third of a mile in extent. The receipts for that year were $941.97; the expenditures, $810.28. The society was out of debt, except a payment of $200, not yet due, for the grounds. In 1872, a half-mile track was graded, and a new Secretary's and Treasurer's office built. In 1874, a new dining hall, 80x25 feet, was built and an indebtedness of about $600 incurred for this and other improvements. In 1877, the dining hall was demolished, and other buildings damaged by a severe wind-storm, and the repair of them increased the indebtedness to $800. This has since been paid, and the society is at present in a most prosperous and thriving condition. The report of the society for 1881 makes the following exhibit: Amount in treasury at the last report, $62.42; received from gate and entrance fees, $2,248.45; from booths, rents and permits, $445.75; received from other sources, $202.70; total, $2,959.39. Paid in premiums, $906.75; paid for other current expenses, $1,388.21; balance in treasury, $664.43. The cash value of the grounds, containing about twenty-five acres, was estimated at $8,000. The membership of the society was 184.

CHAPTER XII.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY IN THE WARS OF 1812 AND 1846.

STATE OF THE COUNTY IN 1812—DEPARTURE OF THE INDIANS—PANIC—NUMBER OF SOLDIERS ENGAGED—GALLANT DEFENSE IN BEHALF OF THREE INDIAN PRISONERS AT NEW PHILADELPHIA—MEXICAN WAR—BRIEF CAMPAIGN OF THE TUSCARAWAS GUARDS.

AT the commencement of hostilities in 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, probably two thousand white people were dwelling in what is now Tuscarawas County, scattered principally along or near the valleys of the Tuscarawas, Sugar Creek, One Leg, Sandy and Big Stillwater. Up to this time, many Indians still occupied their old hunting-grounds in the Tuscarawas Valley, usually living on terms of friendship, and in some instances of intimacy, with the settlers. But when war was declared, these associations suddenly ceased. The red men who were not members of the missions daubed their faces with war-paint, boasted of the many scalps they had lifted from the heads of the pale faces in former years, and with threats of an invasion left the county to join their Western brothers. The cowardly surrender of Hull left the entire Western border unprotected, and rumors of an approaching Indian descent were rife. A few pioneers, unwilling to hazard the lives of their families so near the expected scenes of warfare, returned to their former Eastern homes. Panics, produced by startling rumors, pervaded every settlement, and on several occasions the people gathered hastily at the cabin of one of the pioneers and passed the night in momentary expectation of an attack. The greatest alarm occurred soon after Hull's surrender. A few returning paroled soldiers spread the report that the savages were approaching in large numbers, and that by the next morning there would not be a white man alive west of the river. The tidings flew from cabin to cabin, throughout the Sugar Creek settlements, and the terror-stricken people at once commenced a precipitate retreat. A few valuables were usually hastily collected and thrown into the wagon, to which the team of horses or oxen were hitched, and goaded to the highest pitch of speed. The meal from which the pioneer family arose was left standing on the table, and whatever labor they were engaged in was left unfinished. The Dover ferry was crowded all day long, and was scarcely able to transport the thronging, eager fugitives. At New Philadelphia a stand was made, but as days and weeks passed away and no enemy appeared, the settlers gradually returned to their homes. At first they went in squads, and planted their crops in common. While some were engaged in labor, others stood guard with loaded rifles. Fully six weeks elapsed before quiet was restored in Sugar Creek Valley. Many of the set-

tlers of Tuscarawas County participated in the struggle. Most of them were drafted in the service, but some, doubtless, volunteered. The term of enlistment varied from three to twelve months. In all, perhaps more than two hundred Tuscarawas County citizens bore arms. Their number and names are unknown, as files are not on record and the local muster rolls are lost or destroyed. They were stationed principally on the frontier of Ohio.

The following account of a stirring incident at New Philadelphia is preserved in Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio:" Shortly after the surrender of Hull, three Indians, said to be unfriendly, arrived at Goshen. The knowledge of this circumstance created much alarm, and an independent company of cavalry, of which Alexander McConnel was Captain, was solicited by the citizens to pursue and take them. Some half-a-dozen, with their Captain, turned out for that purpose. Where daring courage was required to achieve any hostile movement, no man was more suitable than Alexander McConnel. The Indians were traced to a small island near Goshen. McConnel plunged his horse into the river and crossed, at the same time ordering his men to follow; but none chose to obey him. He dismounted, hitched his horse, and with a pistol in each hand, commenced searching for them. He had gone but a few steps into the interior of the island when he discovered one of them, with his rifle, lying at full length behind a log. He presented his pistol, the Indian jumped to his feet, but McConnel disarmed him. He also took the others, seized their arms and drove them before him. On reaching his company, one of his men hinted that they should be put to death. "Not until they have had a trial according to law," said the Captain. Then, ordering his company to wheel, they conducted the prisoners to the county jail.

The murders which had been perpetrated on the Mohican, in Ashland County, had aroused the feelings of the white settlers in that neighborhood almost to frenzy. No sooner did the report reach them that some strange Indians had been arrested and confined in the New Philadelphia jail, than a company of about forty men was organized at or near Wooster, armed with rifles, under the command of a Captain Mullen, and marched for New Philadelphia to dispatch these Indians. When within about a mile of the town, coming in from the west, John C. Wright, then a practicing lawyer at Steubenville (later Judge), rode into the place from the east on business. He was hailed by Henry Laffer, Esq., at that time Sheriff of the county, told that the Indian prisoners were in his custody, the advancing company of men was pointed out to him, their object stated and the inquiry made, "What is to be done?" "The prisoners must be saved, sir," replied Wright; "why don't you beat an alarm and call out the citizens?" To this he replied, "Our people are much exasperated, and the fear is that if they are called out they will side with the company, whose object is to take their lives." "Is there no one who will stand by you, to prevent so dastardly a murder?" rejoined Wright. "None but McConnel, who captured them." "Have you any arms?" "None but an old broadsword and a pistol." "Well," replied Wright, "go call

McConnel, get your weapons and come up to the tavern. I'll put away my horse, and make a third man to defend the prisoners. We must not have so disgraceful a murder committed here."

Wright put up his horse, and was joined by Laffer and McConnel. About this time the military company came up to the tavern door and there halted for some refreshments. Mr. Wright knew the Captain and many of the men, and went along the line, followed by the Sheriff, inquiring their object and remonstrating; pointing out the disgrace of so cowardly an act as was contemplated, and assuring them that in case they carried out their brutal design, they would be prosecuted and punished for murder. Several left the line, declaring they would have nothing more to do with the matter. The Captain became angry, ordered the ground to be cleared, formed his men and moved toward the jail. McConnel was at the jail door, and the Sheriff and Wright took a cross cut and joined him before the troops arrived. The prisoners had been laid on the floor, against the front wall, as a place of safety. The three arranged themselves before the front door—McConnel with the sword, Sheriff Laffer had the pistol and Wright was without weapon. The troops formed in front, a parley was had, and Wright again went along the line remonstrating, and detached two or three more men. He was ordered off, and took his position at the jail door with his companions. The men were formed, and commands preparatory to a discharge of their arms issued.

In this position, the three were ordered off, but refused to obey, declaring that the prisoners should not be touched except they first dispatched *them.* Their firmness had its effect; the order to fire was given, and the men refused to obey. Wright again went along the line, remonstrating, etc., while McConnel and Laffer maintained their position at the door. One or two more were persuaded to leave the line. The Captain became very angry, and ordered him off. He again took his place with his two companions. The company was marched off some distance and treated with whisky, and after some altercation returned to the jail door, were arranged and prepared for a discharge of their rifles, and the three ordered off on pain of being shot. They maintained their ground without faltering, and the company gave way and abandoned their project. Some of them were afterward permitted, one at a time, to go in and see the prisoners, care being taken that no harm was done. These three gentlemen received no aid from the citizens; the few that were about looked on merely. Their courage and firmness was truly admirable.

The Indians were retained in jail until Gov. Meigs, who had been some time expected, arrived in New Philadelphia. He instructed Gen. A. Shane, then a Lieutenant recruiting for the United States service, to take the Indians with his men to the rendezvous at Zanesville. From thence they were ordered to be sent with his recruits to the headquarters of Gen. Harrison, at Seneca, at which place they were discharged.

Another incident occurred in Lieut. Shane's journey to headquarters, which illustrates the deep-rooted prejudices entertained by many at that time against the Indians. The Lieutenant, with his company, stopped a night at

Newark. The three Indians were guarded as prisoners, and that duty devolved by turns on the recruits. A physician, who lived at Newark and kept a small drug store, informed the officer that two of his men had applied to him for poison. On his questioning them closely what use they were to make of it, they partly confessed that it was intended for the Indians. It was at night when they applied for it, and they were dressed in fatigue frocks. In the morning, the Lieutenant had his men paraded, and called the doctor to point out those who had meditated such a base act; but the doctor either unwilling to expose himself to the enmity of the men, or unable to discern them, the whole company being dressed then in their regimentals, the affair was passed over with some severe remarks by the commanding officer on the unsoldierlike conduct of those who could be guilty of such a dastardly crime as poisoning.

MEXICAN WAR.

In response to the requisition made by President Polk, calling on Ohio for three regiments of infantry, to take the field in Mexico for twelve months, Gov. Bartley, May 20, 1846, issued a proclamation, addressed to the people, urging them to respond to the call promptly. The same day, a general order was issued from Adjt. Gen. Curtis, of the Ohio Militia, requiring the brigades of militia to muster forthwith and enroll volunteers. Joseph Burns, of Coshocton, Major General of the Third Division of Ohio Militia, by general order dated May 25, 1846, directed Brig. Gen. John Butt, of New Philadelphia, to muster the several regiments of his brigade at once, for the purpose of carrying into effect the requisition for troops. Thereupon, Gen. Butt, May 26, ordered the First Regiment, commanded by Col. Harry Torrey; the Second Regiment, Col. John Knight; the Third Regiment, Col. James Maginnis; the regiment of volunteers, Col. John J. Robinson, and the squadron of cavalry, Lieut. Col. William Hodge, composing the troops of the Fourth Brigade, to parade in the center square, New Philadelphia, Monday, June 1, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of raising volunteers. The following was Col. Robinson's order:

TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!

In pursuance of the above order, the First Rifle Regiment, including Capt. Sheets' company of artillery, are ordered to parade in New Philadelphia on next Monday. Citizen soldiers, TO ARMS! TO ARMS! Your country is invaded; we must, and shall drive back the FOE. Let our motto be "OUR COUNTRY, MAY SHE ALWAYS BE IN THE RIGHT, BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

JOHN J. ROBINSON,
Colonel First Rifle Regiment,
Fourth Brigade, Third Division Ohio Militia.

In compliance with these orders, the brigade assembled, and together with a large number of citizens who were also present, numbered over two thousand persons. They were marched to a grove, and addressed by Gens. Butt and Blake. The latter then stepped forward and volunteered, the orders were read, and "music beat up for volunteers." Sixty-four names were enrolled, and Gen. Blake was authorized to receive more at New Philadelphia. The

company met at Dover June 6, and elected Walter M. Blake, Captain; Samuel Baughman, First Lieutenant, and Jacob North, Second Lieutenant. They then repaired to Kaldenbaugh's hotel and partook of a dinner given them by the citizens of Dover. Thursday, June 11, they met at New Philadelphia, and after partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the Red Lion Hotel, took up the line of march for Zanesville, the place of rendezvous. At Trenton, Port Washington and Newcomerstown, they were received with warm demonstrations of patriotism, and all went well until they arrived at Roscoe, where they met the Holmes County company returning from Zanesville, and received the intelligence that the required number of volunteers had already been received. They communicated with Gen. Burns, at Coshocton, and were instructed to return home. Mortifying as the news was, they wheeled around, and good-humoredly re-setting their song, "We're on our way to Matamoras," so as to read, "We're on our way to Tuscarawas," they retraced their steps, arriving Sunday morning. Several of the company, however, would not return, but pressed on, determined to reach the Rio Grande. This was the extent to which Tuscarawas County was engaged during this war. Had there been further need of troops, the county would not have been found lacking or lagging in zeal and patriotism.

MICHAEL UNGER

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

ENLISTMENT OF THE TUSCARAWAS GUARDS—CAMP MEIGS—DRAFTS—MORGAN'S RAID—TUSCARAWAS COUNTY IN THE FIELD—QUANTRELL, THE REBEL GUERRILLA.

WHEN the tidings that Fort Sumter had fallen flashed over the country on the memorable 14th day of April, 1861, it produced in Tuscarawas County the same deep conviction of approaching and appalling warfare that was felt throughout the entire North, and when President Lincoln immediately afterward issued his call for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, the same unbounded loyalty to the Government was exhibited here which pervaded the whole country. The recent bitter political factions and quarrels were for the time forgotten or laid aside, and the nation's danger and preservation was the only theme of conversation and subject for action, and within a few days the organization of companies was commenced in all parts of the county.

On Friday, April 19, a few posters were placarded in New Philadelphia, calling upon the people to meet at the court house the next day at 10 o'clock, to consider the perilous condition of the country. At the appointed time the house was crowded to overflowing. Judge Moffit was elected Chairman, and patriotic addresses were made by him and others, after which about sixty volunteers enrolled their names. In the afternoon of the same day, about $2,000 were subscribed by the citizens, to provide for the families of the absent volunteers. The company was completed Tuesday following, and on Wednesday an election of officers was held and the following selected: Captain, Thomas W. Collier, Sr.; First Lieutenant, C. F. Espich, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, H. Clay Hayden. Wednesday afternoon the company assembled on the square in front of the Exchange Hotel, where a flag was presented them by the ladies of New Philadelphia, and after several speeches were made and songs were sung, the boys bade their many friends farewell and took up the march for Uhrichsville. They reached Camp Jackson, Columbus, Thursday, April 25, and became Company F of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

After the departure of the Tuscarawas Guards, a martial spirit was kept active in all portions of the county, by the formation of companies of home guards, which drilled and paraded regularly and prepared the way for future enlistments. Quite a number of citizens belonging to these bodies enlisted with companies organized in the surrounding counties. Of the Sandyville Light Guards, sixteen members, including the Captain, I. J. Atkinson, enlisted June 8, with the Canton Zouaves, Capt. Wallace, for three years. Other

members of the Light Guards joined a Massillon company. Company I, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was raised at New Philadelphia for three years, during the summer of 1861. Liberal subscriptions were made by many citizens for the support of the families of volunteers, and at the June session, 1861, the Commissioners of Tuscarawas County levied a tax of one-half mill for the benefit of the families of volunteers in the army. The amount thus raised by taxation was about $5,000. But the work of enlistment did not begin in earnest until Camp Meigs was organized at the Tuscarawas County fair grounds, near Dover, in the autumn of 1861. The Fifty-first Regiment was organized here. The first recruits came to this camp early in the fall of 1861, and the active work of enlistment continued until November 3, when the regiment was filled and an organization made. Six of its companies were from Tuscarawas County. A enlisted at New Philadelphia; B, at Dover; C, at Newcomerstown; E, at Uhrichsville; G, at Shanesville, and K at and near Dover.

No sooner had the Fifty-first gone to the front than the old fair grounds at Dover were again occupied as a recruiting ground, and though Tuscarawas had just contributed nearly six hundred men to the Fifty-first, within a few weeks she furnished four additional companies, which became Companies B, C, E and K of the Eightieth. This regiment was completed in about two months, and in February, 1862, left Camp Meigs for the stirring scenes of war.

In June, 1862, when Washington City was threatened and Gov. Tod made an earnest call on each county in the State to furnish a company for three months to save the capital, C. E. Mitchener and Christian Tschanan took 100 men to Columbus. Their company was apportioned among three regiments, mostly the Eighty-seventh.

During the summer of 1862, Capt. Morrow raised a company at New Philadelphia for three years, which was assigned to the Fifty-second Regiment About the same time, Capt. Parrish raised a company, which became Company K of the Ninety-eighth, and served three years. In August, 1862, Capt. Mueller was actively at work at Dover, and enlisted a company of Germans, which was joined to the One Hundred and Seventh. In August, 1862, Companies E and G, Capts. Dixon and France, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, were enlisted in Tuscarawas County. A company of sharpshooters was organized in this county in December, 1862, which rendezvoused at Zanesville.

In August, 1863, Company B, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, was recruited in Tuscarawas County for six months' service, by Capt. Mitchener. In the fall of 1863, Capt. Hammon raised about sixty men in Tuscarawas County for the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry for three years.

In response to the Governor's call for the Ohio National Guards in May, 1864, the Seventieth Battalion, composed of four companies, one from New Philadelphia, Uhrichsville, Trenton and Clay Township each, took cars for Columbus May 2, 1864, and the entire battalion was assigned to the One Hun-

dred and Sixty-first Regiment, commanded by Col. O. P. Taylor. Company H of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was enlisted at Uhrichsville by Capt. Davis for one year, in the fall of 1864. Some of the men were from New Philadelphia. Early in 1865, Capt. Bowers took a band of about forty men from Tuscarawas County to Camp Chase, where they became a part of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment. These were probably the last men enlisted in this county during the war.

Besides the above, there were many Tuscarawas boys in other regiments, though no considerable number in any one. Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, contained a few, and the Twenty-seventh included a part of a company of Germans from Dover.

The women of the county were earnest and faithful in their ministrations to the soldiers. From the beginning to the close of the war an organized system was maintained by them, through which the soldiers in the field and in the hospital were supplied with many comforts and delicacies which the Government could not supply.

In October, 1862, a draft of 431 men was made in Tuscarawas County, apportioned among the townships as follows:

Auburn, 40; Bucks, 54; Clay, 5; Dover, 38; Fairfield, 8; Franklin, 16; Jefferson, 17; Lawrence, 19; Perry, 40; Rush, 23; Sandy, 1; Salem, 5; Sugar Creek, 32; Union, 27; Warren, 14; Warwick, 22; Wayne, 35; Washington, 29; York, 27.

No draft was made in Goshen, Mill and Oxford Townships, as they had already furnished more than their quota of volunteers.

The legality of this draft was questioned, and many of the men did not report at Zanesville as ordered. A few took French leave, and retired to Canada. Others were discharged for disability. Those who reported in camp at Zanesville were assigned to various companies already in the field.

Of the two calls of the President for 300,000 each, under which the above draft was made, Ohio's quota was about 74,000. This number was apportioned among the several townships of the State, and each given credit for the force raised theretofore. The number subject to draft September 15, 1862, was 20,427, but the draft was postponed till October, and in the meantime about 8,000 volunteers were raised in the State, leaving about 12,000 to be drafted. Of the eighty-eight counties in the State, about one-fourth the number escaped the draft entire.

No draft was made in 1863, and from that of May, 1864, Tuscarawas County did not quite escape, though only four townships were subjected to it, as follows: Union, 3 men; Jefferson, 7; Clay, 5; Oxford, 7.

Under the call for 500,000, made by the President in the summer of 1864, 667 was the number that fell to Tuscarawas County, apportioned among the townships as follows:

Auburn, 29; Bucks, 31; Clay, 30; Dover, 59; Fairfield, 16; Franklin, 22; Goshen, 89; Jefferson, 23; Lawrence, 31; Mill, 33; Oxford, 30; Perry, 26; Rush, 27; Salem, 38; Sandy, 34; Sugar Creek, 33; Union, 17; Warren, 19; Warwick, 30; Washington, 22; Wayne, 26; York, 22.

By the subscription of money to pay bounties, this draft was avoided in most of the townships. The following deficits occurred: Clay, 17; Sandy, 12; Rush, 15; Warwick, 16; Jefferson, 12; Perry, 16; Salem, 21; Union, 7. Drafts were made September, 1864, in these townships for double these amounts, to cover exemptions, etc. The soldiers thus obtained were sent to various regiments as recruits. This was the last draft made in the county.

The Assessors, in the spring of 1862, returned the following number of volunteers from the different townships:

Auburn, 10; Bucks, 12; Clay, 44; Dover, 110; Fairfield, 13; Franklin, 32; Goshen, 182; Jefferson, 18; Lawrence, 40; Mill, 73; Oxford, 76; Perry, 44; Rush, 27; Sandy, 54; Salem, 54; Sugar Creek, 38; Union, 19; Warren, 13; Warwick, 39; Wayne, 18; Washington, 38; York, 23. Total, 977.

The *Advocate*, in commenting upon these returns, thinks that many names must have been missed. It stated that eleven companies had been raised in the county; six in the Fifty first, four in the Eightieth and one in the Thirtieth; and that, in addition to these, many soldiers from Tuscarawas volunteered in companies raised in Stark, Harrison and Holmes Counties. Twelve hundred was the estimate of this paper, at that time in the service from Tuscarawas.

In 1863, the Assessors returned the following list of volunteers:

Auburn, 39; Bucks, 9; Clay, 78; Dover, 125; Fairfield, 40; Franklin, 57; Goshen, 254; Jefferson, 64; Lawrence, 40; Mill, 139; Oxford, 100; Perry, 55; Rush, 50; Sandy, 86; Salem, 116; Sugar Creek, 61; Union, 29; Warren, 31; Warwick, 68; Wayne, 41; Washington, 59; York, 33. Total, 1,449.

The list was believed to be very imperfect.

Oliver Keyser, of Noble County, Commissioner of the Sixteenth District of Ohio, in 1863, prepared a table from which the following, relative to Tuscarawas County, is taken: Number enlisted since the commencement of the rebellion, 1,536; number in service, 1,150; number discharged, 173; number dead, 136.

To number the soldiers who went into service from Tuscarawas would be impossible, but the list was probably between 3,000 and 3,500—a record of which the county may well be proud.

MORGAN'S RAID.

During the latter part of July, 1863, great excitement prevailed throughout Tuscarawas County in consequence of the threatened approach of the noted rebel raider, John Morgan. Several times it was reported that he was within a few miles of New Philadelphia. The excitement reached its highest pitch Sunday afternoon, July 26, when three of Morgan's men, who had been captured by the militia near Tippecanoe, were brought to New Philadelphia and lodged in the county jail. "All sorts of reports were rife," says the *Advocate*, "and scouts were sent out in all directions to scour the country, and discover and give notice of the approach of the rebels. Pickets were placed on the various roads leading to town. Everything was conducted in true mil-

itary style, under direction of Col. Mueller, assisted by Maj. Mathews, Capts. Shank, Copeland, Judge Taylor and other efficient officers. The officers and men deserve much credit for their promptness in volunteering to defend the town, and the thanks of the citizens are due to the men of the surrounding country, especially, for the willingness with which they shouldered their rifles to defend the county seat. The boys were vigilant at their posts all night, but the rebels did not appear in force. Had they done so, many of them would have bitten the dust, for few of our boys would have shown their heels." But one prisoner was captured, on the Zoar road, and he proved to be a horse-thief from Crawford County. "On Monday" (July 27), continues the *Advocate*, "we received the news of Morgan's capture, including his entire force, and everybody seemed to breathe easier. The rebel prisoners in jail were taken to Camp Chase, and thus ended the raid of the rebel freebooters in this part of the State. One of them was from Alabama, and the others hailed from Kentucky. The Alabama man seemed to be polished and well educated. They all professed unbounded confidence in the military skill of their leader, and said they had no idea John could be captured."

Gen. Morgan had entered Indiana from Kentucky with a large force, for the purpose of making an extensive and rapid raid through Ohio. He passed eastward along the southern portion of the State, plundering and pillaging as he went. Not being able to cross the Ohio below Marietta as he had expected, on account of rapidly organized opposition, he ascended the Muskingum, hoping to reach the Ohio below or above Wheeling. But the yeomanry of Ohio were in arms against him, and forces followed in rapid pursuit. He was driven inland, through Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson and Carroll Counties, and was soon captured within four miles of New Lisbon, Columbiana County.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY IN THE FIELD.

The officers with which Company F of the Sixteenth—the Tuscarawas Guards—went to the field were Thomas W. Collier, Captain; Charles F. Espich, First Lieutenant; H. C. Hayden, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Collier resigned before the expiration of his term, and Capt. Ogden succeeded in the command of the company.

After a short stay of several weeks at Columbus, the Sixteenth, under the command of Col. Irvine, late of Coshocton, passed over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Bellaire, where it remained several days; then crossed the river to Benwood, W. Va. The regiment proceeded to Wheeling, to co-operate with a Virginia regiment, Col. Kelly, in suppressing Confederate depredations. The two regiments advanced over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to near Glover's Gap, where they found the rebels had burned two bridges. "Burnt Bridges" remained their camp till the bridges were reconstructed, when an advance was made and Grafton reached May 30. Thence the Sixteenth proceeded to Philippi, and participated in the sharp, decisive engagement there, in which the rebels were driven back in confusion, losing all their camp equipage and 800 stand of arms. The regiment encamped at Rowlesburg, and soon

after was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, It was finally quartered at West Union.

"The Romney skirmish, Philippi engagement and the defeat and capture of Col. Pegram's forces had the effect of consolidating the rebels under Gen. Garnett, north of Laurel Hill, near Philippi. Upon learning of Pegram's defeat and surrender, Gen. Garnett endeavored to escape to Richmond by plunging into the wild roads of the Alleghanies, and was rapidly descending the Cheat River when he was overtaken by the Union forces. The Sixteenth Ohio, encamped at West Union, was sitting down to its breakfast when the call to arms came, and the boys were forced to leave without a mouthful and make a hurried march to a point known as Red House, at which they were placed as a guard in the event the enemy made an attempt to escape by this route. Col. Steadman, with the Fourteenth Ohio, first charged upon Gen. Garnett's position, followed immediately by the entire body of the Union troops. For some time the battle raged with no decisive results, until Col. Dumont, with the Seventh Indiana, crept up on the right flank of the foe, when they turned and fled, only to meet the outlying posts at every defile of the mountains." After this engagement, the Sixteenth returned to Oakland and guarded the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until its time of enlistment had expired. Company F reached home Saturday, August 3. They carried with them into New Philadelphia a rebel flag captured by the company near Laurel Hill, Va.

Within two days after its return, two members of Company F—William Carrigan and Thomas Cramblit—died of disease contracted in the army, the former August 4, at Uhrichsville, the latter August 5. Cramblit had been sent home from Camp Jackson, Columbus, before the company entered the field, on account of sickness. He was a lad only eighteen years of age, in poor health, but was eager to rejoin his company, and had returned as soon as he was able.

Company I of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was enlisted in Tuscarawas County, and was composed largely of members of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment.

The officers of Company I were as follows:*

George H. Hildt, Captain; enrolled August 22, 1861; promoted to Major January 28, 1862; to Lieutenant Colonel April 18, 1863; resigned September 22, 1864.

John C. Lewis, entered company as First Lieutenant; commissioned Captain January 28, 1862; resigned June 28, 1862.

Emory W. Muenscher, entered company with rank of First Lieutenant and Adjutant; promoted to Captain June 28, 1862; mustered out January 17, 1865.

Cyrus W. De Lany, entered regiment as Corporal Company B; promoted to Sergeant Major by regimental transfer April 15, 1864; promoted Second

* The lists of officers and the killed of this and subsequent companies were taken, except in two or three instances, from the muster-roll on file at the Adjutant General's office, Columbus, and if errors and omissions occur, they should be ascribed to the imperfectly prepared rolls.

Lieutenant and Adjutant September 25, 1864; to First Lieutenant and Adjutant December 28, 1864; to Captain, and assigned to Company I, April 1, 1865; mustered out with company.

Joseph Collins, entered company as Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant January 28, 1862; transferred to Company E October 31, 1862; promoted Captain Company B October 19, 1863; mustered out January 7, 1865.

Henry Brinkerhoof, entered regiment as Sergeant Company E; transferred to Company I, First Lieutenant, March 29, 1863; discharged to accept promotion as Lieutenant Colonel of Second Mississippi Infantry.

Israel P. White, enlisted as Sergeant Company F; promoted Second Lieutenant Company E August 17, 1862; transferred to Companies F, H and Regimental Staff; then to Company I as First Lieutenant November 19, 1863; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Isaac N. Thomas, transferred from Company K to I as First Lieutenant June 28, 1864; transferred to Company H August 4, 1864.

Joseph Dickerson, transferred from Company B and promoted First Lieutenant Company I August 4, 1864; transferred to Company A September 14, 1864.

William Hatcher, entered regiment as Second Lieutenant Company B; transferred to Company I November 8, 1864, as First Lieutenant; to Company G January 5, 1865.

Theophilus Paessler, entered service as Sergeant Company I; promoted First Lieutenant January 5, 1865; transferred to Company B May 22, 1865.

John E. Edmond, entered service as Corporal; promoted to First Lieutenant May 22, 1865.

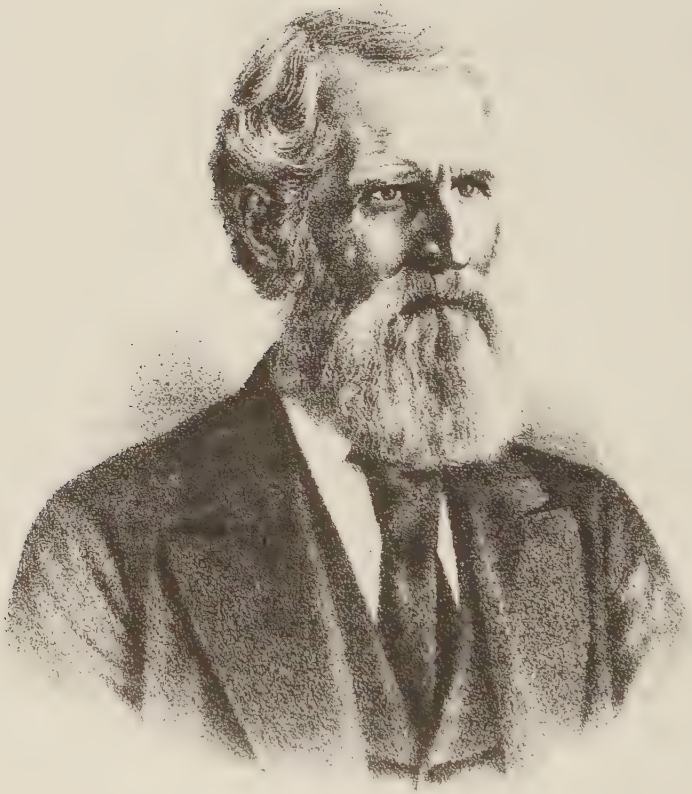
Stephen B. Wilson, original First Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant January 28, 1862, vice Collins, promoted; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

William B. Todd, entered service as First Lieutenant Company I; transferred to Regimental Staff, to Companies C and A, then Company I as Second Lieutenant; promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to Company E.

The Thirtieth was organized at Camp Chase August 28, 1861. It was at once armed and equipped, and sent to the front, reaching Clarksburg, Va., September 2. It joined Gen. Rosecrans at Sutton Heights September 6. Here Companies D, F, G and I were ordered to remain, and the remainder of the regiment marched with the army toward Summerville. Company I had frequent skirmishes with bushwhackers near Sutton, and while on a scouting expedition one of its men, Thomas Godshaw, was instantly killed and another man wounded. December 23, the detachment joined the regiment at Fayetteville, and during the winter worked on fortifications. April 17 it broke up winter quarters and moved to Raleigh, N. C. It was on its way to Giles' Court House when news was received that the troops there had been repulsed. Pushing rapidly forward, it reached the Narrows, a march of twenty miles, in five hours, but the enemy had closed the gate which led to the country beyond.

The regiment encamped at the confluence of the East and New Rivers, and May 17 the First Brigade of Cox's Division, to which the Thirtieth belonged, fell back to Princeton, and on the 19th encamped on the summit of Great Flat Top Mountain. August 16, the regiment started to join the army in Eastern Virginia. It passed through Washington on the 23d. Three days later, the right wing reported to Gen. Pope for guard duty. At the battle of Centerville, the left wing was not completely engaged with musketry, but was compelled to lie under a heavy artillery fire. The regiment joined its brigade at Upton Hills September 3. On the 14th, it arrived at South Mountain, and at 9 o'clock, A. M., engaged the enemy's skirmishers. A rebel battery, placed behind a stone fence, opened fire upon the regiment, killing and wounding several men. For several hours, the Thirtieth lay under a heavy artillery fire, and at 4 o'clock, P. M., it advanced against the rebel battery. The enemy's lines advanced at the same time, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting forty-five minutes. The regiment stood its ground bravely, and lost eighteen men killed and forty-eight wounded. On the evening of September 16, the Thirtieth lay down within sight of Antietam Bridge. The next morning it moved to the left and front, crossed the stream and moved up toward the bridge, which had been carried by the national forces. Upon reaching the bridge, it was ordered forward on the double-quick to a stone wall 500 yards in advance. It was necessary to pass over a field recently plowed in order to reach the wall. When the line had advanced as far as the field, the men were almost exhausted, and for want of proper support the left flank of the regiment was unprotected. Gen. A. P. Hill's division came down with crushing weight on the exposed flank. The regiment endeavored to execute a movement by the right flank, in order to avoid the blow, but it was thrown into some confusion and was compelled to fall back to the river bank. It lost two officers killed and two wounded, and eight men killed and thirty-seven wounded. The national colors were torn in fourteen places by the enemy's balls, and two color bearers fell dead upon the field.

After remaining a few days near the battle-field, the regiment moved for West Virginia. It went into camp opposite Cannelton and erected winter quarters. November 30, with another regiment, it started on a march into Logan County, and returned with seventeen prisoners and seventy-five horses. It was placed on transports at Brownstown December 5 with its brigade under Gen. Ewing, and steamed down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Helena, Ark. January 21, 1863, it landed at Young's Point, and worked for a time on the canal. In March, the regiment moved to the relief of some gunboats in Steel's Bayou, and returned to Young's Point March 28. It embarked on the "R. B. Hamilton" April 29, and with other troops engaged in a demonstration on Haines' Bluff. It returned to Young's Point May 2, and the same day embarked and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, but soon returned again and took up the line of march down the river. It embarked on the "Silver Wave" below Warrenton and landed at Grand Gulf May 15. Marching the same evening, the regiment, on the 19th of May, was in the rear of Vicksburg. May 20, it



Henry A. Viand

participated in a demonstration on the left, in three hours firing 45,000 rounds of cartridges. On the 22d, it led an assault on the works in Gen. Sherman's front, the loss sustained by the Thirtieth being forty-seven killed and wounded. It was actively engaged, until the surrender of Vicksburg, in demonstrations and fatigue and picket duty. It then moved to Jackson, and after the evacuation of that place by the rebels it encamped at Black River July 23. The regiment, with the army, left this place September 26, moved up the river and reached Memphis October 2. It was at Brown's Ferry, ten miles from Chattanooga, November 20, and on the 24th was in position at Mission Ridge. The next day, with a detachment of the Fourth Virginia, it assaulted and carried the outer line of the enemy's works. Later in the day, it and the Thirty-seventh made two unsuccessful assaults on the works on Tunnel Hill, the Thirtieth losing thirty-nine men killed and wounded. The rebels evacuated November 26, and the regiment joined in the pursuit, returning to Bridgeport, Ala., December 19. From November 29 to this date, it had received but two days' rations, subsisting entirely off the country. The regiment went into camp at Bellefonte Station December 29, thence proceeded to Larkin's Ferry January 26, 1864, and to Cleveland, Tenn., where a sufficient number of men re-enlisted to make it a veteran regiment. It was ordered North, and reached Columbus, Ohio, April 8, and was furloughed for a month the next day.

Re-assembling at the expiration of this furlough, the Thirtieth proceeded to Kingston, Ga., arriving May 20. On the 23d, it was marching. It moved through Dallas and Acworth, reaching Kenesaw Mountain June 19, and being under fire almost constantly during the march. On the 26th of June, the Thirtieth, with its division, moved three miles to the right of the former position, and the next day made an assault on the rebel works. The regiment advanced for a quarter of a mile on the double quick over an open field and through low woods, from the further end of which it drove the rebel skirmishers in gallant style, and still pressed on and formed under a heavy cross-fire of artillery and musketry. As the regiment was unable to harm the enemy by its fire, it fell back to the rebel skirmish line and then to the other end of the woods, where it was fairly sheltered. In this attack it lost thirty-five men killed and wounded.

The regiment was again on the march July 2, passed through Marietta on the 13th, and on the 20th was within two and one-half miles of Atlanta. On the 22d, the enemy assaulted that portion of the line in which the Thirtieth was posted. The line gave way at first, but speedily re-formed and repulsed the enemy. The Thirtieth lost twenty-seven men, killed, wounded and prisoners. In the attack by the enemy July 28, the regiment maintained its ground manfully, but lost thirty men killed and wounded.

Those of the regiment who had not veteranized were mustered out of service August 29, by reason of expiration of term of service. On the night of the 30th, the regiment went on picket within a mile of Jonesboro, and the next day the rebels attacked the line but were repulsed. The loss of the Thirtieth

in this engagement, in killed and wounded, was twenty-five. Two days later, the regiment pursued the retreating rebels to Lovejoy's Station. It returned September 5, and went into camp at East Point. It pursued Hood's army into Alabama in October; returned and encamped near Atlanta; again marched, November 15, and on the 13th of December was in front of Fort McAllister. The Thirtieth was in the right of the assaulting line, and pressed on to the crest of the works and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy. It was specially mentioned, with two other regiments, in the official report of Gen. Hazen, the division commander. A number of marches were made in January and early in February, 1865, and it reached Shilling's Bridge, over the North Edisto, February 12, effecting a crossing about three miles below the bridge. A swamp, a mile in width and waist deep, lay on the rebel side of the river, and this had to be waded after the main current was crossed. When the troops emerged from the swamp, they were subjected to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, but the national line advanced with a hurrah, drove back the rebels and captured many prisoners. March 20, the regiment had a smart skirmish with the enemy at Harper's Farm. It proceeded northward, reaching Washington and passing in review in front of the White House May 24, it left Washington June 2, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it went into camp. It embarked for Little Rock, Ark., June 25, arriving July 5. Here it was mustered out August 13, and immediately embarked for Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived August 21, 1865, and was the next day paid and discharged. The Thirtieth, during its term of service, traveled a distance of 13,200 miles.

The following members of Company I were killed in action: David Taylor, at Antietam, September 16, 1862; Isaiah Robb, at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Francis Blickensderfer, near Atlanta August 11, 1864; Alexander F. Clewell, at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; Thomas Godshaw, at Laurel Creek, Va., September 23, 1861; James Kelley, at Bentonville, March 20, 1865; John Reed, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862. Alexander Forney died August 7, 1864, at Marietta, Ga., of wounds received near Atlanta, July 28, 1864; Jacob Fribley died October 10, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862; James McMurter died in Tuscarawas County October 24, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

The following died of disease during service: Isaac Saylor, at Sutton, Va., November 24, 1861, of typhoid fever; Robert Baxter, typhoid fever, February 20, 1863, at Fayetteville, Va.; John Born, chronic diarrhœa, United States Hospital, Rome, Ga., August 31, 1864; Lorenzo D. Hanley, typhoid fever, at Camp Jones, Va., August 5, 1862; William H. Kail, typhoid fever, Sutton, Va., October 23, 1861; Jeremiah Larrimer, typhoid fever, Tuscarawas County, January 24, 1863; Daniel Murphy, typhoid fever, Fayetteville, Va., March 29, 1862; James Reynolds, typhoid fever, Young's Point, La., February 7, 1863; Luther C. Rutledge, croup, Sutton, Va., November 21, 1861; Benjamin Walton, erysipelas, Walnut Hills, Miss., June 22, 1863.

The Fifty-first was a Tuscarawas County regiment, if any organization is

entitled to this distinction. Not only was it organized here, but more than one-half its members were citizens of the county. Companies A, B, C, E, G and K were composed almost exclusively of Tuscarawas County men.

The Colonels of the regiment were William P. N. Fitzgerald, appointed October 14, 1861, resigned; Stanley Mathews, commissioned October 23, 1861, resigned April 14, 1863; Richard W. McLain, promoted to Colonel, May 25, 1863, resigned September 30, 1864; Charles H. Wood, promoted to Colonel January 20, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Col. Woods was from Tuscarawas County. He entered service as Captain of Company B.

Other regimental officers from Tuscarawas County were Nathaniel Hayden, commissioned Major, November 4, 1861, resigned March 17, 1863.

John Sergeant, commissioned Major April 10, 1865, but declined promotion.

Marti n Hagan, commissioned Assistant Surgeon September 28, 1861; resigned November 26, 1862.

Nicholas C. Worthington, commissioned Chaplain October 15, 1861; resigned September 15, 1862.

In December, 1864, the regiment was re-organized by consolidation with the Fortieth Ohio. The members of Companies E and G of the original Fifty-first were transferred to other companies, and E and G, besides assignments to other companies, were then composed of veterans from the Fortieth.

The officers of Company A were M. H. Bartilson, Captain from enrollment; promoted to Major of the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry October, 1861.

Alfred K. Robinson, First Lieutenant from original enrollment, promoted Captain in October, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term of service, November 19, 1864.

Benjamin F. Croxton, promoted from First Lieutenant of Company G to Captain of Company A November 22, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865.

John Sargent, Second Lieutenant, on original enrollment, promoted to First Lieutenant October 28, 1861; promoted Captain and assigned to Company E March 1, 1863.

Noah Yoder, promoted First Lieutenant of Company A from Second Lieutenant of Company G March, 1863; appointed Regimental Quartermaster April 15, 1863.

Peter Lowe, entered service in Company A as Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 28, 1862; First Lieutenant and assigned to Company D, then to A, April 15, 1863; then to K, April 18, 1864.

Henry Kaldenbaug h, transferred from Regimental Quartermaster to First Lieutenant Company A February 1, 1864; mustered out February 18, 1865.

Thomas I. Staley, entered service as Second Lieutenant Company I from Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to Company A February 28, 1865; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Charles Mitchener, promoted Second Lieutenant Company A from Commissary Sergeant October 28, 1861; discharged to accept appointment as Adjutant Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry February, 1862.

John G. Croxton, Commissary Sergeant to Second Lieutenant Company A February, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to Company K, July 24, 1864.

Jacob Wise, enlisted as private, Company A; promoted to Second Lieutenant January 10, 1865; promoted to first Lieutenant, and assigned to Company H July 4, 1865.

William P. Beard, promoted from Sergeant Company I to Second Lieutenant Company A July 5, 1865; mustered out October 3, 1865.

I. A. Correll, enlisted as private in Company A; was promoted to Second Lieutenant June 6, 1865, and transferred to Company F.

Charles C. Welty, enlisted as private in Company A; promoted.

Samuel J. G. Worthington, enlisted as private in Company A; promoted to Second Lieutenant and transferred to Company B.

John P. Chapin, Jr., enlisted as private Company A; promoted to Second Lieutenant and transferred to ————.

The commissioned officers of Company B were Charles H. Wood, Captain from enrollment; promoted to Major March 30, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel, May 25, 1863; Colonel, January 20, 1865.

Charles G. Harger, Second Lieutenant from enrollment; promoted to First Lieutenant February 19, 1862; to Captain April 15, 1863; resigned October 4, 1864.

James M. McClintick, of Coshocton, transferred from Company K December 10, 1864; mustered out as Captain July 7, 1865; but served as officer in signal corps.

John H. Deihl, First Lieutenant from enrollment, discharged February 28,1862.

Frank Shriver, private, promoted Second Lieutenant February 19, 1862; First Lieutenant January 4, 1862; died of wounds received July 9, 1864.

David M. Jones, First Lieutenant; transferred from Company E December 10, 1864; mustered out May 22, 1865.

Samuel G. J. Worthington, Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant May 24, 1865; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Henry Kaldenbaugh, private at enrollment; promoted to Second Lieutenant January 4, 1863; First Lieutenant February 1, 1864, never served company as First Lieutenant; was detailed as Aide de Camp to Gen. Stanley Mathew's brigade; then appointed Provost Marshal of the Twenty-first Army Corps under Gen. Crittenden; then Provost Marshal of Fourth Army Corps on the staff of Granger, Howard and Stanley; mustered out January 23, 1865.

David Fisk, private at enrollment; promoted to Second Lieutenant May 11, 1865; mustered out October 3, 1865.

Officers of Company C:

Benjamin F. Heskett, Captain at enrollment; died of wounds received at Stone River January 4, 1863.

Carter B. Harrison, from North Bend, Ohio, promoted from First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant February 24,1863, vice Heskett, resigned, December 6, 1864.

Philip Everhart, enrolled as private; promoted to Second Lieutenant April 29, 1862, to First Lieutenant February 24, 1863; promoted to Captain, vice Harrison, resigned, January 10, 1865; mustered out with company.

Allen Gaskill, enrolled First Lieutenant; promoted to Captain and assigned to Company I March 20, 1862.

David M. Jones, promoted from Second Lieutenant Company E; to First Lieutenant Company C March 10, 1862; mustered out May 22, 1865.

Edward J. Pocock, of Coshocton County, transferred from Company H to Company C as First Lieutenant January 10, 1865; resigned June 4, 1865.

George Brainerd, promoted from Second Lieutenant Company E, to First Lieutenant and assigned to Company C; mustered out with company October 3, 1865.

James Stonehocker, of Coshocton County, Second Lieutenant on enrollment; promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to Company G, April 29, 1862.

Albert Dent, enlisted as private, promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company C, February 24, 1863; mustered out December 10, 1864.

Sampson McNeal, Coshocton, Second Lieutenant; transferred from Company I to C by reason of consolidation, vice Dent; mustered out January 20, 1865.

B. F. Jones, Coshocton, Second Lieutenant; transferred from Company D to C April 5, 1865; mustered out with company.

The officers of Company E were as follows:

David Chalfant, original Captain; resigned November 26, 1862.

Edward A. Parrish, original First Lieutenant; resigned June 7, 1862.

David M. Jones, original Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant of Company C March 10, 1862; mustered out May 22, 1865.

John Sergeant was promoted to Captain and assigned from Company C to E, March 1, 1863; transferred to Company D, December 10, 1864.

Samuel Slade was promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant May 5, 1862; to First Lieutenant October 7, 1862, to Captain June 10, 1863; and assigned to Company G.

Thomas Mozena was promoted from Sergeant of Company E to Second Lieutenant in October, 1862, resigned May 3, 1863.

James Weatherby was promoted from a private of Company E to Second Lieutenant April 26, 1863; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga in September, 1863; afterward exchanged, and promoted to First Lieutenant July 13, 1864; mustered out April 13, 1865.

When the regiment was re-organized in 1864, the members of this company who had veteranized were distributed among other companies of the regiment.

Officers of Company G:

James L. Shanton, original Captain; dismissed November 19, 1862.

James M. McClintick, Captain; assigned to Company G from H April 14, 1863; transferred to K June 16, 1863.

Samuel Slade, assigned from Company E to G as First Lieutenant January 16, 1863; promoted to Captain June 16, 1863; mustered out with company.

John D. Cunning, original First Lieutenant; promoted Captain and assigned to Company K March 11, 1863.

James Stonehocker, assigned as First Lieutenant from Company C to G April 29, 1862; resigned November 16, 1862.

Benjamin F. Croxton, assigned to Company G January 16, 1863, as First Lieutenant; promoted to Captain and transferred to Company A November 22, 1864.

John H. Purvis, assigned as Second Lieutenant from Company B to G January 25, 1864; promoted to First Lieutenant January 9, 1865; mustered out with company.

Noah W. Yoder, original Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant, and transferred to Company A March, 1863.

Thomas C. Ayres, Sergeant at enrollment; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 24, 1863; to First Lieutenant; transferred to Company I June 13, 1864; mustered out June 23, 1865.

George Brainerd, promoted from Hospital Steward to Second Lieutenant and assigned Company G January 9, 1865; promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to Company C, June 10, 1865.

Simon W. Kail, Second Lieutenant; transferred from Company A to G June 28, 1865; mustered out with company.

The original officers of Company K were as follows:

Charles Mueller, Captain; resigned February 6, 1862.

William S. Hodge, First Lieutenant; resigned February 17, 1863.

Benjamin F. Croxton, Second Lietuenant; promoted to First Lieutenant April 9, 1863; promoted to Captain November 3, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

The muster rolls of this company are not on file in the Adjutant General's office, and the names of its subsequent officers are not at hand. When the regiment re-organized in 1864, the veteran members of this company were assigned to various other companies.

The regiment was organized October 3, 1861, and left Camp Meigs November 3 following, going by way of Wellsville to the Ohio River. There it was placed on transports and taken to Louisville, Ky., stopping on the way at Cincinnati and Camp Dennison. On its arrival at Louisville November 17, it went into Camp Jenkins, a few miles from the city. It remained here till December 10, and then reported to General Nelson at Camp Wickliffe, near New Haven. This camp was occupied until February 6, 1862, when the regiment moved with its brigade to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, where transports were provided, on which the National army was conveyed to Nashville, Tenn. The regiment suffered severely from sickness. From December, 1861, to May, 1862, fifty-six of its men died from typhoid fever. It remained at Nashville on provost guard duty until July 9, when it marched to Tullahoma, and there joined Gen. Nelson's division of the Army of the Ohio, then on its march from Pittsburg Landing. With this division the regiment returned to Nashville and there joined the combined movement toward Louisville to checkmate Gen. Bragg in his advance to that place.

After a short rest at Louisville, the march in pursuit of the enemy was resumed, the regiment going out on the Bardstown Turnpike. Aside from rear guard skirmishes, nothing occurred till October 8, when the battle of Perryville was fought. The Fifty-first was not engaged, though part of the time in sight of the conflict and eager to join its hard pressed comrades. The rebel army was pursued up to Crab Orchard, and the National forces then marched back by easy stages to Nashville.

On November 9, 1862, the regiment and brigade, under Col. Stanley Mathews, was sent out on a foraging expedition, and at Dobson's Ferry, Stone River, met and defeated Wheeler's cavalry, who had by some means got in the rear. The fight was made by five companies of the Fifty-first and five companies of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, led by Col. Stanley Mathews. The Fifty-first lost thirteen men wounded, three of whom subsequently died. On December 26, the regiment moved out on the Murfreesboro Turnpike with Gen. Van Cleve's Division of the Twenty-first Army Corps, marching toward Stone River. Nothing of moment occurred until December 31, when the regiment having been thrown across Stone River on a reconnoissance, found the enemy in force and returned to its camp. It again crossed the river, January 1, 1863, and took position, four of the companies being thrown out as skirmishers. Advancing half a mile, they met the enemy and skirmished with him all that night and part of the next day. On the afternoon of January 2, Breckinridge's division made a charge, and, flanking the right, swept it to the west side of Stone River. The Fifty-first left thirty-two of its number dead on the field, 105 wounded and forty-six captured. It was at this juncture that Gen. Rosecrans massed his artillery and settled the fortunes of the day by almost literally blowing the rebel column of attack into and across Stone River. The enemy retreated during the night of the 2d. On the morning of the 3d, the rebels opened a furious cannonade, but reconnoissances being made, it was discovered that they were drawing off their forces toward Shelbyville. On the morning of the 4th, the enemy having disappeared, the army marched into and took possession of Murfreesboro. Here it remained until June 24, when it moved on the Tullahoma campaign. The route of the Fifty-first and its division was by way of McMinnville, crossing the Cumberland Mountains into the Sequatchie Valley; thence to Point Lookout, near Chattanooga, and from thence to Ringgold. At the latter place, on September 11, Wheeler's cavalry was met, defeated and driven to Tunnel Hill. On the 12th, the regiment marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills; on the 13th, it made a reconnoissance to Shield's Gap, and on the 14th went into position at Crawfish Springs. From that time until the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, the members of the regiment feasted on roasting-ears and sweet potatoes. On the evening of the 18th of September, the Fifty-first, being relieved by the Sixth Ohio, marched back to Lee and Gordon's Mills, where it went into position and lay upon its arms all that night. On the morning of the 19th, the regiment met the enemy and drove him back a quarter of a mile, but in doing so lost eight men killed, twenty-five wounded and as many captured. The

enemy, receiving re-enforcements, in turn drove the regiment back to its former position, where it lay on its arms for the night. On September 20, the regiment was marched to the left to re-enforce Gen. Thomas' column, and on arriving at its position it took part in the effort to stay the enemy in his attempt to get into the rear of the National forces through a gap left in the lines. The regiment struck the rebel Gen. Adams' division; wounded and captured its commander and drove it pell-mell. It was then brought back and formed on the extreme left of Gen. Thomas' command. In this battle, the Fifty-first lost twelve men and one officer wounded and thirty captured.

On September 21, the army retired behind intrenchments at Chattanooga, and was there besieged by the rebel forces until the latter part of November, when the siege was raised. The regiment participated in the storming of Lookout Mountain November 24, and on the 25th took part in the taking of Rossville Gap, through Mission Ridge. Its loss in these two affairs was one killed and seven wounded.

The regiment re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and, February 10, arrived at Columbus on veteran furlough of thirty days. It returned to the front at Blue Springs, near Cleveland, Tenn., and remained at this place in camp until May 4, when it marched to Catoosa Springs and entered on the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resaca May 14, and at Kenesaw June 20. At Resaca, it lost one officer and ten men wounded and one man killed; at Kenesaw, two officers and ten men killed and thirty men wounded. From this time until Atlanta was taken, the regiment was almost hourly engaged with the enemy. Of the part the Fifty-first took at Kenesaw, it was said in a newspaper correspondence, "Stanley ordered Whitaker to charge a knob in his front, the possession of which was by our forces of the utmost importance, inasmuch as from its summit an enfilading fire could be got upon Kenesaw and Bald Top. Whitaker promptly responded, and with his skirmishers the Twenty-first and Fifty-first Ohio charged up the steep slope, on the crest of which the enemy had a strong line of breastworks. The Twenty-first was the first regiment to charge the hill and was promptly supported by the Fifty-first, which arrived in time to make a desperate charge upon the works, which they did with a cheer and a determination to succeed at whatever cost. But five minutes passed ere the brave fellows of these two regiments were seen mounting the works and disappearing on the other side. For a few moments, the suspense was painful, for the capture of the whole party by the enemy was not improbable. A number of rebels soon emerged from the works, closely followed by a guard of the captors of the ridge. The rebels made a number of furious charges in the attempt to regain possession, but were defeated with terrible slaughter."

The regiment was at Jonesboro September 1, and took part in that engagement, and on the 2d pursued the enemy to Lovejoy's Station; here it lost ten men wounded. It then fell back to Atlanta and entered that city September 8. It remained in camp there until October 3, when it marched toward Chattanooga, passing through Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Resaca and Snake

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Creek Gap. By a series of arduous marches, it pursued Hood's army through Tennessee and Alabama, ending at Pulaski, Tenn., where it went into camp until November 22, 1864. It then fell back with Gen. Thomas' command to Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was engaged at Spring Hill, but at the battle of Franklin it occupied a position not involved in the fight. A number of its men, however, were engaged as skirmishers. It took part in the battle of Nashville December 14 and 15, with a loss of one man killed and fifteen wounded, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy up to Lexington, Ala. The march was arduous in the extreme, the roads being almost knee-deep in mud and water. The regiment then proceeded to Huntsville, where it went into camp January 5, 1865. It went to Strawberry Plains March 20, and thence to Bull's Gap, Tenn. April 5, it went by rail to Nashville, remaining till June 16. It was then taken to Texas via New Orleans, and landed at Indianola, Tex., July 25, 1865. Thence it marched to Blue Lake and thence to Victoria. It was mustered out at this latter place October 3, 1865, and reached Columbus November 1, where it was discharged.

Of Company A, Adam Eisle was killed at Lookout Mountain November 25, 1863; William McKee, at Stone River January 2, 1863; Andrew Oler, at Stone River January 2, 1863.

Alexander D. Berlin died in March, 1863, at Covington, Ky., of wounds received at Stone River January 2, 1863; John Parks died in January, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River January 2, 1863; Samuel Saylor died June 25, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain June 23, 1864. The following died in Andersonville Prison: Joseph Bucher, September 17, 1864; William Cahill, November 18, 1864; John Ditto, September 2, 1864; David Johnson, September 4, 1864; James McKee, August 18, 1864; Hiram Mozena, September, 1864.

The following died of disease during service: Nicholas Delong in March, 1862, at Nashville; Fleming B. Mozena, at Danville, Ky., in April, 1862; Christian Reichman, in February. 1863, at Nashville; Newton Singhaus in April, 1862, at Nashville; Joshua Hunt, June 3, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; George W. Howe, March 16, 1865, at Nashville; Samuel Parish, December, 1863, at Nashville; Davis Reed, at New Philadelphia, April 18, 1862; John H. Salsberry, September, 1862, at Nashville; Isaiah Simmers, February 1, 1862, at Camp Wickliffe, Ky.; Charles Zurcher, November 3, 1863, at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Allen Fry, May 7, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Richard Kyle, February 19, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala.

Of Company B, the following were killed in battle: Benjamin F. Fry and George Cunningham, at Stone River January 2, 1863; John Swab and James K. Walton, at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Samuel Seiber and Levi Walters were missing at Chickamauga. The following died of wounds: William Kelley (recruit), May 3, 1864; Jacob Boyer, October 28, 1863; Jacob Griser, January 9, 1863; Christian Miller (accidental wound), September 20, 1862; Abel Peoples, June 1, 1864; Gotleib Trost (accidental), January 18, 1863.

The following died of disease while in service: Theodore Heavener, August 24, 1864, at Vining Station, Ga.; John Lehman, July 24, 1865, at Green Lake, Tex.; William Thom, at New Albany, Ind., January 7, 1865; George W. Black (recruit), at Nashville, May 4, 1865; Henry Frazy (recruit), at New Orleans, June 28, 1865; Daniel Minor, at Nashville, April 5, 1865; Richard Copenhaver, at Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1862; Christian Hosmer, drowned at Louisville, Ky., October 10, 1862; Jacob Hite, at Nashville, March 21, 1862; John Messer, at Louisville, January 20, 1862; Christian Rufner, at Louisville, December 14, 1861; Emanuel Redman, at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., March 2, 1862; John Schultz, at Camp Wickliffe, February 2, 1862; Stephen Stuber, at Nashville, April 4, 1862; Robert Shannon, Nashville, October 6, 1862; Jacob Stuber, at Nashville, November 28, 1862; John Seinn, at Nashville, December 14, 1862; Calender Radanbaugh (drafted), at Nashville, January 18, 1865; Samuel Stahl, (drafted), at Nashville, July 12, 1865.

The killed of Company C were: George W. Bradshaw, at Dallas, Ga., by a shell, May 27, 1864; Andrew H. Cosgrave, at Stone River, January 2, 1863; Nicholas Landers, at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864; Samuel H. Spears, at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864; Absalom Scott, at Stone River, January 2, 1863. Charles W. Birch and Benjamin Hevlow were missing at Chickamauga, September, 1863, and John Corbit at Resaca, May 12, 1864.

Thomas Rogers (of Bakersville) and David Olinger died in Andersonville Prison; John Winckelpleck (of Chili) died of wounds received January 23, 1863; John L. Howard of wounds received at Chattanooga; Samuel Shannon, June 22, 1864, of wounds received near Kenesaw; Clark Stewart, January 3, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

The following members died of disease during service: Lester P. Emerson, at Nashville, September 21, 1862; Isaac W. Sayers, at Cleveland, Tenn.; Levi T. Barge, near Atlanta, August 22, 1864; Hilary Crawford, in Texas, September 6, 1865; Lemuel Carruthers, at Murfreesboro, April 10, 1863; Robert Dewalt, at Nashville, March 10, 1863; George Hussey, at Nashville, November 25, 1862; George Hustin, at Murfreesboro, August 12, 1862; Frederick McCormick, at Chattanooga, June 18, 1864; William C. McClean, June 26, 1864, on hospital train, passing from Acworth, Ga., to Chattanooga; Martin V. Narrigney, at Nashville, August 10, 1862; Isaiah Norris, February 10, 1864, in Coshocton County; Gabriel Stitt, July 24, 1864, at Nashville; William Shultz, February 18, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala.; David Tulford, April 15, 1865, at Nashville; Philip Wolfe, of Murfreesboro, July 6, 1864.

At Murfreesboro, Corporal John A. Taggert and privates John W. Dutton, F. H. Miller and George W. Fetters, of Company E, were killed. Sergeant T. Cordery was killed at Chattanooga. Owing to missing muster rolls, the other remaining killed and dead of this company are unknown.

Of Company G, William Harbaugh was killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863, and Harrison Wolfe at Stone River January 2, 1863; Moses F.

Yoder died, July 2, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain June 20, 1864; Solomon Forney also died July 2, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain. John D. Corpman died, January 8, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; Tobias S. Eash died of wounds received at Resaca May 15, 1864; Joshua I. Lemasters died, December 23, 1862, of wounds received at Dobson's Ferry, Tenn.; Philip Stahl died, June 16, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas; John Johnson died, July 19, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain; Ebenezer Lemasters died, June 4, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca May 15, 1864.

The following died of disease: Valentine Mast, at Chattanooga, September 27, 1864; Orlando Shoemaker, at Nashville, June 8, 1865; Abel Williams, at Camp Wickliffe, February 12, 1862; Levi Clum, at Camp Wickliffe, January 28, 1862; William H. Crow, January 28, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; William H. Hendrick, March, 1862, at Nelson Furnace, Ky.; Isaac Lemasters, May 31, 1862, at Nashville; Nathaniel Neff, April 12, 1863, at Murfreesboro; William Randles, November 17, 1862, at New Haven, Ky.; Lewis Strayer, November 8, 1862, at Louisville; Henry W. Young, November 8, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.

Joel Davis, of Company K, was killed at Murfreesboro and James Purvis at Chattanooga. The names of other members of this company who died or were killed in service are not known, as the public records have failed to preserve them.

Company D, of the Fifty-second Regiment, was enlisted in this county; its officers were:

Mathew L. Morrow, original Captain; resigned May 12, 1862.

Salathiel M. Neighbor, original Second Lieutenant; promoted Captain June 29, 1863; died of wounds at Chattanooga July 7, 1864.

James M. Summers, commissioned Captain January 1, 1865; died of wounds April 16, 1865, at New Berne, N. C.

John H. Coltier, original First Lieutenant; resigned July 9, 1863.

William H. Ray, enlisted as private; promoted to First Lieutenant January 1, 1865; mustered out June 3, 1865.

David Neighbor, enrolled as Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant July 17, 1863; discharged for disability December 25, 1863.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, but for some unexplained reason was not filled until 1862. It left Columbus August 25, 1862, and reached Lexington, Ky., soon after. August 30, orders were received to march to the relief of Gen. Nelson, who had been defeated near Richmond, Ky. Before daylight next morning, it reached the Kentucky River, and the enemy soon after dawn appeared on the opposite side of the river in force. The Fifty-second covered the retreat of the National troops until Louisville was reached, September 6. The suffering experienced by the raw recruits of the regiment was intense. The springs were dried up, the heat and dust were terrible, and an attack by Kirby Smith was constantly expected. Gen. Buell, in pursuit of Bragg's rebel forces, had reached Louisville, and the new regi-

ments were there brigaded. The Fifty-second then joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army. The enemy made a stand at Perryville and a collision ensued. Capt. Morrow, in a private letter, said of this engagement:

"The Fifty-second Ohio had the honor of opening the fight at 4:05 A. M., and our artillery fired the last gun of the battle at 7:23 P. M. In the morning, we drove the rebels back about one and one-half miles. About 4 P. M., two rebel brigades, commanded by Gen. Hardee, attempted to outflank us and take our battery. Our company and Company I were deployed as skirmishers. We advanced in front of the regiment into the woods and had our men posted when the bugle sounded the alarm to fall back. Our regiment was then placed in a position to support our battery, the Second Illinois, and we were ordered to lie down flat behind the guns. The rebels, about 5,000 strong, were then advancing upon us, and a prettier sight I never saw. They advanced in a perfect line, as steady as veterans, while our artillery was firing into them from the right and left with the utmost rapidity and mowing them down like grass. The shot and shell from the enemy's guns went over us as thick and fast as hail, whizzing and buzzing and striking the ground a short distance below us. When they had advanced within 300 yards of us, they opened up their musketry. After the two regiments in front of ours, the Thirty-sixth Illinois and the Second Missouri, had fired about thirty minutes and ran out of ammunition, they fell back and we were ordered up. After we had fired some time, the rebels began to fall back, and we and the Second Missouri commenced advancing with a bayonet charge."

The pursuit was resumed the next morning, and the exposure and hardships endured caused many to fall along the route. On reaching the vicinity of Nashville, the Fifty-second was detailed, December 10, on garrison duty at Nashville, remaining till March 7, 1863. It was not immediately engaged at Stone River, but while that battle raged the left wing of the Fifty-second was detailed to escort an ammunition train to the front. Seven miles from Nashville, the train was attacked by rebel cavalry, who were handsomely repulsed The regiment remained in and about Nashville till June, when it performed garrison duty for a time at Murfreesboro; then returned to Nashville. August 20, 1863, the march was commenced from Nashville. Columbia was reached on the 25th, and Lynnville on the 30th. The regiment entered Athens, Ala., September 2, and went into camp at Chattanooga on the 12th. It was now in the presence of the enemy. It was not actively engaged on the 19th, being in the reserve. On Sunday, the 20th, its position in the morning was at the extreme left. The brigade to which the Fifty-second was attached was, later in the day, ordered into position about two miles to the right of McAfee's. A heavy fire was opened upon it, without inflicting much loss, however. The regiment was one of the last to leave the field that night. The next day its position was on the right of Rossville Gap, going south, and it was under fire from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until night.

On the 29th of September, the Fifty-second and another regiment were ordered to report to Gen. Hooker in Lookout Valley. It was stationed in two

of the gaps at the base of the mountain, and was exposed to the constant fire of the enemy. November 6, it returned to Chickamauga Creek and was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. November 25, it assisted in carrying Mission Ridge by storm, and pursued the flying rebels the following day, driving them from their stand at Shepherd's Run in the evening. On the 29th of November, the regiment and its brigade started on a forced march for East Tennessee to relieve Gen. Burnside, but learning that Longtreet had raised the siege, it returned by a long and wearisome march. It went into camp near McAfee's Church December 26; went on a reconnoissance to Ringgold January 28, 1864, returning the next day; moved to Chickamauga Station February 14, and on the 23d returned to Ringgold to witness, on the next day, the flanking and taking of Tunnel Hill. At dusk of that day, the regiment bivouacked in front of Buzzard's Roost, four miles from Dalton, Ga. On the 25th, it moved to the support of a battery, which had been freshly opened on the enemy's works, and lay in range of the rebel sharpshooters until the night of the 26th, when the entire corps fell back to Ringgold. The Fifty-second returned to McAfee's Church on the 27th, and March 6 encamped at Lee and Gordon's Mills, remaining until May, 1864.

At Dalton, the opening struggle of the Atlanta campaign, it took a marked position, and at Resaca, May 14, performed a prominent part, making a successful charge, but at a sad cost of life. At Kenesaw Mountain, Col. McCook received his death wound in the ineffectual assault made on the enemy's works. Through all the movements up to Atlanta, the Fifty-second was busily engaged, and maintained its reputation for discipline, courage and endurance. From Atlanta, it moved with Sherman to Savannah, and thence, with small loss, through Georgia and the Carolinas northward. It participated in the grand review at Washington; was mustered out there June 3, 1865, and was soon after discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

Of this company, William K. Armstrong, Thomas J. Berkshire, James Beard, Francis Grace and Jonathan Sills were killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Thomas McKee was killed at Resaca May 17, 1864, and Robert Farrow at Bentonville March 19, 1865.

The following died of wounds received in action: Joseph Sheckle, at Big Shanty, Ga., June 30, 1864; James Boyd, at Nashville, August 7, 1864; John Daugherty, February 13, 1864, at Chattanooga; John Reardon, July 4, 1864, at Chattanooga.

Obadiah Conwell, Levi Conwell and Elisha Wright were killed in a railroad accident near Nashville August 5, 1863.

The following died of disease: Charles Bender, at Nashville, December 18, 1862; Silas S. Clark, at Louisville, Ky., October 25, 1863; Thomas Chambers, at Nashville, November 18, 1862; Tillman Clark, at Nashville, November 16, 1864; Joseph S. Evans, at Nashville, December 26, 1862; Jacob Lambertz, at Nashville, December 12, 1862; Andrew J. Minnis, at Murfreesboro, July 12, 1863; John Milligan, at Danville, Ky., November 12, 1862;

Albert Sheets, at McAfee's Church, March 8, 1864; Robert Wineman, at Nashville, November, 1862; Luther Weaver, at Nashville, November 16, 1864.

The Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Meigs, near Dover, during the winter of 1861-62. Its earliest recruits were enlisted in October, 1861. Companies A and D were from Carroll County; F, G and H from Coshocton; I from Guernsey, and B, C, E and K from Tuscarawas.

The regimental officers who were from this county were:

M. H. Bartilson, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel December 23, 1861; promoted Colonel February 14, 1863; died August 11, 1863.

Henry C. Robinson, commissioned Major May 11, 1865; promoted Lieutenant Colonel June 16, 1865.

Charles H. Matthews, commissioned Major October 4, 1862; resigned January 15, 1863.

Ezekiel Buell, commissioned Surgeon February 9, 1862; mustered out.

The officers of Company B were as follows:

Charles H. Matthews, mustered in as Second Lieutenant; appointed Captain November 26, 1861; promoted Major, but resigned as Captain January 15, 1863.

Charles F. Davis, mustered in as private; appointed First Leiutenant November 26, 1861; resigned September 2, 1862.

Lewis K. Bedwell, appointed Second Lieutenant November 26, 1861; resigned January 11, 1862.

Oliver C. Powleson, promoted Second Lieutenant January 11, 1862; First Lieutenant, October 4, 1862; Captain, September 8, 1864.

James Carnes, promoted Captain Company B from First Lieutenant Company F December 31, 1862; honorably discharged September 21, 1864.

Robert G. Hill, promoted Captain Company B from First Lieutenant Company H October 12, 1864; resigned January 3, 1865.

Milton B. Cutler, promoted Captain Company B from Lieutenant Company C February 10, 1865.

John W. Summers, appointed First Leiutenant September 2, 1862; promoted Captain Company G April 29, 1864.

John Wilson, promoted First Lieutenant Company B from Second Lieutenant Company D May 9, 1864; honorably discharged September 21, 1864.

James C. Scott, appointed Second Lieutenant December 31, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Company I May 9, 1864.

James B. Wilson, appointed Second Lieutenant September 4, 1865; mustered out with company as Sergeant.

The officers of Company C were:

John J. Robinson, Sr., appointed Captain December 9, 1861; resigned April 27, 1863.

George W. Ecker, First Lieutenant December 9, 1861; resigned March 21, 1862.

John J. Robinson, Jr., appointed Second Lieutenant December 9, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant June 26, 1862; killed in action October 4, 1862.

William J. Eckley, promoted Captain Company C August 21, 1863; honorably discharged September 21, 1864.

Thomas W. Collier, promoted from First Lieutenant Company A to Captain of Company C October 12, 1864.

James E. Philpot, appointed First Lieutenant March 21, 1862; resigned July 12, 1863.

William Hay, promoted First Lieutenant Company C from Second Lieutenant Company G July 10, 1863, resigned July 30, 1864.

George Maw, enrolled as Sergeant, Company C promoted Second Lieutenant April 9, 1863; First Lieutenant September 8, 1864; mustered out.

Othello M. Everett, appointed First Lieutenant February 10, 1865.

John Isnogle, appointed First Lieutenant April 20, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John Beatty, appointed Second Lieutenant July 31, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Company K March 18, 1863.

David A. Mulvane, appointed Second Lieutenant September 4, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant.

Daniel Korn, assigned Company C as Captain November 22, 1863; resigned July 30, 1864.

Christian Deis, promoted from Second Lieutenant E to First Lieutenant C October 24, 1864; promoted Captain May 20, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Ebenezer H. McCall, private; promoted First Lieutenant Company C May 23, 1865; appointed Regimental Adjutant July 1, 1865.

Solomon Murphy, promoted First Lieutenant Company C from Sergeant Company A July 3, 1865.

The officers of Company E were:

Emerson Goodrich, appointed Captain December 22, 1861; resigned March 8, 1863.

John Orme, appointed First Lieutenant December 22, 1861; discharged May 31, 1862.

Daniel G. Hildt, appointed Second Lieutenant December 23, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant May 24, 1862; promoted Captain July 12, 1863; mustered out December 22, 1864.

John T. Bidwell, assigned to Company E as Second Lieutenant May 5, 1863, from Company I.

Daniel Korn, promoted to Company E as Captain, from First Lieutenant Company K; assigned to Company C.

Thomas L. Patton, appointed Second Lieutenant September 22, 1862; resigned February 22, 1863.

Nicholas R. Tedball, appointed Second Lieutenant March 27, 1863; resigned July 27, 1863.

Christian Deis, appointed Second Lieutenant August 25, 1863; promoted First Lieutenant Company H.

Company K was officered as follows:

John H. Gardner, appointed Captain January 11, 1862; resigned February 7, 1862.

Daniel Korn, appointed First Lieutenant January 11, 1862; promoted Captain March 8, 1863.

Henry C. Robinson, appointed Second Lieutenant January 11, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant October 4, 1862; promoted Captain September 8, 1864; Major May 11, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel June 16, 1865; mustered out with regiment as Major.

Thomas C. Morris, appointed Captain March 12, 1862; promoted to Major January 28, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel May 11, 1865; Colonel June 16, 1865; mustered out with regiment as Lieutenant Colonel.

Freeman Davis, promoted Captain from First Lieutenant Company A June 16, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John Beatty, promoted First Lieutenant from Second Lieutenant Company C April 9, 1863; honorably discharged, January 7, 1865.

James E. Graham, appointed Second Lieutenant December 31, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant of another company April 29, 1864.

Daniel Suiter, appointed Second Lieutenant September 4, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant.

Cyrus W. Borton, promoted First Lieutenant (vice Cutler, promoted) March 30, 1865; Captain June 19, 1865.

Jesse H. Cateral, promoted First Lieutenant June 19, 1865.

The regiment left Camp Meigs February 17, 1862, with 919 men on its muster rolls. It marched ten miles to Uhrichsville and from there went by rail to Columbus. It stopped at Camp Chase during a heavy rain storm, and this exposure caused much sickness. The regiment was suddenly sent by rail to Cincinnati; thence down the Ohio by steamboat to Cairo, Ill. It reached Paducah, Ky., March 8, 1862, in the enemy's country, without arms and without ammunition. It was engaged in heavy fatigue duty, loading and unloading steamboat stores, and April 19 received its equipments. April 24, the regiment left Paducah and went to Hamburg, Tenn. Here companies C, E and I, under command of Maj. Lanning, were detailed as a guard and to unload supplies; they rejoined the regiment in August. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. May 9, the Eightieth were first under fire, at Farmington, Miss., where it had been ordered to support a Missouri battery. It was now on the front, and scarcely a day passed that the regiment was not called into line of battle. After the evacuation of Corinth, it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss.; then returned to Corinth. Owing to exposure and hardship, many men were lost by death, among them George Early and Jeremiah Burress, of Company B. The regiment remained in Camp Sullivan, near Jacinto, until September 8.

It participated in the battle of Iuka September 19. The Eightieth was marched into the action on the double quick, under a heavy fire, early in the engagement; took an active part in it and did not leave the field till 2:30

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o'clock during the following night. Lieut. Col. Bartilson had his horse killed under him and was himself severely wounded in the thigh; Adjutant Philpot was wounded in the arm, and the total loss to the Eightieth in killed and wounded that day was forty-five.

After this engagement, the regiment went into camp at Jacinto, until it marched toward Corinth, October 3. It manœuvered all day, and toward evening made a dash on the rebel lines, just across the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. At that time it was under a heavy fire of musketry from the front, and was ordered back. At daylight on the following day, it was in line of battle, took a prominent part in that terrible engagement and lost about eighty in killed and wounded. Maj. Lanning fell on the field of battle. Of Company B, Lieut. Powleson and others were wounded and Abel Fuller killed. Lieut. Robinson of Company C was killed while bravely leading his men to retake a battery which had been lost. In Company E, Isaac Coltrap was killed and John Messer mortally wounded. The number of wounded in all the companies was large. Lieut. Col. Bartilson, though still suffering severely from his wound, on learning of Maj. Lanning's death, mounted his horse and commanded the regiment through the remainder of the battle.

October 30, 1862, Capt. Morris arrived with about 100 new recruits. The regiment then marched with Grant's army through Central Mississippi. On the march, the Eightieth, in company with Sullivan's brigade, took part in a reconnoissance from Davis' Mills to Coldwater. Gen. Sullivan, in pressing forward, went into Holly Springs, Miss., surprised the rebels and took a number of prisoners. In returning, a forced march of twenty-two miles was made, for some distance in plain view of a heavy rebel force, which, for some reason, failed to attack. The march to Vicksburg was resumed, but soon after, owing to the destruction of National stores by the rebels, the movement was abandoned. The Eightieth remained in camp at Forest Hill until about the middle of February, when it encamped in the suburbs of Memphis. March 1, 1863, the regiment embarked on the steamer "Ed Walsh," and was taken to Woodruff's Landing. From this point it was soon ordered back to Helena, and a few days later went into Quimby's division on the Yazoo Pass expedition, one of the wildest the regiment participated in. Returning to Helena, it almost immediately marched to Milliken's Bend. It there disembarked and marched around through Richmond, La., and crossed the Missisippi at Bruinsburg, with Grant's forces, May 1, 1863. The battle of Port Gibson was fought that day, but the Eightieth did not reach it in time to participate. It marched, however, in line of battle and skirmished with the enemy almost the whole way to Little Black River. May 12, the regiment participated in the battle of Raymond, but lost no men.

Two days later, the battle of Jackson was commenced. On the 13th, Quimby's division, in which the Eightieth was, took the advance. The line consisted of the Eightieth in the center, the Tenth Missouri on the right, the Seventeenth Iowa on the left, and the Eighteenth Wisconsin in the reserve. The enemy was posted in a strong position four miles from Jackson, at the

end of a large field. While the troops were forming, a heavy shower of rain came up, and the shells of the rebel cannon were flying thick and fast. The brigade had half a mile to charge through a field and break down a high picket fence before it could get at the enemy. But the men went bravely forward, though many fell as they advanced. The Confederate troops poured a deadly volley into the brigade, but still it pressed on, and the battle of Jackson was won. After the charge was ended, the gallant Gen. McPherson rode up, and, lifting his hat, exclaimed, "God Almighty bless the Eightieth Ohio!" The loss of the regiment is variously estimated at from fifty-two to ninety.

At Champion Hills, May 16, the Eightieth occupied the rear as train guard, and did not actively participate in the battle. The next morning it was detailed to guard 1,500 rebel prisoners and take them to Memphis. This duty performed, it returned to Vicksburg, and took part in the entire siege and capture ot that rebel stronghold. A month later, the regiment went to Helena to re-enforce Gen. Steele, who was moving on Little Rock. But before it reached Gen. Steele, information was received of the repulse at Chickamauga, and it was immediately ordered to Memphis, there to join Gen. Sherman's forces in their march to Chattanooga, a distance of nearly 400 miles. It reached the bank of the Tennessee River, opposite the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, and the regiment, with other troops, crossed in pontoon boats soon after midnight of November 22. By daylight, strong earthworks were thrown up to cover the men until the pontoon bridge was laid over the river. On the evening of the 23d, the regiment with its division marched out and took the east end of Mission Ridge. That night the regiment was on the skirmish line for seven hours without relief. Next day the regiment in entering the battle was compelled to pass round a point of rocks covered by three rebel batteries and was exposed to a most terrific artillery fire. Singular to relate, not a man was hit. It entered the fight just east of the tunnel, was hotly engaged until nearly nightfall, and lost in killed, wounded and missing nearly 100 men. Capt. John Kinney and Lieut F. M. Ross were killed. Lieut. F. Robinson was wounded and captured, and Lieut. George Maw was captured. After the battle, the regiment pursued the rebels to Graysvlle, Ga., and then returned to its old camp near Chattanooga; thence it went to Bridgeport and there was transferred from the Seventeenth to the Fifteenth Corps. January 6, 1864, found the regiment at Huntsville, Ala. Soon after this, most of the members re-enlisted as veterans. After wintering near Huntsville, it started, April 1, to enjoy its thirty-day furlough at home.

The Tuscarawas County men were met at Lockport and escorted to New Philadelphia by a torch-light procession, headed by the band. Judge McIlvaine welcomed them in an appropriate address, and the veterans then partook of a sumptuous supper at the Exchange Hotel. They had left New Philadelphia with 930 men, and returned with 327, although they had received about 200 recruits; 254 enlisted as veterans. At the expiration of its furlough, the Eightieth returned to Larkinsville, Ala., where it performed guard duty on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. In June, 1864, it went from

Huntsville to Charleston, Ga., a long and tedious march. From there it went to Kington, Altoona and Resaca, successively, to the latter to relieve the Tenth Missouri.

While at Resaca, Gen. Hood made his dash to the rear of Sherman's army. On the 12th of October, 28,000 rebels appeared before Resaca and Gen. Hood demanded its surrender in the following terms:

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES, Resaca, Ga.

I demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post and garrison under your command. If these terms are acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled in a few days. If the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, *General.*

Col. Weaver, of the Seventeenth Iowa, in command, replied:

GEN. J. B. HOOD:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and must say I am somewhat surprised at the concluding paragraph to the effect that 'If the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.' In my opinion I am able to hold this post. If you want it, come and take it.

I am, General, very respectfully,

CLARK R. WEAVER, *Commanding Officer.*

The enemy immediately opened on the garrison with artillery and musketry from the entire line. The National force numbered barely 613 officers and men, but by displaying numerous flags and placing the entire force on the picket line, the rebels were made to believe that it consisted of at least 10,000 men, and that it would cost too great loss of life to risk an assault. After annoying the little garrison for two days, the enemy withdrew and swept up the railroad toward Chattanooga, destroying the road as they marched.

From Resaca, the Eightieth marched back to Atlanta and joined in Sherman's memorable "march to the sea." After the capture of Savannah, it was quartered near that city, where it remained in camp until January 19, 1865. It was then, with its division, ordered to Pocotaligo, and from that point made its way through to Goldsboro, participating on the way in a brisk shirmish with the enemy at Salkahatchie River, where it is said "the regiment dashed like a storm from the clouds upon Wheeling's cavalry, chasing and dispersing them." March 19, at Cox's bridge over the Neuse River, the regiment performed an important and successful flank movement, under Col. Morris, to prevent the rebels from burning the bridge. For this service the regiment was complimented by Gen. Logan. The Eightieth then marched to Bentonville, arriving in time to participate in the closing scenes of that battle, the last in the war. It then marched to Goldsboro, was refitted, and proceeded to Raleigh, N. C. On this march it held the advance of the whole army the day it crossed the Neuse River. It had been ordered to make a forced march to an important bridge over that river, and, if possible prevent the rebels from destroying it. In four hours' time, it made seventeen miles, and as it came in sight of the bridge several rebel wagons were in the act of crossing it. When the regiment reached it, one end of the bridge was on fire, but was easily ex-

tinguished. The Eightieth reached Raleigh on the day it was first occupied by Federal troops. After the surrender of Johnston, the Eightieth marched with the National forces through Richmond to Washington City, and there participated in the grand review. A few days later, it was taken by rail and river to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Little Rock, Ark., where for some months it performed guard and garrison duty. This closed its military career. It was mustered out of service at Little Rock August 15, 1865, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, August 25, 1865.

George W. Pepper, in "Sherman's Campaigns," speaks thus of the regiment: "The Eightieth is as brave a regiment as ever left the Buckeye State; it has rendered efficient service in nearly all the rebellious States. Its marches have been constant, its camps innumerable; its dead are scattered everywhere. May the flowers of the Sunny South bloom over their honored graves! This decimated regiment has added new and glorious laurels to the somber annals of this bloody war."

Of Company B, Abel Fuller was killed at Corinth October 4, 1862; and Richard Philips at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863. Henry Meredith and Sylvester Tipton died May 20, 1863, of wounds received at Jackson. Lewis W. Awnspaugh died at Evansville, Ind., August 9, 1862; Jeremiah Berress at Camp Sullivan, Miss., August 28 1862; Amos A. Benedum, at Memphis January 8, 1863; William Davis, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 23, 1863; George Early, near Corinth. Miss., August 24, 1862; William Griffith, at home, December 31, 1861; John Frazey, at Jackson, Tenn., February 24, 1862; John Kneif, at Paducah, Ky., March 28, 1862; Christian Leich, at Woodruff's Landing March 4, 1863; David Powell, at Vicksburg, Miss., August 31, 1863; John Thear, at Corinth November 15, 1862; Robert J. Polmer, at Memphis March 28, 1863; Bowers B. Uhrich, at St. Louis August 20, 1863; Elijah Waters, at St. Louis August 30, 1863; Albert Warner, at Savannah, Ga.

Of Company C, Gideon Petree and James Burton were killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; George Parish died May 24, 1863, of wounds received May 14, 1863; Edward Enk died November 30, 1863, from wounds received November 25, 1863; Joseph Stinchcomb died November 28, 1863, from wounds received November 25, 1863; Benjamin Bangeter was killed by railroad accident December 10, 1863, near Stevenson, Ala.; Eli Crites died of disease September 6, 1863; George Drim died at Hamburg, Tenn., July 6, 1862; Isaac Gardner died at Corinth November 15, 1862; Benjamin Robinson, at Smith's plantations May 16, 1863; Louis Simmons, at Milliken's Bend May 1, 1863; John Peters, at Paducah, Ky., May 14, 1862.

Of Company E, Isaac Coultrop was killed at Corinth October 4, 1863; George Kinsey and William Norrigan, at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Owen J. Clewell died in hospital at Clear Creek, Miss., August 7, 1862; William Deardorff died at Memphis April 1, 1863; Lewis Farby died of wounds received at Corinth October 4, 1862; Jesse Hattery died at Cincinnati July 17, 1862; Ezekiel D. Larkins died at Clear Creek, Miss., September

26, 1862; John Messer died of wounds received at Corinth; Thomas Maxwell, died at Camp Dennison March 9, 1864; Alexander O. Muse, at Vicksburg July 3, 1863; Uriah Roberston died at Hamburg, Tenn., May 11, 1862; Henry Renner died June 30, 1863, at Annapolis, Md., of wounds received at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Charles Whiteman died at Paducah, Ky., March 8, 1862; Tobias Spiker was missing at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; James W. Slack (recruit), died at Chattanooga November 27, 1864.

Of Company K, Lieut. Francis M. Ross was killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; John Fagley, Sr., died near Farmington, Miss., July 15, 1862; Jonathan Fink, in camp on Corinth road, May 14, 1862; William Ganger died at Camp Dennison June 20, 1862; Michael Clingman died at Clear Creek, Miss., July 14, 1862; David Stine died at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1862; James S. Downard (recruit) died at Benton Barracks July 25, 1863; Reuben Grimes died at Milliken's Bend, La., July 27, 1862.

The Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry contained detachments from Tuscarawas. The company of three months' men enlisted at New Philadelphia by Charles Mitchener, in June, 1862, was divided at Camp Chase and a portion of it attached to Company H of the Eighty-seventh. Mr. Mitchener was commissioned Second Lieutenant of this company. The regiment was recruited from nearly every county in the State, and was ready for service in June, 1862. It received orders, June 12, to report to Maj. Gen. Wood, at Baltimore, Md. Arriving there June 15, it was assigned to a camp north of and near the city, where for some weeks Col. H. B. Banning, its commander, drilled and disciplined the men. Late in July, it received orders to report to Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry. On its arrival at that place, it was stationed on Bolivar Heights, where again it was subjected to the most rigid drill. It remained at Harper's Ferry until the siege of that place by Jackson's rebel army, and though its term of service was ended, was so unfortunate as to be included in the surrender of the Union forces on that occasion. When the circumstances of the case were made known, however, the men were released on their paroles and the regiment sent home from Annapolis and mustered out of service at Camp Chase September 20, 1862.

Another portion of Capt. Mitchener's New Philadelphia Company was assigned to Company G of the Eighty-eighth Regiment also, for three months' service. Christian Tschanan was commissioned Second Lieutenant. The regiment was detailed through most of its term for garrison duty at Camp Chase. A volunteer detachment during Kirby Smith's raid was sent to Covington, Ky. The Eighty-eighth was afterward re-organized for three years' service, but the Tuscarawas boys did not re-enlist in it.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment contained Company K from Tuscarawas County. It was officered as follows:

Edward A. Parrish, original Captain, discharged for disability, June 15, 1864.

John B. Sterling, entered service as Sergeant Company K; promoted to

Second Lieutenant May 29, 1813, to Captain November 3, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Samuel A. Rank, original First Lieutenant, killed at Perryville October 8, 1862.

James J. Fribley, original Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant October 8, 1862; resigned March 14, 1863.

John P. Brisbin entered service as Orderly Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant October 8, 1862; to First Lieutenant March 15, 1863; promoted to Captain Companny D May 25, 1864.

Harvey S. Cogsill, promoted First Lieutenant May 25, 1864, from Second Lieutenant Company H.

James F. Watson, appointed to Second Lieutenant August 29, 1864; promoted to First Lieutenant Company G November 3, 1864.

Samuel McClintick, appointed Second Lieutenant May 28, 1865.

This regiment was organized at Camp Mingo, near Steubenville, August 22, 1862. Company K was from Uhrichsville. It left Camp Mingo on the 23d and reached Covington, Ky., where it received its arms and remained till the 27th, when it proceeded to Lexington and was then ordered to march to the relief of Gen. Nelson, who was being hard pressed by the rebels under Kirby Smith, but on reaching the north bank of the Kentucky, it met the rebel cavalry in pursuit of the defeated National troops, and by them was compelled to fall back to Lexington. Thence it proceeded to Louisville, reaching it September 5. On the 1st of October, it marched with Gen. McCook on the Bardstown Turnpike, and on the 8th took a prominent part in the bloody battle of Perryville. Here the Ninety-eighth lost twenty-nine killed and 145 wounded, of whom many died, and forty-six missing.

John P. Brisben, in a letter to the *Advocate*, said of this engagement:

"The fighting during the forenoon (October 8) was principally artillery. The Ninety-eighth supported the Nineteenth Indiana Battery. Our regiment was divided, the right wing was placed on the right of the battery on line with it (the Eightieth Indiana being the left) and the left wing was placed on the left wing of the Indiana regiment. The enemy came up near the battery in three columns, when the left wing was ordered back to the battery. When the two wings were coming together, the Eightieth Indiana fell back and ran through our regiment, throwing it into confusion, and before the regiment was brought under command the rebels were pouring their balls into us like hail. We fronted toward them and held our position until dusk. Many of the Ninety-eighth fell, but not one of them showed the white feather. Our company went into battle with fifty-six men and came out with twenty-nine."

On the return of the army from Crab Orchard, the regiment performed garrison duty for a few weeks at Lebanon, Ky., then joined in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan, skirmishing repeatedly with him. Returning to Louisville, it soon after sailed for Nashville. It reached Franklin February 12, 1863, and assisted in driving the rebels from that place. It lay at Franklin, occupying

the extreme right of Rosecrans. In June, it advanced to Triune, thence to Shelbyville, and went into camp. It next moved to War Trace, Tenn., where it remained till about August 25. It then advanced to Rossville, reaching it September 16, and the next day made a reconnoissance under Gen. Steedman, as far as Ringgold. Returning to Rossville on the 18th, it entered the battle of Chickamauga, where it was held in reserve. On Sunday, the 20th, it moved to the extreme right and became fiercely engaged. It entered with 196 men and eleven officers, and lost five officers and forty-five men killed and wounded and two taken prisoners. The regiment was re-brigaded and it was ordered to report to Gen. Sherman at Mission Ridge. It next followed the rebels to Graysville, Ga., where a brisk little skirmish occurred, with a loss of five or six men. With its division, the Ninety eighth marched to the relief of Knoxville, then besieged by Longstreet, but before its arrival the siege was raised and the regiment returned. Chattanooga was reached December 24, and the regiment went into Camp at Rossville, Ga. It was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the engagements at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. At the last-named battle, Maj. Shane was killed and thirty-three men killed and wounded. At Peach Tree Creek, several men were lost, and at Jonesboro, Adjutant Reeves was killed and forty men killed and wounded. September 29, 1864, it was ordered to pursue Forrest's cavalry and chase the rebels across the Tennessee. Returning to Chattanooga, it was placed in charge of a supply train for the main army at Gaylesville. From this place it went to Rome, Ga., thence to Cartersville and joined Sherman's march to the sea. Its principal duty was foraging. December 21, 1864, Savannah was captured, and the Ninety-eighth remained here till January 20, 1865, when it marched to Sister's Ferry, S. C., where it lay till the river fell so that a pontoon bridge could be laid over it. At Bentonville, March 19, the regiment participated in the fierce fight and lost a number of men. It lay near Raleigh, N. C., until after the surrender of Johnston's army. It participated in the grand review in Washington City, May 24; was mustered out June 3 and paid off and dischargd June 8.

The killed of Company K were as follows; Edwin Snow, Owen Fenner, Robert French, Lewis Frankbower, John F. Mohn and William Smithley, at Perryville, October 8, 1862; Eli Romig, at Bentonville, March 19, 1865.

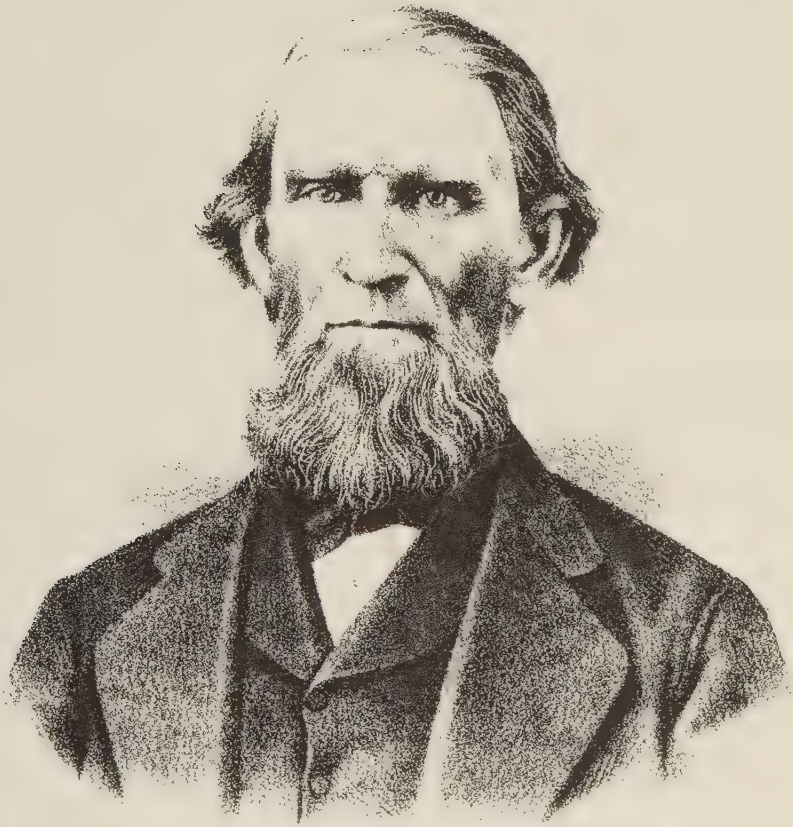
Madison Mikoch died November 19, 1862, of wounds received at Perryville; James Welch and Abraham Crum died of wounds received at the same battle.

The following died of disease during service: John W. Markee, at Atlanta, October 4, 1864; William Bennett, December 12, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.; Daniel Beller, at Stevenson, Ala., September 30, 1863; Christian Dell, at Columbus, Ohio, December 15, 1862; William Dubach, at Nashville, September 17, 1863, of wounds by accident on railroad; Christian Ginther, in Tuscarawas County; Simon Lehu, at Springfield, Ky., October 14, 1862; Madison McKnight, at Louisville, Ky., January 28, 1863; Josiah Mikoch, at Chattanooga July 9, 1864; Henry R. Sargent, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 22, 1864;

John Stuly, at Danville, Ky., November 12, 1862; John Wakemiller, at Columbus January 3, 1863; John F. Walton, at Chattanooga December 13, 1863.

Company I, of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, was composed of Tuscarawas and ummit County men. About forty-eight were from Tuscarawas. They were Germans, and were taken to Cleveland by Charles Mueller, of Tuscarawas County, who became the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. The only officer of Company I from this county was First Lieut. Philip P. Grosehart. This regiment was organized August 25, 1862, at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. It was composed almost entirely of Germans. Late in September, it moved to Covington, Ky., in consequence of the expected attack on Cincinnati by Gen. Kirby Smith. A week later, it returned to Delaware, Ohio, and soon after was sent by rail to Washington City, where it was engaged for nearly a month in constructing breastworks and fortifications around the city. In early November, it entered Virginia, remaining two weeks at Fairfax Court House and two weeks at Stafford Court House. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, Gen. Sigel commanding. After a fruitless march, in consequence of bad roads, it went into winter quarters near Brook's Station. It crossed the Rappahannock, April 29, 1863, with its brigade and May 2 and 3 took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. The Eleventh Corps, to which it was attached, under Gen. Howard, was completely flanked by Stonewall Jackson and its lines broken. In this disastrous affair, the One Hundred and Seventh suffered terribly, losing 220 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners. May 6, it returned to Brook's Station, remaining till June 12, when it marched for Gettysburg, Penn. It arrived July 1, and was at once engaged with the enemy, taking position on the right wing. In the first day's fight, the regiment and Eleventh Corps were compelled to fall back through Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill, where a new line was formed and held during the remainder of the battle. In falling back to this place, it lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 250 officers and men. In a charge made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day, it again lost heavily. In this affair, the regiment captured a rebel flag from the Eighth Louisiana Tigers. Aside from light skirmishing, it was not engaged the third day. Its total loss in this battle in killed, wounded and prisoners was over 400 out of 550 rank and file; a number of officers were killed and many wounded. Lieut. Col. Mueller was wounded in the arm. With 111 men, all that was left of the regiment, it joined in the pursuit of the rebel army, following it to Hagerstown and thence to Catlett's Station, Va.

The regiment sailed in transports, August 1, to Folly Island, S. C., where it performed picket duty till January, 1864. It made two little expeditions to Seabrook Island and to Jones' Island, driving the enemy before it. Returning to Folly Island, it was taken to Jacksonville, Fla., February 23, and there had a few skirmishes. In July, it was taken to Ferdnandino, and a month later returned to Jacksonville. The regiment was taken to Devos Neck, S. C., December 29. While there, it had several skirmishes with the



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enemy, losing five men killed and fifteen wounded. Thence it marched to Pocotaligo Station, on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad; then to Gardner's Corners, where it did picket duty a short time. It marched through to Charleston, and while there joined an expedition under Gen. Potter against the bands of guerrillas that infested the region. Returning to Charleston, it was taken by gunboat to Georgetown, S. C. It performed picket duty there till March 23, 1865, then marched to Sumterville, met and defeated the enemy and captured three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners. Its loss was four men wounded. Marching to Singleton Plantation, it skirmished with the enemy and had two men wounded. A few days later, near by, it captured a train of cars, which was destroyed, with thirteen locomotives and a large amount of provisions and ammunition. The regiment marched back to Georgetown, S. C., April 16, 1865, on receipt of the news of Lee's and Johnston's surrender, and three weeks later was taken by steamer to Charleston, where it did provost duty until July 10, when it was mustered out, sent to Cleveland and there paid off and discharged.

Of Company I, Jacob McCormick, of Jefferson Township, and Christian Sander, of Goshen Township, were killed at Gettysburg; Godfrey Kopple, of Zoar, and Adam Musser, of Franklin Township, died at Brook's Station, Va., the former June 12, 1863, the latter February 20, 1863.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry contained Companies E and G from Tuscarawas County.

The officers of the former were:

William L. Dixon, Captain on enrollment; honorably discharged May 12, 1864.

John H. Benfer, First Lieutenant on enrollment; resigned August 7, 1863.

Frank P. Williams, Second Lieutenant on enrollment; resigned March 3, 1863.

Thomas J. Hyatt, promoted from First Lieutenant Company F to Captain, and assigned to Company E June 25, 1864; killed at Opequan September 19, 1864.

James W. Moffat, promoted from Sergeant Major to First Lieutenant, and assigned Company E July 13, 1864; promoted to Captain January 1, 1865.

The officers of Company G were:

Oliver W. France, original Captain; died May 22, 1864, of wounds received at the Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Andrew J. Dingman, original First Lieutenant; discharged February 24, 1864.

Simon B. Petree, original Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant March 3, 1864; Captain, October 12, 1864; honorably discharged as Second Lieutenant April 21, 1865.

Rufus Ricksecker, Sergeant on enrollment; promoted to First Lieutenant July 13, 1864; killed at Opequan September 19, 1864.

George J. Henderson, Sergeant on enrollment promoted to First Lieutenant November 3, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

This regiment, recruited in Jefferson, Harrison, Perry, Fairfield and Tuscarawas Counties, was organized at Camp Steubenville, Jefferson County; mustered into service September 4, 1862, and sent to Parkersburg, Va., on the 16th of the same month. Remaining there a month, doing guard and garrison duty, and at Cumberland, Md., about six weeks, it went to North Mountain, Va., to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Martinsburg, Va., was reached December 20, and during the winter the regiment lost about sixty men from small-pox and typhoid fever. The following spring was passed in hunting guerrillas under Imboden, and the marches were severe. The regiment returned to Martinsburg, remaining until June 14, 1863. On the night of June 13, at Martinsburg, its brigade was attacked by the advance guard of Lee's army under Gen. Rhodes. The whole of that night and the next day was consumed in brisk skirmishing. During the fight, Company I was captured entire. At 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th, orders were received to retreat to Willamsport. This order could not be carried out, as the enemy in overwhelming numbers occupied all the roads, except the Sheperdstown road, on which our troops were posted. Martinsburg was, by hard fighting, held until an hour before sundown, when the enemy opened on the little band a terriffic fire from fourteen pieces of artillery, which compelled a retreat toward Harper's Ferry. The enemy's cavalry followed close in the rear and picked up many of the regiment, who were worn out with the fatigue of the long-continued fight. Nightfall gave some relief from the enemy's cavalry, but the march was continued all that night and until Harper's Ferry was reached at 10 o'clock next morning. To attain this point, the Potomac was forded at Shepherdstown, the waters in many places reaching the men's arm-pits. At Harper's Ferry, the regiment was joined to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, under Gen. French. At the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, this division was detailed to guard a fleet of canal boats on the Ohio & Chesapeake Canal, conveying stores to Washington City. Remaining at the capital only two days, the regiment rejoined the Army of the Potomac and marched to Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry and Manassas Gap. At the last-mentioned place, the Third Army Corps and Longstreet's corps had a brisk fight, in which a bayonet charge resulted in driving the rebels from the heights. The regiment then went to Rappahannock Station, where it lay in camp until August 18, 1863. It then spent three weeks in New York, aiding to enforce the draft of that city, and returned. At Bristow Station, October 11, it took part in a fight with a portion of Lee's army, and for many days engaged in skirmishing with the enemy up to Centerville Heights. It went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, after assisting in the capture of an earthwork there, and occupied huts built by the enemy. The regiment was here assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, and about the 1st of April, 1864, went into camp near Rixeyville, Va., remaining till Grant's advance toward Richmond. It moved to the Rapidan River, May 4, crossing at Germania ford. It was detached, May 12, and sent to the assistance of Gen. Wheaton's brigade. Marching to a position beyond the front line, it was exposed to a

fire from the enemy for about two hours. The loss of the regiment in this well-contested fight, in which fifty rounds of ammunition were expended, was sixteen men killed and one officer and fifty-three men wounded. The regiment took part in every engagement of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the crossing of the James River, June 17, 1864. It then participated in all the marches, skirmishes, etc., of the Sixth Army Corps up to July 2, when it went into intrenchments at the Williams House, five miles south of Petersburg. Four days later, with its division, it marched to City Point and reached Baltimore on the 8th. It arrived by rail at Monocacy Junction the next morning, and took an important part in the severe battle of Monocacy, in which it lost heavily. It retreated to Baltimore, marched in pursuit of Gen. Early's army, and participated in engagements at Snickers' Gap, Charlestown, Halltown and Smithfield, Va., in August, 1864.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, September 19, 1863, moved with Gen. Sheridan toward Winchester, crossing Opequan Creek near the Berryville Turnpike. It took a position in the front line near the right of the Sixth Corps, and participated in the hard-fought battle of that day. Several officers, including Lieut. Ricksecker, were killed, and a large number of men were killed and wounded. In dislodging the enemy from Fisher's Hill, the regiment performed a conspicuous part, losing four men killed and seventeen wounded.

From this time up to October 19, the regiment was engaged in marching and countermarching, and arrived at Cedar Creek just in time to take part in that memorable battle. It occupied a position on the left of the Sixth Corps, and held it until our forces were driven back by Gen. Early. In the advance, when Gen. Sheridan arrived on the grouud, the regiment came up with its brigade and performed its share of the glorious victory which followed. November 7, it encamped near Kernstown, Va., and December 3, took cars for Washington. On the 4th, it embarked for City Point, and on the 7th returned to the front, and soon after went into winter quarters near the Weldon Railroad. The regiment and brigade moved again, February 9, 1865, to near the Squirrel Level Road. From this time forward, one-tenth of the command was kept in the trenches of the forts night and day. The camps and quarters were in easy musketry range of the enemy's outer line of works, and in full view of his camps. In front of Fort Welch, where the regiment did picket duty, the pickets were within 100 yards of each other; but picket firing was seldom indulged in, until March 25; the men often mingled together between the lines in procuring fuel. In a charge on the enemy's picket lines, March 25, the regiment behaved with great gallantry, being the first to enter the intrenchments. At 3 o'clock of the morning of April 2, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth went into position in the front line of battle, to participate in the charge made by the Sixth Corps on the enemy's intrenched lines. The bellowing of nearly 400 pieces of artillery, the scream of the bombshells and the yells of the contending parties combined to make up one of war's most horrid pictures. The rebels were at last driven, and with this defeat went the

last hope of the Confederate States. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth performed an important part in this assault, and was highly complimented for its gallantry and efficiency. Private Milton Blickensderfer, of Company E, captured a battle flag during the engagement. The evacuation of Richmond followed. During the 3d, 4th and 5th of April, the regiment joined in the pursuit of Lee's army, and on the evening of the 5th occupied a position facing Amelia Court House, where slight earthworks were thrown up. It was then detached to guard prisoners, and did not rejoin its brigade until April 15, 1865, at Burkesville Junction. Thence, with the Sixth Corps, the regiment commenced a forced march toward Danville, Va., with orders from Gen. Halleck to push through as rapidly as possible to assist in the capture of Gen. J. E. Johnston's rebel army. It arrived at Danville on the 27th and halted; Johnston had surrendered to Gen. Sherman at Greensboro, N. C., on the 26th. The regiment moved by rail from Danville to Richmond May 16, and was there reviewed May 24. It at once commenced the march for Washington, arriving at Ball's Cross-Roads, four miles from that place, June 3. It was here mustered out, June 25, 1865, and was paid off and discharged at Columbus. The regiment during its term of service lost nine officers and 111 men killed, ten officers and 379 men wounded.

The following members of Company E were killed; James Criswell (Sergeant), Allen Reeves (Sergeant), Jacob Gnagy and Henry W. Miller, at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; George W. Aerion, John H. Meyers and Daniel Zigler, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; John McNeal, at Opequan, September 19, 1864; A. H. Dillon, October 19, 1864; Philip D. Jenkins, at Flint Hill, September 21, 1864; Josiah Speiher, at Monocacy, July 9, 1864; Ireneous King, Elias B. Wollick and Robert Wright died of wounds in 1864. John H. Buchele died in rebel prison August 9, 1864; William Craig, March 12, 1865; William Shock, October 12, 1864.

The following died of disease: Thomas H. Davey, at Martinsburg, Va., February 22, 1863; William Forney, at Little York, Penn., February 6, 1865; Daniel Heider, July 25, 1864; Lewis McCartney, at Annapolis, December 21, 1864; David Resler, at Martinsburg, March 4, 1863; James R. Ross, Aguust, 1864; Josiah Stephens, at Martinsburg, February 16, 1863; Ephraim Sheline, at Martinsburg, April 10, 1863; George Winter, at Martinsburg, January 30, 1863; David Zimmerman, at Brandy Station, Va., March 23, 1864.

The following of Company G were killed in action: John Criter (Sergeant), Melvin Carpenter, Gottlieb Reiser and Matthias Weaver, at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Otto Cold, at Opequon, September 9, 1864; Enos Robinson, at Fisher Hill, September 22, 1864.

The following died of wounds received at the Wilderness: Abraham D. Black, May 9, 1864; Valentine Eckert, May 10, 1864; Joseph Murphy, May 17, 1864; James H. Renick, May 9, 1864; John Trump, May 13, 1863; and David Moses, May 15, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania; Jesse Corn August 9, 1864, of wounds received at Monocacy.

The following died in rebel prisons; Henry Devins, July 31, 1864; Jacob Garrett, November 27, 1864; William Jewell, August 31, 1864; Thomas E. Taylor, September 16, 1864; Arthur L. Van Vleck, December 20, 1863.

Other deaths in the company during service were Benjamin H. Lacey, at Charleston, September 17, 1864; Thomas J. Perrick, at Annapolis, July 16, 1863; Joseph Boger, January 26, 1865; John Domer, at Martinsburg, January 31, 1863; John Fleckner, August 20, 1864; John L. Griffith, March 20, 1863; James Huff, January 16, 1863; and Joseph James H. Papham, January 21, 1863, at Martinsburg; James Robinson, September 16, 1863.

Company B, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was from Tuscarawas. Charles Mitchener had been its Captain, but when the regiment was formed he was commissioned Major, and Andrew Davis, originally the First Lieutenant, was promoted to Captain. Albert J. Beebout, the first Second Lieutenant, was promoted to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Davis, and George W. Bowers was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Beebout was honorably discharged November 14, 1863, and Lieut. Bowers was promoted to his place, whereupon Lewis J. Scott was made Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor near Cleveland, Ohio, August 10, 1863, and was mustered in for a term of six months. Nearly all the officers and a large portion of the men had already seen considerable service.

It started for Camp Nelson, Ky., August 10, and ten days later left that camp for Cumberland Gap, which was invested by the National forces, and capitulated without a struggle; 2,200 prisoners were taken, fourteen pieces of artillery and a large amount of war materiel of all kinds. The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth performed garrison duty here until December 1, when it was ordered to move at daylight, at two hours' notice. It marched to Clinch River and there participated in a sharp engagement with a division of Longstreet's men. During the month of December, the regiment was kept constantly moving along the line of the river, watching the enemy and occasionally skirmishing. The winter was severe and the hardships experienced were terrible. The men and officers alike had left the Gap without baggage. The men were almost out of clothes, and their rations were of the poorest quality and smallest quantity. The country here had already been foraged by both armies, and the inhabitants themselves were reduced to abject want. About the last of December, the regiment fell back to Tazewell, where it was isolated from the main army and left to depend on its own resources. The cold was intense; the enemy near and active, so that distant foraging was impossible; consequently a great deal of suffering was endured, though the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth fared better than some other regiments. From Tazewell, the regiment returned to the Gap, where it remained until early in February, when it started for Camp Nelson, 130 miles distant. Thence it was moved to Cleveland, and there mustered out in March, 1864.

The following members of Company B died in service: William M. Johnson, October 15, 1863; Robert Himell, November 10, 1863; Zachary Fertig,

December 2, 1863, all at Cumberland Gap, Ky.; Francis Dugan, January 8, 1864, at Tazewell, Tenn.; and O. P. Huston.

The regimental officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, who were from Tuscarawas County, were Oliver P. Taylor, Colonel; Martin Hagan, Surgeon; Henry C. Tucker, Assistant Surgeon; William A. Bovey, Adjutant.

Four companies were from Tuscarawas—A, D, E and F.

Company A was raised at Gnadenhutten, and was officered by Jesse Blickensderfer, Captain; Lewis B. Winsch, First Lieutenant; Sylvester S. Demuth, Second Lieutenant.

Company D was from New Philadelphia. Its officers were John H. Collier, Captain; Peter Swick, First Lieutenant; William B. Winsch, Second Lieutenant.

Company E had enlisted at Uhrichsville. Laffer Caples was Captain; William McCollum, First Lieutenant; Josiah Welch, Second Lieutenant.

Company F belonged to Trenton. John D. Cunning was Captain; John H. Minnich, First Lieutenant; and Robert T. Benner, Second Lieutenant.

These four companies had formed the Seventieth Battalion. Besides them, the One Hundred and Sixty-first contained the Forty-third Battalion from Morgan County, the Ninety-third Battalion from Noble County, and a company of the Fifty-eighth Battalion from Hancock County, all National Guards. The regiment was mustered into the United States service for 100 days at Camp Chase, May 9, 1864, with 850 men. It was at once ordered to Cumberland, reaching it May 12. On the 28th, the regiment moved to Martinsburg, W. Va., and June 4 Companies A, B, D, F and H, with other troops, were sent up the Shenandoah Valley with a supply train for Hunter's army, then supposed to be near Staunton. On reaching that place, it was found that Hunter had advanced, but they finally overtook him at Lexington on the 11th. They remained with the army until it arrived near Lynchburg, when, having turned over the supplies, they were ordered back to Martinsburg. Encumbered by many sick and wounded, by a train of over 150 wagons and ambulances, by 150 prisoners and by several hundred contrabands, they left the army on the 17th, and, with three days' rations of crackers, started on the return march through a hostile and mountainous country. They reached Beverly on the 28th, and after resting two days proceeded to Webster, the entire distance marched being nearly 500 miles. From Webster they returned by rail to Martinsburg, arriving July 2, and marched to Hainesville, where the remainder of the regiment was encamped, in charge of a corral of 125 teams and wagons. They arrived in camp about 8 o'clock in the evening, and before supper could be prepared orders were received for the regiment to return to Martinsburg. It reached that place about daylight, and after remaining in line of battle till 11 o'clock A. M., it fell back through Shepherdstown and Sharpsburg to Maryland Heights. Early on the 6th, skirmishing commenced and continued for two days, the One Hundred and Sixty-first taking an active part all the time, after which it went into position in Stone Fort. Subse-

quently it assisted in defending Maryland Heights until the rebels were driven from the Shenandoah. August 25, it was ordered to Ohio, and September 2, 1864, was mustered out at Camp Chase.

In the One Hundred and Sixty-first, Company A, Samuel Schweitzer, Jr., died of wounds received at Maryland Heights, July 7, 1864; of Company D, Alfred Goodbarn died at Frederick City, Md., July 6, 1864; of Company F, Oliver Brainerd died of typhoid fever at Cumberland, Md., May 28, 1864.

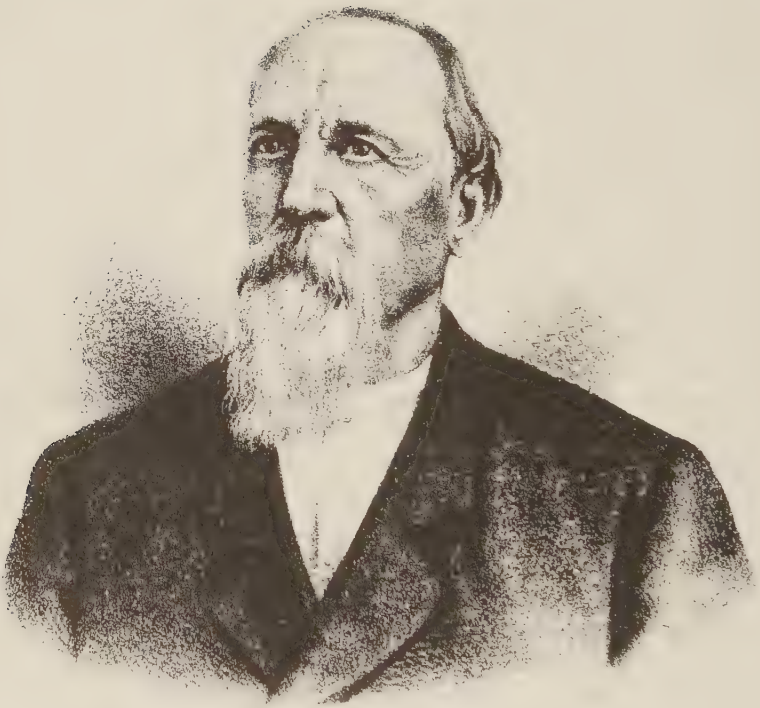
The One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth regiment was one of the series recruited for one year's service in the fall of 1864. Company H was raised at Uhrichsville. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, September 29, and was at once dispatched to Nashville with orders to report to Gen. Thomas. It performed guard duty at Nashville two weeks, and was then sent to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it composed part of the post command. This post was evacuated in the winter of 1864, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was then sent to Murfreesboro. Frequent sorties were made in force from the fort for foraging purposes, under command of Gen. Milroy, with severe fighting The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was closely engaged under Col. Stafford. In one of these engagements, it lost both its color-bearers. In the affair at Wilkerson's Pike, the force under Gen. Milroy, including the One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth, captured two fine twelve-pounder Napoleons, and 200 prisoners. After the defeat of Hood at Nashville, the regiment was brigaded in the First Division, Third Brigade, Twenty-third Army Corps, and ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Moorehead City, and a few days thereafter participated in a smart skirmish with the enemy under Gen. Johnston, at Wise's Fork. This was the last engagement of the regiment. Gen. Sherman's army was met and joined by the Twenty-third Army Corps at Goldsboro, N. C., and together an advance was made to Raleigh. After Johnston's surrender, the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was ordered to Charlotte, N. C., where it performed garrison duty till mustered out of the service June 29, 1865. It was finally paid and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

Of Company H, Daniel Keller died at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1865; Isaac Vail, at Jeffersonville, Ind., February 9, 1865; Harrison Williams, at Moorehead City, N. C., February 28, 1865; Sylvester C. Meek, at Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1865.

Company A, of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, contained about forty men from Tuscarawas. George W. Bowers, of New Philadelphia, was its Captain, and Patrick H. Copeland, of Tuscarawas County, its Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase for one year's service, February 26, 1865, with an aggregate of 1,006 men, one half of whom were veterans. It left Camp Chase, February 27, under orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, but was detained at Louisville by Gen. Palmer, who applied to Gen. Thomas and obtained permission to retain the regiment in Kentucky. Headquarters were established at Eminence, Ky., and the companies were scattered through the State from Owensboro to Cum-

berland Gap on garrison duty. Little opportunity was afforded for drill, but duties were performed efficiently, and its discipline was such that no complaint was ever made of the conduct of the men. It had no opportunity of showing its fighting qualities, as the war closed soon after it entered the service. September 26, the regiment was mustered out at Lexington, Ky., with an aggregate of 889 men. It repaired to Camp Chase and was discharged October 2, 1865.

Company I, of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, contained a detachment of soldiers from Tuscarawas County. The Twelfth recruited from nearly every county in the State; was mustered into service November 24, 1863, near Cleveland, Ohio. It was mounted and equipped at Camp Dennison, proceeded to Kentucky and became a portion of Gen. Burbridge's command on the first Saltville raid. The Twelfth pursued John Morgan, and after severe marching arrived at Mount Sterling June 9, 1864, where it was closely engaged with the rebels. It again overtook Morgan at Cynthiana, fought and scattered his forces and pursued them three days. September 20, it started in Gen. Burbridge's command, on a second expedition to Saltville. The salt works were reached and the regiment engaged for half a day in hard fighting. With its brigade, it charged up a hill and drove the enemy from a battery posted there. Headquarters were established at Lexington, the companies being scattered through different counties. Another Saltville expedition was determined on, and Gen. Burbridge left Crab Orchard with his division, November 22, during a severe snow storm. The Twelfth did its full share of duty under Gen. Stoneman at Bristol, at Abingdon, at Marion, and thence as support of Gen. Gillam in his pursuit of Vaughn; then back again to Marion, where Gen. Stoneman engaged Breckinridge for forty hours and finally defeated him. In this engagement, all of the Twelfth bearing sabers participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry. The regiment behaved gallantly throughout the fight, and received the praises of Gens. Burbridge and Stoneman. Saltville was captured December 21, and the forces returned to Richmond, Ky. As the result of this raid, four boats were captured, 150 miles of railroad, thirteen trains and locomotives, lead mines, salt works, iron foundries and an immense quantity of stores were completely destroyed. March 6, 1865, the regiment reached Nashville; thence it moved to Murfreesboro, and to Knoxville, where it again formed part of a raiding expedition under Gen. Stoneman. They penetrated North Carolina; then, by an angular movement, reached Christiansburg, Va., and destroyed thirty miles of the Lynchburg & East Tennessee Railroad; they next cut the Danville & Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro, N. C. This drew the garrison from Salisbury, and cutting the road again between them and Salisbury, that place with its stores and the Union prisoners confined there fell into our hands April 12. Moving south, they destroyed the railroads to Morgantown and Rutherford and the Danville & Columbia road south of Charlotte. They then aided in the capture of Jefferson Davis, moving through South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, capturing Gens. Bragg and Wheeler, and reaching Bridgeport, Ala.,



E. G. Wolf

after being sixty-seven days in the saddle. Thence the regiment went to Lenoir, Tenn., remaining three months; thence to Pulaski, where regimental headquarters were established and the companies scattered through several counties, enforcing law and order. The Twelfth finally rendezvoused at Nashville, and was mustered out November 14, 1865. It proceeded to Columbus where it was paid and discharged on the 22d and 23d of the same month.

Of Company I, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Henry Crossland, of New Philadelphia, died at Johnson's Island, Ohio, February, 1864; and Vincent Patterson, of Dover, was killed in action at Mount Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864.

QUANTRILL, THE REBEL GUERRILLA.

William Clark Quantrill, the noted rebel guerrilla, whose name spread terror wherever it was known in the Southwest, was a native of Tuscarawas County and of Dover. He was born in 1837. His father, a native of Hagerstown, Md., emigrated to Dover, and for awhile operated a tin shop, then became Superintendent of the Public Schools, in which position he died. Young Quantrill, at the age of sixteen, became a teacher in one of the lower grades of his father's schools. A year later, he attended school at Fort Wayne, Ind., studying Latin and the higher mathematics, returning to Dover in 1856. The following spring, with two companions, he started for Kansas, and there acquired his fame as an outlaw. He taught a term of school in Stanton, Kan. During the spring of 1860, with three others, he went to Independence, Mo., for the purpose of robbing a rich farmer, who lived near Blue Springs, ten miles distant. Preliminaries were arranged, and the party rode to the house, where they were met by an armed force and Quantrill's three companions were killed. It was claimed that he betrayed them. He then taught school at or near Santa Fé until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He placed himself under the banner of Gov. Price, and was put in command of 100 desperadoes, including the notorious James and Young brothers. With this band, he pillaged and burned towns "and reddened the prairies of Kansas with the blood of defensless women and children until the world shuddered." Soon after the organization of his force, Quantrill visited Richmond, and it is believed was commissioned a Colonel in the Confederate service, for he assumed that title. His principal devastations were committed in Missouri and Kansas, his permanent quarters and hiding place being in Jackson County, Mo. Charles F. Taylor, of Joplin, Mo., who was for some time Quantrill's Lieutenant, says of him: "Quantrill was humane and kind, as some can testify at Lawrence, where he saved a great many. Kansas was the State he preferred to fight in. He was not half strict enough with his men. His success lay in his men, who were all made desperate by one cause or another, and who were always anxious to fight. He was of a jealous disposition, and frequently had trouble with his officers, a number of whom left his command and became 'operators' on their own account. He would occasionally divide his band and send small squads off in all directions, directing those in command to strike in the name of Quantrill, and thus it appeared that he was in three or four different

sections at the same time." He received his death wounds March 1, 1865, near Fairfield, Ky., while on his way to Richmond to join Lee. Taking shelter, with fifteen of his men, in a barn during a rain, it was surrounded by Capt. Edward Terrill and forty-five Federal bushwhackers, and as Quantrill was trying to escape, he was twice shot. He was removed soon after to a hospital in Louisville, where he died a few weeks later and was buried in a Catholic cemetery. When captured, he gave his name as Capt. Clark, but after his death his men acknowledged his identity.

The people about Dover who knew Quantrill in his youth, speak of him only in kindness. He then resembled other boys in tastes and disposition, was fond of hunting and fishing, and a fine shot with the rifle, and had always been civil and quiet. His venerable mother, a highly respected lady, still resides at Dover, and, except her son Thomas, living somewhere in the West, is the sole survivor of her once large and happy family.

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

NEW PHILADELPHIA AND GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—ITS FOUNDATION—EARLY SETTLERS—THE VILLAGE IN 1820—ADDITIONS—INCORPORATION—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERY—SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL SOCIETY—BANKS—INDUSTRIES—HOTELS—GOSHEN TOWNSHIP—ITS EARLY HISTORY—SURFACE FEATURES—FIRST SETTLERS—THE GOSHEN INDIANS—LOCKPORT—PIKE RUN—ONTARIO MILLS—MOOREVILLE—CHURCHES—SALT WORKS—JUSTICES.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, the county seat of Tuscarawas County, is a beautiful, quiet little city of 3,500 people, situated on the spreading plains above the Tuscarawas River, in the western part of Goshen Township. Its streets are broad, level and finely shaded; its lots are large and are generally occupied by spacious residences and cozy cottages, which gives an air of comfort and plenty to the place and bespeak the thrift and prosperity of the inhabitants; its public buildings would be creditable structures to any county of the State. The newly-built court house, overlooking the center of trade and traffic, is a model of solid and imposing workmanship. The schoolhouse, located in a retired part of the town, is ample in size and conveniences to accommodate the pupils of the growing population for many years to come. The city hall, churches and industrial buildings scattered in various portions of the county seat are further indices of wealth and prosperity.

The village was laid out in 1804, and its proprietor, John Knisely, from the systematic structure and size of its plat at that time, evidently expected it to become an important city. Four years later, upon the erection of Tuscarawas County, New Philadelphia was selected as its county seat by a committee appointed for this purpose by the State Legislature. The early records of the county show that Elijah Wadsworth and Eli Baldwin received $32 from the county for locating the seat of justice. Dover, which was laid out in 1807, contested unavailingly for the prize. The growth of New Philadelphia has been commensurate with the progress of the county. Its population, as given in as many of the census reports as are now accessible, has been as follows: In 1820, 236; in 1840, 531; in 1850, 1,414; in 1860, 2,360; in 1870, 3,143; in 1880, 3,070. The apparent decrease during the last decade is not real, for in 1870 the population of Lockport, amounting to several hundred, was included in the returns of New Philadelphia, while in 1880 it was enumerated separately.

The first settlement in the county seat, occurring nearly eighty years ago, is involved in some obscurity. When laid out, the site of the village was

covered with brush and trees, and the lots and streets indicated only by small stakes. Broadway and High streets were first cleared, and for years were the only thoroughfares. One log cabin rose slowly after another as time rolled on, and were gradually displaced by larger and more substantial dwellings. Mr. Knisely, the proprietor, did not build him a cabin within the limits of the town, but dwelt a short distance east of it. John Hull, who accompanied Knisely from Pennsylvania, is said to have built the first house in New Philadelphia; he remained a resident but a short time.

In the spring of 1808, the population of the town consisted of four families. Peter Cribbs had built his cabin and potter-kiln on the east side of Broadway, between Front and High, and conducted the pottery business there for many years. George Leininger had erected a large, rude cabin, which he used as a tavern, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Front streets. Christian Stout lived in a house on Water street, and followed carpentering. He came from Washington County, Penn., and his son Joseph is said to have been the first child born in New Philadelphia. The year of his birth was 1807. Henry Laffer was also here. He was a Pennsylvanian, had assisted in surveying the lands of Ohio, and in 1809 opened a tavern at his dwelling house in New Philadelphia and kept it for several years. He was Sheriff of the county from 1810 to 1813, and soon after founded Sandyville and removed thither.

In May, 1808, a party of five persons, consisting of David Fiscus, old Mr. Geiger and son, Daniel Williams and Peter Williams started afoot from Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., with New Philadelphia as their objective point. A few days' traveling along indistinct trails or paths blazed by the woodman's ax, brought them to their destination. John Knisely lived on his farm adjoining the town on the east, across Beaver Dam, and his house was the stopping-place of all new-comers. After resting from their tiresome journey, the party was conducted by Mr. Knisely to the town. Reaching the forks of the road at the east and, where now the roads to New Cumberland and Cadiz separate, he told them that they were now in town, but only an expanse of bushes and small trees met their vision. At what is now High street, a mere foot-path wound along, and around the bushes and saplings to the next square, where the enthusiasitc proprietor informed them the court house was destined to be built. A few trees had been cleared from the square, and Broadway, crossing it, was the only street that was partially cleared.

Several days later, Gabriel Cryder arrived with several teams, on his way to settle in what is now Dover Township. Besides his household effects, he had an assortment of goods which he had received in exchange for a house and lot in Pennsylvania. Having no house or barn yet erected, and finding no room at the village where he could store them, Mr. Cryder was desirous of selling the goods. The settlers in and about New Philadelphia were anxious to have a store started here, Gnadenhutten being then the nearest trading point, but there was no one to buy them. When the Greensburg party were making preparations to return, Mr. Cryder was informed that Peter Williams had clerked for several years in a store. Cryder and several others urged young Williams, who was then but sixteen years of age, to purchase the stock. He possessed no means, but two men agreed to become his security for the amount, and Williams was induced to remain. One of the men afterward declined to assume the responsibility, and the goods were given to the lad for his own notes. Peter Cribbs offered half his little cabin, and in it a store room was rudely fitted up. The goods were rapidly sold, and replenished, and the first mercantile venture thus resulted in the establishment of a store which was carried on successfully for many years.

After the seat of justice was established, a steady stream of emigration commenced. George Leininger, the first tavern keeper, took out a license for that purpose in 1808. He died soon after, and his widow, Margaret Leininger, carried on the business for many years at the old stand, the southwest corner of Broadway and Front. It was here that the first courts were held, and in the year 1808, Leininger's tavern was, doubtless, the most important and widest known locality in the county. Abraham Shane opened a tavern in 1809. He raised two or three companies and served as an officer in the war of 1812. He was a prominent pioneer, and filled various public positions. He shipped flour and other articles by raft down the Tuscarawas River and thence to New Orleans. He removed from the county seat to Dover, where he died in 1851. William Albert, in 1814, succeeded Henry Laffer at the latter's tavern stand, which occupied Lot 205, High street, the site of Mathias & McFarland's store. He was a son of Jacob Albert, an early settler of this township, and continued tavern-keeping about a score of years. He died in 1837. Samuel Shull, in 1812 and 1813, paid license to keep a tavern at New Philadelphia; Daniel Hummel, in 1813, and Christian Stout, in 1814, and subsequent years. George Gray commenced in 1816. Mr. Hummel came from Chambersburg, in 1811, was a wheelwright and chair-maker and followed his trade two years, when he began keeping tavern at Leininger's place.

John and Alexander McConnell opened a store at New Philadelphia about 1810, and continued it for several years. Alexander worked awhile at tailoring, and during the war of 1812 he raised a squad of cavalry, which, however, did not get into action. He was afterward a popular Justice of Dover, where he died in 1839.

Among other early settlers of the village were Christian Espich, George W. Canfield, Jacob Blickensderfer, Philip Itzkin, the Peppers, Samuel Stough and George Sluthour. Mr. Canfield hailed from New Jersey, and reached New Philadelphia about 1814. He was appointed County Clerk in 1818, and died in office in 1826. Jacob Blickensderfer was among the most prominent pioneers. About 1812, he came from Lancaster County, Penn.; was County Commissioner from 1816 to 1819; Associate Judge from 1829 to 1836, and from 1850 to 1852; County Auditor from 1818 to 1820, and filled various other high and important offices. He labored actively and earnestly to secure the Ohio Canal through the valley, and was always foremost in matters of public improvement. He was highly educated and possessed superior mathematical abilities. He removed to Dover, where for many years he was Toll Collector on the canal. Philip Itzkin came from Philadelphia, and died not many years later. George Sluthour came from Pennsylvania about 1811, and at once engaged in the carpenter trade. He constructed a great many early dwellings at the county seat. Samuel, Albert, Joshua and John Pepper, brothers, and brick-layers, came from Cadiz, and built most of the early brick structures in New Philadelphia.

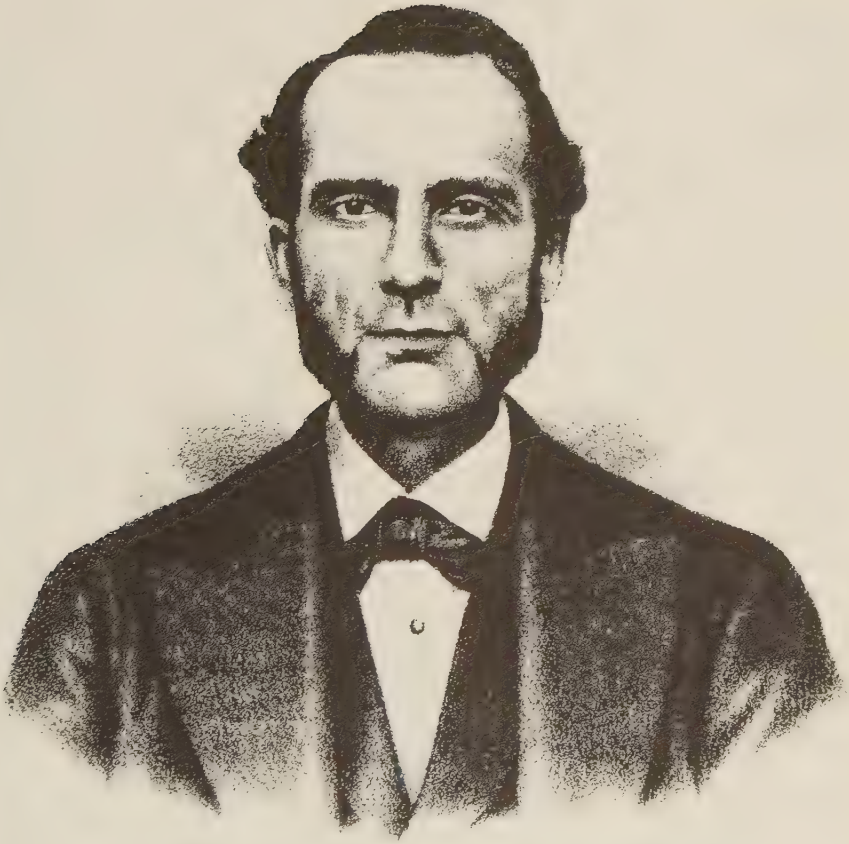
On the pages of the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, for the year 1821, advertisements of the following New Philadelphia merchants and business men are found: Dr. Orange Ranney "acquaints the public that he has removed to the office formerly occupied by Wright Warner, Esq., opposite William Albert's tavern. He has also just received and now offers for sale a general assortment of drugs and medicines," many of which he enumerates, and has also "the following highly celebrated patent medicines: Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Anderson's Pills, Itch Ointment, (warranted genuine), Golden Tincture, British Oil, Balsam de Malta, Harlem Oil, Lee's Antibilious Pills."

J. Johnson advertises a general assortment of merchandise, including dry goods, "ironmongery," cutlery, groceries, liquors, drugs, etc. He offers to receive tallow at his store in payment of debts or for goods. John White gives notice that he has commenced the gun-making and repairing business, and hopes to merit encouragement and support. "Coffee mills sharpened and repaired." H. Williams informs the public that he continues to carry on his business as chair-maker in his new house on High street. He has just "purchased the patent right of a newly invented spinning-wheel, and made a number on the new plan, which has been highly approved of by those who purchased them." Samuel J. Bowlby states that he has commenced the business of book-binding in New Philadelphia, and that, "having tools for binding in all its various branches, he will bind books either in ornamental or plain form." He offers for sale a variety of German books, and will take country produce in part payment. Michael Ream commences tailoring in the house opposite Mr. Gray's tavern, "where all orders in the line of his profession will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. To suit the hardness of the times, he has determined to do work at the following reduced prices: Superfine coats, at $3 to $3.50; superfine vests or pantaloons, 75 cents; coarse coats, $1.50 to $2; coarse vests or pantaloons, 62½ cents." William Neeriemer tailor, also requests the patronage of the public, and offers to do work at reduced prices. He states that he has removed to the house of George Sluthour (formerly occupied as a tavern by D. Hummel). Benjamin and Jacob Ream advertise for a quantity of muskrat skins, for which the highest price will be given in cash. Mathias Springer offers to make "ladies' and children's shoes and bootees, of morocco leather, at a reasonable price." Peter Cribbs "will receive butter in payment of earthenware, at 7 cents per pound, to be delivered at his dwelling in New Philadelphia." Charles F. Espich desires "dried gensing at 25 cents per pound, and 10 cents for undried, paid in store goods, or part cash if required. It must be well washed, curls taken out and trimmed." He also advertises tin and stoneware. Samuel Lane notifies the inhabitants of New Philadelphia and vicinity "that he has commenced the tayloring business, in the first house south of Mr. Smiley's tavern. Persons wishing to have their clothes made according to latest fashions can be suited agreeably to their desires." Robert Sergeant states that he "will receive butter at 6¼ cents per pound in payment of salt, saddlery and earthenware. Those who intend to furnish him with this article are requested not to put it up in kegs."

In the *Advocate* for 1820, besides several of the above advertisers, B. H. Warfield offers to the public a general line of merchandise; Wright Warner inserts a law card and Dr. Orange Ranney announces himself as a practicing physician. John Hall advertises the tailoring business, and Joseph Landers and Thomas Sergeant appear as tanners; Charles F. Espich as a merchant.

The following curious but business-like notice, taken from the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, August 18, 1821, reveals the lamentable fact that the county seat in its infancy was not, in all respects, a model village. The righteous indignation expressed, and threatened vengeance, it is hoped, crushed the evil against which it was directed. The notice was worded as follows:

LOOK OUT, SLANDERERS! It has been a practice among some people in this town to slander their neighbors, and create mischief among our citizens by spreading and telling the most notorious falsehoods. This custom has hitherto been confined to a few women, whose character for lying is so well known, that what they said done no injury. Within a short time, others have joined their ranks, whose standing in society was more respectable. Men have been guilty of this crime, and have lent their aid in spreading stories about their neighbors, which they knew to be false. Persons who say *they heard*, that such an one has been guilty of such and such things, or such an one said so and so, are perhaps themselves the forgers of the falsehood. Taking this system of slandering to be a



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great evil among our citizens, we recommend that all persons, who tell tales about their neighbors, be made to prove their truth, which, if they cannot do, that their names be posted up on the court house and published in the newspapers, as BASE SLANDERERS, unworthy of being taken into decent company. Those *women* and *men*, who know from experience, that this hint is directed to them, will do well to *bridle their tongues* in time, or punishment and shame will most assuredly overtake them.

MANY CITIZENS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1821.

The plat of New Philadelphia, as originally laid out in 1804, and enlarged in 1805, was acknowledged by the proprietor, John Knisely, before Christian Deardorff, Associate Judge, May 22, 1813. It included 558 lots, most of them sixty-six feet in width and 264 feet in depth. Water, Front, High, Fair and Ray streets extend north 80 degrees west. They are crossed at right angles by East, Second, Third, Broadway, Fifth, Sixth, West, Walnut, Mulberry and Chestnut streets. High, Broadway and Front streets are eighty-two and a half feet wide, Water street fifty feet, all others sixty-six feet. The alleys are each twenty-four feet nine inches in width. The square at the intersection of Broadway and High, thirteen rods each way, is donated for a court house. The two squares at the intersections of East and West streets, with High, are called Lower Market and Upper Market respectively. The following public donations are indicated on the plat: Four lots, 361–4 inclusive, at the northwest corner of Ray and Second streets, for English religious societies; four lots, 273–6, at the northwest corner of East and Fair streets, now the cemetery lot, for German religious societies; four lots, 397–400, at the northeast corner of West and Ray streets, to the Moravian Society; Lot 253, on Third street, for a German schoolhouse; Lot 244, on Fifth street, for an English schoolhouse; Lot 203, on High street, for the public offices of the county.

The first addition to New Philadelphia was made by Benjamin W. Morris. It consisted of twelve lots, south of the original plat and west of Plum alley; was surveyed in September, 1844, and recorded in May, 1845. East Addition, consisting of thirteen in-lots and thirteen out-lots, at the northeast corner of the town, was laid out in 1851 by George W. McIlvaine and Jesse D. Elliott; eleven in-lots fronted on Beaver Dam road and two on Fair street. In the same year Levi Sargent made an addition of twelve lots and two out-lots, south of Water street and west of Fox alley. William F. Neely and Joseph Welty, in 1853, made their North Addition, consisting of twenty-two lots, located mostly on North street, between Fifth and Broadway. E. Janes' Addition, of three out-lots and sixteen lots, twelve on East Front and four on an extension of High street, now East avenue, was made in 1857. "West Philadelphia," consisting of fifty-one lots, located west of Chestnut and south of High street, was laid out by C. H. Mitchener in 1867. Kate and T. H. Smith, in 1868, laid out three building lots on East avenue. In 1868, Sargent's Northern Addition, consisting of thirty-five lots, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was laid out. A. T. Raiff's Addition of twelve lots, north of Moravian alley and west of West street, was made in 1869. In the same year, John Kaserman laid out his addition of twenty-two lots south of East avenue. The addition of John Arn and Jacob Nickles was made in 1870; it consists of ten lots, located north of Moravian alley and west of Walnut street. "West avenue," adjoining New Philadelphia on the southwest, and consisting of sixty-seven blocks, was laid out in 1872. N. Montag's Addition of nine lots on North West street was laid out the same year. William Campbell, in 1882, subdivided Lots 25, 26, 27 and 28. Eleven building lots were, in 1883, laid out north of West High street by Joseph Welty. Besides the above, a number of outlots adjacent to New Philadelphia have been platted and recorded.

New Philadelphia was incorporated by act of Legislature passed February 12, 1833. The first election for officers was held on Monday, May 6, following. Thirty-seven votes were polled, and the following citizens were elected to office: B. M. Atherton Mayor, or President, as it was then called; Andrew Seaton, Recorder; John Coventry, Treasurer; Samuel W. Kenrick, Marshal; Francis D. Leonard, John W. Taylor, Peter Cribbs, Sr., Thomas Sargent and David Baltzly, Town Council. The election was held in the court house, and the officers conducting it were Joseph Talbot and Henry Stiffler, Judges; George M. McConnell, Clerk. At the second annual election, held May 5, 1834, forty-one votes were cast, and B. M. Atherton was re-elected Mayor. He continued in this office until 1838, and his successors. with the dates of their first election, were the following: George N. Allen, 1839; Peter Williams, 1840; David English, 1841; Isaac Hartman, 1842; Benjamin W. Morris, 1844; John J. Camp, 1846; Thomas J. Sargent, 1848; John English, 1849; Seymour Belden, 1851; George W. McIlvaine, 1852; James Simpson, 1853; William M. McPherrin, 1854; O. P. Taylor, 1855; W. L. Robb, 1858; Morgan Butler, 1860; J. H. Barnhill, 1861; Asbury Insley, 1862; J. H. Collier, 1864; John N. Ferrell, 1865; D. W. Stambaugh, 1866; Daniel Korns, 1868; J. P. Chapin, 1872; Daniel Korns, 1874; T. C. Ferrell, 1876; William Campbell, 1880, present incumbent.

Eagle Hall is a large brick structure, standing on the southwest corner of High and Third streets, and was built in 1871 by the Council of New Philadelphia at a cost of $22,000. It contains, on the first floor, the Mayor's office, the fire department, and cells for the accommodation of offenders against the peace and dignity of the law; on the second floor is a spacious public hall, which is now temporarily used as an office by the County Recorder and Probate Judge.

The fire department first sprang into existence by the organization of a fire company about 1856, of which O. H. Hoover was Secretary, and William Campbell, Treasurer. Several years later, a hand engine, built at the old foundry of English, Roby & Dixon, was purchased. It was kept in an old building which stood on the court house lot, and the company held its meetings in the court house until the erection of Eagle Hall. In 1872, a steam fire engine was purchased from the Silsby Manufacturing Company, Seneca, N. Y., for $5,000, which was used until 1883, when a new engine was purchased from the same company. John Orr was the first Chief Engineer of the company, succeeded by William Campbell. Simon Hensel now holds that position. The department now consists of the hook and ladder company and the engine company, each of which alternately recommends the name of a member for the position of Chief Engineer to the City Council, which then appoints him for a term of two years.

A market house formerly occupied Lot 156, East High street, the site of Wells' drug store. It was little used for its intended purpose. The rooms above the market stalls were for many years occupied by the village school.

SCHOOLS.

Who taught the first school at New Philadelphia, who attended and where the building stood cannot now be ascertained. The first log jail, built soon after the county was organized, located on the court house lot, was used for purposes of education occasionally, when not needed to subserve the ends of justice. George W. Canfield and others taught here. A few years later, a hewed-log schoolhouse was built on the west end of the Getzman lot, No. 253, which fronts on Third street, and was donated by John Knisely for a German school lot. After this primitive schoolhouse had served its purpose, the

schools were conducted generally in the four rooms of the old market house, until the two story brick was erected on the site of the present school building about 1850. Among the public instructors in the old market house was George W. McIlvaine. The basement of the old Lutheran Church had also been occupied as a school room, and terms of school were taught in various other unoccupied buildings in the village.

At a meeting held March 25, 1850, by the electors of District No. 1, in Goshen Township, it was decided by a unanimous vote to organize a special district for school purposes, under the act of Legislature passed March 21, 1849. The Directors of the district at this time were J. P. Chapin, C. H. Mitchener and John Coventry, and the present site of the school buildings had already been selected and a two-story brick school house, 40x75 feet, partially erected. The first Board of Education was elected April 8, 1850, and consisted of C. H. Mitchener, William Helmick, J. Coventry, J. P. Chapin, J. Demuth and L. Sargent. The building was erected and furnished and the total cost, including the ground, as shown by the record, was $4,035. The first Principal in the new building was A. C. Allen, and the teachers James Heller, J. W. Kitch, Mary A. Russell, Elizabeth Robinson and Mary Seaton. The school was divided into three grades, and the studies authorized in the highest grade were the common English branches, physiology, history, algebra, natural philosophy and rhetoric. The zeal of the Directors at that time is made apparent from the following resolution, passed October 20, 1850: "*Resolved*, That it be the duty of the Board of Directors and Examiners to visit the school, at least one of them, every day." The enumeration of the school youth in the district in October, 1850, was 528; of these 377 were enrolled in school, and the average daily attendance for the first school year reached 249.

Mr. Allen continued Principal for two years, and is yet remembered for the thorough discipline he established in the schools. In the fall of 1852, J. W. Keel succeeded Mr. Allen and remained two years. He was followed by A. Kirk, who also served two years. In 1856, Joseph Welty was elected Principal and continued in service six years. In 1862, W. R. Pugh was constituted Principal and served two years. He was succeeded by J. L. McIlvaine, who served one year. Joseph Welty was then recalled and has remained in charge ever since.

In the spring of 1858, on account of the crowded state of the school, the voters authorized an enlargement of the school building, and four rooms were added at a cost of about $3,000. Better grading and classification followed, and the schools received a fresh impulse toward improvement; in 1864, J. L. McIlvaine reported to the board a three years' course of study for the high school, which was adopted, and with slight changes has been followed to the present. This introduction marked a new era in the high school. Mr. McIlvaine reclassified the high school and prepared the first class, consisting of five young ladies, for graduation. In 1866, further enlargement of the school building became necessary, and at an election held February 24 of that year, the board was authorized to negotiate a loan of $7,000 to increase the capacity of the schoolhouse. The building was remodeled and enlarged, and attained a front of 119 feet, a depth of eighty-two feet and had ample space for fourteen rooms. In February, 1877, the entire building was destroyed by fire. The same spring an act of Legislature was passed, authorizing the School Board to levy a tax in the school district and issue bonds to the amount of $35,000 for the erection of a new school building. Work was immediately commenced and the structure was completed the same year. The old building had been insured for about $13,000. The new schoolhouse, including furniture and some repairs, cost $50,000, and in size, appearance and convenient

arrangement is unsurpassed in this part of the State. It is heated by steam, has an excellent system of ventilation, and contains eighteen rooms, fifteen of which are sufficient at present to accommodate the various departments. The enrollment for the year 1882–83 exceeded 800, and the average attendance was about 600. At the close of this school year, Prof. Joseph Welty was re-elected to serve his twenty-fifth year as Superintendent of the schools. Eighteen classes have completed the high school course of study and graduated with public exercises.

CHURCHES.

Lutheranism in New Philadelphia dates its origin almost with the foundation of the village. In 1808, just four years after the town was laid out, Rev. Christian Espich arrived with his family and built him a cabin on Lower Broadway, near the river. There were but four families here at that time, and Rev. Espich served the people in the double capacity of preceptor and minister. The services were conducted in the German language, and were held in the rude log cabins of the day. Rev. John Stough followed him, and a little later, between 1810 and 1814, Rev. Jacob Rhineheart. In 1815, Rev. Abraham Snyder came to New Philadelphia from Columbiana County, organized a church and became its first settled pastor. He remained in charge for a period of eight or nine years. After the first log jail was built on the lot now occupied by the court house, services were held in its second story until some time during Rev. Snyder's pastorate, when a building was erected on Lot 253, north of the court house, which served both for a church and a schoolhouse. After the brick court house was completed, about 1819, services were held in it for about fifteen years—until the erection of the Lutheran Church in 1834, the Lutherans and Presbyterians ocupying it each alternate Sunday. Rev. Snyder's labors ceased in 1823 or 1824, and for several years the people were obliged to depend on traveling missionaries. During this time they were visited by Rev. James Manning, Rev. Rodaker, Rev. Wagenhals, and perhaps one or two others. The society became disorganized and the members discouraged.

In October, 1831, Rev. Emanuel Greenwold, a young minister seeking a Western field of labor, reached New Philadelphia, held services in the court house, and was induced to remain, re-organize and rebuild the society. An organization was effected and the first officers elected February 12, 1832, were George Stiffler and Jacob Kitch, Elders, and Nicholas Neighbor and Charles Korns, Deacons. At his first communion, held April 8, 1832, sixty-seven persons partook, and the church grew rapidly under his charge. He did not confine his work to New Philadelphia, but extended it in all directions, at one time having fifteen appointments. September 11, 1834, the corner-stone of a church building was laid with appropriate services. It stood on Lot 161, the site of the present church, cost about $2,000, was one story in height, surmounted by spire and bell, had a gallery on three sides and a seating capacity of about 700. The building committee consisted of Peter Williams, Charles Korns, Jacob Kitch and Samuel Stough. Rev. Greenwold remained in charge twenty years, resigning it to accept a call from the English Lutheran Church in Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1851. Rev. Moses M. Bartholomew succeeded him, remaining till the spring of 1854. Rev. H. M. Bickel then served from June, 1854, to 1857; Rev. Thomas Hill from October, 1857, to April, 1860; Rev. G. F. Stelling, from July, 1860, to August, 1864. During his pastorate the parsonage was erected at a cost of $2,000. Rev. Dr. U. J. Knisely succeeded, remaining little longer than a year. Rev. P. Stans Hooper followed, serving from January, 1867, to the summer or fall of 1868; Rev. George Scholl was elected pastor in December, 1868, and took charge

April 1, 1869, remaining till the fall of 1871. During his ministry the present commodious brick church edifice was constructed. The corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1870, and the building committee consisted of the pastor, Daniel Minnich, Joseph Welty, John G. Kohr and Isaac Everett. Its cost was about $17,000. During its erection, services were held in the schoolhouse and were then transferred to the lecture room of the new church. The audience room was not finished until after Rev. M. L. Wilhelmi, who succeeded Rev. Scholl, took charge. He served from January, 1872, to June, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Steck, who was elected pastor in April, 1876, and delivered his last sermon to this congregation in the spring of 1880. Rev. George M. Heindel, the present pastor, was then installed. The congregation enrolls a membership of 195. The Sabbath school is well attended and prosperous.

The first Presbyterian minister who preached at New Philadelphia with any degree of regularity was Rev. Jonathan Leslie, who was commissioned by the Assembly's Board of Home Missions to labor here and at other points. He was superseded in November, 1828, by Rev. Charles Birge, who was sent to Ohio by the American Home Missionary Society, and by the advice of Rev. J. B. Morrow, of Canton, came to New Philadelphia and preached for probably one year. In 1830, the Presbyterian families of the village petitioned the board to send a missionary who should divide his time equally between New Philadelphia and Sandyville. This arrangement was approved, and in April, 1831, Rev. J. B. Morrow came under the appointment of the board. This minister remained until September, 1835, and returned April 1, 1840, filling appointments here and at Uhrichsville. A church organization was effected in June, 1840. David English and Thomas King were elected Elders, December 15, 1840, and ordained on the following 10th of January. Rev. Morrow supplied the congregation until his death, July 30, 1842. The church was then without preaching until September, 1843, when Rev. T. M. Finney was called. He became the first regular pastor by installation, April 29, 1844, and remained until 1849. His successor was Rev. George S. Inglis, who ministered to this church from November, 1851, to April, 1853. A vacancy then occurred in the pastorate until 1856, and during the interval a division of the congregation occurred, one branch organizing a Congregational Church, which called to its pastorate Rev. Lucius Smith, who remained until July, 1859. After his departure, this church affiliated with the New School Presbytery, and Rev. D. E. Wells assumed a pastoral relation to the congregation, which continued until February, 1864. Meanwhile Rev. D. S. Logan had ministered to the Old School branch from July, 1859, to July, 1861. A reconciliation and union of the two divisions was effected October 22, 1864, after which Rev. C. J. Hunter was called and installed pastor, June 24, 1865. He remained until April, 1870, and his successor, Rev. W. R. Kirkwood, entered upon his ministerial duties, January 14, 1872, remaining until September, 1880. In April, 1881, Rev. C. M. McNulty began a pastorate which lasted one year. The present pastor, Rev. James A. Cook, commenced his labors with this congregation October 1, 1882. The present church edifice, the only one this congregation has owned, located on Lot 190, East High street, was built in 1841, and in 1873, remodeled at a cost of $6,000. The lot was donated to the society by Thomas Sargent. Prior to the erection of the house of worship, services were held at the court house, which in early days served as a common meeting house for all denominations. The earliest members of the Mission Church at New Philadelphia were Mrs. Chloe Atherton, Mrs. Mary Morris, Mrs. Beulah, Mrs. Jane Abell, Mrs. Catherine Patrick, Thomas Stevenson and wife Sarah, James M. Smith, Jane Newbury,

Mrs. Juliana Sargent and others. Many of these, together with Michael Smith, John Farris, John Emerson, David Barnhill, Mrs. Elizabeth King, Mrs. Lucina Baltzly, Charles M. Fowler, David English, Mrs. Sarah Williams (still living), Thomas King, William Shear and a few others were members at the organization of the congregation in 1841. Besides David English and Thomas King, Thomas Magee, John Welch and E. T. Bell have served as Ruling Elders. The session at present consists of Elisha Janes, B. Demuth, William Jennison, D. M. Gudgon, J. M. Kennedy and J. Foster Wilkin. The membership is about 130. An interesting Sunday school is maintained.

The first Methodist Society of New Philadelphia was organized in 1827 or 1828, and its members were William Butt, Sr., W. Butt, Jr., Mrs. Dr. James W. English, Mrs. Cryder and Mrs. Sargent. John Hildt, from Dover, was the first Class-Leader. New Philadelphia Circuit was taken from those of Dover, Canton and Leesburg at the annual conference held in Clarksburg, Va., July 20, 1840. At the third quarterly conference, held March 6, 1841, Robert Hopkins, Presiding Elder, C. E. Weirich and William Knox, preachers, it was resolved that David Rummell, George W. Wilt and John Ditto be appointed a committee to estimate the cost of a church building. The estimate reported was $1,000 and amount subscribed $950. A contract was entered into to have the house of worship completed by November, 1841; James Ross was the builder. The church was dedicated by Rev. Henry Whitman. It stood on Lot 117, West Front street, now occupied by the planing mill. As early as 1859, subscriptions were taken to purchase Lot 209, on the northwest corner of Fifth and High streets, a more eligible site and larger house being needed by the society. The present building was erected in 1866, and dedicated by Rev. Bishop Simpson, August 28, 1867 Its cost, together with that of the parsonage, was about $20,000. The church is large and substantially finished, and has a seating capacity of 600. Rev. John Brown is the present pastor of the congregation, which numbers 275 members, and is the largest in New Philadelphia. Like the other denominations in the village, it sustains a flourishing Sabbath school.

The Disciple Church, situated on the north side of High street, west of Sixth, is probably the oldest religious structure in New Philadelphia. It is a modest brick edifice, erected about 1842. Several years prior to 1832, Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of this denomination, delivered several discourses at the court house, and soon after Rev. Joshua Webb, a pioneer minister of this faith, held services at New Philadelphia, which was attended with success. The Peppers family had removed from Harrison County, where they had accepted the teachings of Dr. Campbell, and formed the nucleus of a little society which was organized by Rev. Webb. For a few years the little band flourished; then influence waned and it disbanded. A re-organization was effected July 13, 1843, through the instrumentality of Rev. Regle. Among the earliest members were John, Joshua and Albert Peppers, George Huston, W. R. Chilson, Dr. J. C. Reed, Casper Singhaus, Seth W. Dorsey and Guy Saben. The lot upon which the church stands was donated to the society by Mr. Dorsey. The organization of the church has been actively maintained for forty years, though of late the society has not always been regularly supplied with a pastor. Rev. J. H. Dodds officiates at the present time, giving to this congregation one fourth of his time. The membership is nearly fifty. A well attended Sabbath school is now held.

The First Regular Baptist Church of New Philadelphia was organized March 7, 1858, with the following eleven members: David Alter, Sarah Alter, William Graham, Benjamin Miller, Cyrus Alter, Julia N. Merriman, Catherine Miller, Sarah Uhrich, Esther Alter, Rebecca Ann Miller and Eliza

Furney. Rev. Leonard Frescoln was Moderator at the organization. A Baptist congregation had formerly worshiped at Dover, but in consequence of the removal of most of its members, many of them to the vicinity of New Philadelphia, the society was disbanded, the church property sold, and its proceeds used in erecting a neat brick edifice in New Philadelphia, on Lot 256, southwest corner of Fair and Third streets. This was completed shortly before the organization of the New Philadelphian congregation, and has ever since been its place of worship. Rev. Ammerman was an early minister in charge, and subsequent to 1865 the pastors have been successively Rev. J. L. Philips, P. P. Kennedy, N. Crandall, G. W. Taylor, J. J. Davis, H. W. Conley, who remained but a short time, and was succeeded in April, 1883, by John S. Gough, the present pastor. The present membership of the church is forty-four. A prosperous Sabbath school is maintained.

The German Reformed Church was organized in February, 1859, with a membership of about thirty. In 1861, their house of worship, a substantial brick structure on the southeast corner of Second and Fair streets, was erected, and soon after a parsonage was built on Ray street, opposite the cemetery, which was occupied by the pastors in charge until the summer of 1883, when a new parsonage was built adjacent to the church building. Rev. John Rettig was called to assume charge of the congregation in 1860, and in December, 1861, he resigned. Rev. Charles Bank succeeded him, and administered to the church about six years. Rev. E. G. Zahner, now of Shanesville, followed and remained about four years. Rev. P. Greding was the next minister, continuing eight years, or until 1880, when the present pastor, Rev. Christian Weisner, was installed. Until the church edifice was erected, meetings were held in the English Lutheran Church; services are regularly held in German, occasionally in English. The present membership of the church is 215. Connected with it is a flourishing Sabbath school.

A portion of the German Reformed membership, possessing very liberal ideas, separated from the church, organized themselves into a German Rational Congregation, built a frame church at the east end of High street, and for a time had regular services. This faith did not thrive, the society lost strength, and the building was sold to the United Brethren Church.

The German Lutheran congregation of New Philadelphia, St. Paul's, assisted in the erection of the German Church on the corner of Second and Fair streets in 1861, and at present possesses a half interest in the property, and worships there. The congregation was organized many years prior to the building of the church, and the earlier meetings were held in the English Lutheran Church. The present membership is small, embracing about twenty-five families, and Rev. Henry Eppens, of Dover, is pastor.

The German Methodist Church established a mission at New Philadelphia about 1855. Several years later a great revival was conducted by Revs. Nachtreib and Hotzer at the court house, where almost a hundred souls were converted. Three classes were organized and prospered for a time. Meetings were held at different places; for a time in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Various causes conspired to reduce the membership, until but nine remained. In 1867, Mrs. Joss undertook the task of obtaining sufficient subscriptions to erect a chapel, and secured $900. Mr. C. H. Mitchener, who had laid out an addition southwest of New Philadelphia, donated a lot for the site of the structure, and in 1869 Mrs. Joss completed the building. She then deeded the property to the German Methodist Episcopal Conference, which for a short time supplied it with a minister and then withdrew its support. The United Brethren then worshiped there for a short time, and several years ago the property was purchased by the Dunkards, or German Baptists, who have since

regularly conducted services there each alternate Sunday. The society of Dunkards is small, and the ministers who fill the pulpit at present are Peter Cullers and Edward Loomis.

The United Brethren congregation was organized in 1875 with a membership of about thirty. Soon after, the frame church building, situated on the corner of East street and the Beaver Dam road, was purchased from the German Universalist society and since used as the place of worship. Rev. R. Rock was the first minister. He organized the society and remained in charge two years. Rev. E. Lower, the next pastor, resigned before serving his first year, which was completed by Rev. Earheart. Rev. A. R. Bower was the next minister, remaining one year, and was succeeded by Rev. A. K. Singer, who labored in this society two years. Rev. G. F. Deal, the next and present pastor, will complete his second year of service in the autumn of 1883. The first Class Leader was Henry Fisher; he has ever since maintained this position, excepting one year, during which I. L. Hathaway was leader. The congregation now includes about eighty members. The Sabbath school, organized immediately after the church was founded, enrolls eighty scholars, and has an average attendance of sixty.

CEMETERY.

The New Philadelphia Cemetery, located on the north side of Fair street, east of Second, is the only burial ground that has ever existed in the village. The four lots, 273 to 276 inclusive, situated at the northwest corner of East and Fair streets, which were donated by the proprietor of the town plat for German religious societies, was the first depository of the silent dead, and as the needs of additional burying grounds arose, adjacent territory was included, till the grounds now include ten acres. They were surveyed in 1857 by Solomon Hoover, and within the last eighteen years have been greatly beautified. The first burial in the cemetery is said to have been that of a man who was drowned in Sandy Creek, and whose remains floated down the river till caught in some driftwood near New Philadelphia. John Judy, Sr., died in 1807, and was the second person buried in the cemetery. Many fine marble shafts have been erected within the grounds. The Everett vault was the first erected. The Hummell and Buell vaults, since built, cost $3,000 each.

SECRET ORDERS.

The introduction of secret orders into Tuscarawas County dates back as far as 1820. On the 1st day of March of that year, a dispensation to open a lodge of Freemasons was issued to Wright Warner, W. M.; Jabez Clark, S. W.; James Galbraith, J. W.; Stephen Shanks, Thornton Whitacre, John B. Sappington, George W. Canfield, Alexander McGowan and William Blickensderfer. A charter was granted in December, 1821, and New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 59, became a fully organized association. Among its members were George Pfonts, Robert Sargent, James L. Crane, David Toland, Nicholas McCarty, Phineas Spencer, Nathan Spencer, Thomas G. Revel and Luther Drury. Its membership did not attain to any considerable strength. Shortly after its foundation, an overwhelming wave of sentiment against the Masons swept over the country, and it was, doubtless, in consequence of this opposition that the lodge languished. It maintained an existence until 1828, then surrendered its charter, and for sixteen years New Philadelphia was without a lodge. The following notice appeated in the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, June 16, 1821:

MASONIC.—Notice is hereby given that the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by the brethren of NEW PHILADELPHIA LODGE, at New Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th of June inst. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. T.

Jesse Winchester

G. Jones, at 2 o'clock P. M. Brethren of adjacent lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Worshipful Master.

T. WHITACRE, *Secretary*.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, June 10, A. L. 5821.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 177, F. & A. M., held its first meeting at the Lion Hotel by warrant of a dispensation from the Grand Master of Ohio, May 16, 1844. Those present at this meeting were Daniel Christy, W. M.; David H. Whiting, S. W.; J. L. Simington, J. W.; G. W. Canfield, S. D.; Marcus Moses, J. D.; Jesse D. Elliott, Secretary; Egidens Rummell, Tiler. The first work which was done, May 31, 1849, was the initiation of G. W. McIlvaine, present Supreme Judge of Ohio. A charter was granted, October 19, 1849, in which the officers named were George W. Chapman, W. M.; J. L. Simington, J. W.; George W. Canfield, S. D.; Marcus Moses, J. D.; J. B. Parrish, Treasurer; J. D. Elliott, Secretary; Egidens Rummell, Tiler. The first election was held December 19, 1849, and the above officers elected. The Masters thereafter elected have been G. W. McIlvaine, D. W. Magee, O. P. Taylor, J. H. Barnhill, W. L. Robb, O. H. Hoover and J. L. McIlvaine. September 30, 1853, the name of the lodge was changed to New Philadelphia, there being another Mount Moriah Lodge in the State. The present membership is about seventy, and the officers are J. L. McIlvaine, W. M.; Frederick Schweitzer, S. W.; Joseph Strickmaker, J. W.; William H. Criswell, Treasurer; William Reidenbach, Secretary; John Breidenstine, S. D.; J. D. Laughead, J. D.; Joseph Ditto, Tiler. The hall in the City Block is handsomely furnished.

Tuscarawas Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons, was organized at Dover, January 21, 1848, under dispensation; a charter was granted September 9, 1848, and the charter members were John G. F. Holston, H. P.; Zachariah Eddy, K.; Robert H. Nugen, S.; T. R. Greenleaf, Nathaniel Gilmore, Daniel Christy, John Allen, John Barton and John Buchanan. October 14, the Grand Chapter authorized Tuscarawas as chapter, to hold its meetings at New Philadelphia instead of Dover, if the members so desired, but no action was taken under the permission until May 25, 1858, when a resolution was adopted to remove the chapter to New Philadelphia. The meetings are held Thursday evenings before each full moon. The officers now serving are O. P. Taylor, H. P.; A. H. Brown, K.; Daniel Korns, S.; J. C. Price, C. of H.; J. L. McIlvaine, P. S.; J. P. Kniseley, R. A. C.; William Reidenbach, M. of 3d V.; William Lenhart, M. of 2d V.; Frederick Schweitzer, M. of 1st V.; William H. Criswell, Treasurer; E. Fribley, Secretary; F. P. Williams, Guard. The membership is about fifty.

New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 4, 1848, John R. Worman, R. W. G. M., officiating on the occasion. The charter members were Jesse D. Elliott, George C. Graham, Charles H. Mitchener, James Moffitt, Anson P. Adair, Anthony Sluthour and Henry E. Wade. The following were the first officers: Jesse D. Elliott, N. G.; James Moffitt, V. G.; Anson T. Adams, Secretary; Charles H. Mitchener, Treasurer; Henry E. Wade, S. W.; Charles H. Mathews, Conductor; Anthony Sluthour, I. G.; George C. Graham, O. G.; H. J. Howard, R. S.; Jacob Heck, L. S. The order has a commodious, well-furnished lodge-room in the City Block, one of the finest in Eastern Ohio, in which it meets every Tuesday night. The membership is about 100. The lodge is now officered by John A. Hines, N. G.; John Figert, V. G.; I. A. Correl, Recording Secretary; S. B. Flora, Permanent Secretary; D. C. Geutsch, Treasurer.

In 1869, owing to the size of this lodge, it was deemed expedient to organize a new lodge. Accordingly, Schoenbrun Lodge was instituted by Rev.

C. Haddaus, R. W. G. M., of Columbus, July 9, 1869. Its members are Germans and its condition is prosperous.

Bethesda Encampment, No. 39. I. O. O. F., was instituted at Dover, and removed thence to New Philadelphia, July 29, 1867. It was organized with seven members, Chris Bigler and the following charter officers: John I. Smith, C. P.; H. T. Stockwell, H. P.; Jesse S. Deardorff, S. W.: C. H. Mathews, J. W.; John S. Hull, Secretary; I. N. Deardorff, Treasurer. At present D. C. Geutsch is C. P.; Philip Getzman, H. P.; A. Bippus, S. W.; J. G. Diefenbacher, J. W.; I. A. Correl, S.; Louis Zellner, Treasurer. The membership now numbers fifty-seven.

Equity Lodge, No. 73, Knights of Pythias, was organized at New Philadelphia, September 12, 1874, with twenty two members, the Uhrichsville and Canton Lodges officiating in the ceremonies of institution. The first officers of Equity Lodge were D. C. Geutsch, P. C.; Philip Getzman, C. C.; J. A. D. Richards, V. C.; G. L. Tinker, Prelate; T. C. Ferrell, K. of R. and S.; J. W. Kinsey, M. of F.; Louis Zellner, M. of Ex.; George M. Bowers, Master at Arms; J. H. Ditto, O. G.; Charles Schlegel, I. G. Besides the above, the charter members were W. H. Sellers, H. V. Schweitzer, W. W. Smith, William H. Criswell, N. Gardner, F. Kinsey, C. Hamersly, F. R. Bigler, Jacob Wise, John Hupfield, Solomon Ashbaugh and Martin Kughler. Of the charter members three have died—Solomon Ashbaugh, Martin Kughler and J. H. Ditto. The lodge has a nicely furnished hall, and meets Thursday evening of each week. Its membership is thirty-five, and its present officers J. S. Bigler, P. C.; R. W. McIlvaine, C. C.; Simon Darst, V. C.; Dr. Charles W. Wilkin, Prelate; George W. Bowers, K. of R. and S.; F. R. Bigler, M. of F.; John Hupfield, M. of Ex.; F. W. Collins, Master at Arms; William Schanfler, I. G.; John Darst, O. G.

Philos Council, No. 390, Royal Arcanum, was instituted October 2, 1879, with a membership of twenty-three. Its charter officers were Asbury Insley, Regent; J. W. Ferguson, Vice Regent; R. J. W. Dodd, Orator; F. C. Miller, Past Regent; W. H. Miller, Secretary; W. H. Walton, Collector; C. C. Welty, Treasurer; Thomas Sutton, Chaplain; J. H. Ditto, Guide; H. P. Fribley, Warden; George L. Taylor, Sentry; J. T. McClean, Medical Examiner; J. D. Elliott, R. J. W. Dodd, W. C. Sutton, Trustees. The charter membership included, besides the foregoing officers, James M. Kennedy, A. R. Holmes, James G. Patrick, O. P. Scott, C. H. Mathews, George W. Sharp, E. A. Deardorff, William McClean and Rev. W. R. Kirkwood. The object of the association is beneficiary. The lodge meets in the hall of the Knights of Pythias, and its membership is now thirty-four.

Andrew Crawford Post, No. 6, G. A. R., was organized January 22, 1883, with forty-six members. It was named in honor of the first soldier from this county who fell a sacrifice in the rebellion. The charter and present officers are Fletcher Douthitt, C.; A. R. Holmes, S. V. C.; James Minnis, J. V. C.; Daniel Korns, Adjutant; I. A. Correll, Quartermaster; Joseph Ditto, Surgeon; J. B. Cook, Chaplain; John H. Ditto, O. D.; C. M. Rittenhouse, O. G.; Daniel Sweeny, S. M.; L. R. McClelland, Q. S. M. The membership has increased to fifty-five, and the post meets the first and third Mondays of each month.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 54, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was instituted at New Philadelphia, April 14, 1883, by John J. Davis. It possesses a large membership, and meets on Saturday of each week. The officers are Thomas J. Robinson, President; Patrick Hannon, Vice President; William Southan, Recording Secretray, John C. Kelly, Financial Secretary; Reuben Winters, Treasurer.

THE PRESS.

The Tuscarawas Chronicle, now the *Advocate*, was the first and for many years the only newspaper published in Tuscarawas County. In 1819, when the village of New Philadelphia was in its infancy, containing scarcely more than 200 inhabitants, James Patrick engaged in an enterprise of very doubtful pecuniary success, by launching into existence the above-named paper. Its first number is dated August 24, 1819, and the sheet was a four-column folio, 11x18 inches in size, and published at a subscription price of $2 per year. Mr. Patrick was born in Belfast, Ireland August 6, 1792. He there learned the printer's trade, and at the age of twenty-five years crossed the ocean, and for a time was foreman in Col. J. Duane's printing office, Philadelphia. He then came to New Philadelphia, where he remained one of its most honored citizens until his death, January 23, 1883. The *Chronicle* has ever since been regularly published, and is to-day one of the leading organs of the county. It has passed through few changes of ownership during its career of sixty-four years. Mr. Patrick remained its publisher and editor until 1834, when he sold it to Samuel Douglas, who rechristened and called it the Tuscarawas *Advocate*, by which name it has since been known. Two years later James Patrick repurchased the paper and published it until the spring of 1846, when he sold the establishment to his son, Andrew Patrick, and retired from journalistic life. In 1856, Dr. James Simpson purchased a one-half interest, but held it for a single year only. In 1863, V. P. Wilson was associated with Mr. Patrick in the paper, but he, too, retired at the end of a year. In 1865, McIlvaine & Pittenger came into possession of the *Advocate* by purchase, but soon after Mr. Pittenger sold his interest to his partner, J. L. McIlvaine, who has ever since been its sole publisher and editor. The paper is now a nine-column folio, 22x29½ inches in size. In earlier days it was a stanch adherent of Whig politics, and has since been unwavering in its fealty to the Republican party.

The first number of the *Ohio Democrat and Dover Advertiser* was issued August 1, 1839, in Dover by Hill & Mitchener. It was a six-column paper, and the type and material used were old and had been purchased from a joint-stock company. The type had been used in 1837 and 1838 in the publication of a short-lived New Philadelphia paper called the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Friend and Tuscarawas Democrat*, established by Alfred S. Tilden, and subsequently edited for a short time by V. P. Bonham. The *Ohio Democrat* was regularly issued at Dover until after the Presidential election in 1840, when it suspended for want of adequate support.

In May, 1841, the paper was resuscitated, Charles H. Mitchener, one of the former proprietors, associating himself with C. H. Mathews in its publication. The material was removed to New Philadelphia, where the paper has since been issued weekly, without missing a single number. The first number issued at New Philadelphia under the new management was dated June 17, 1841. The subscription list then did not exceed 400. The county was strongly Whig, and for several years the paper scarcely paid expenses. Business then began to improve, and June 25, 1846, the *Democrat* appeared in an enlarged and improved form. In September, 1846, Mr. Mitchener disposed of his half interest to Jesse D. Elliott. Elliott & Mathews conducted the paper until January, 1852, when Mathews sold his interest to Elliott, who published the *Democrat* for ten years. In 1862, he sold it to C. H. Mitchener, who managed it for a year. In June, 1864, the office and materials were leased by C. H. Mathews and Frederick Walter, who conducted it jointly until June, 1865, when it was repurchased by C. H. Mathews. The paper was then enlarged to eight columns, and in November, 1868, Mr. Mathews again associated with

him Jesse D. Elliott for one year. In June, 1870, Jesse D. Elliott and O. H. Hoover became the purchasers of a one-half interest in the paper, and the firm took the name Mathews, Elliott & Co., by whom it is still published. The subscription list has gradually increased from its date of publication, and since the war it has increased rapidly.

Der Deutsche Beobachter was started at New Philadelphia May 13, 1869, by Montag & Walter. In 1872, the name of the firm became, and has ever since been, Walter & Minnig, Frederick Walter and S. R. Minnig being both publishers and editors. This is the only German paper published in the county. It is issued every Wednesday, and has a wide circulation in this county, besides a considerable list from other counties. In politics it is Democratic.

The Tuscarawas *Argus* has had a brief but very successful existence. Its initial number was issued at Dover April 9, 1880, by W. H. Watson. January 1, 1883, the paper was removed to New Philadelphia, where it is now published. At the time of its removal, Jacob De Greif became the proprietor, W. H. Watson remaining in charge of the editorial department. In politics it adheres to the Democratic faith.

On the 23d of September, 1842, the first number of the *Lutheran Standard* was issued at New Philadelphia in the basement of the Lutheran Church. It was published under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. E. Greenwold, then pastor of the Lutheran Church at New Philadelphia, was its editor. The paper was a large folio, issued weekly at $2 per annum. The business management was attended to by a committee consisting of Jacob Overholt, John Everhard and Peter Williams. Its support was sufficient to pay all expenses, except a salary to the editor, who was obliged to labor gratuitously. The *Standard* was published at New Philadelphia two years, the last number bearing date October 18, 1844, and was then removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and for some time published there under the editorship of Rev. Stephen A. Nealy.

MEDICAL.

The first resident physician at New Philadelphia was Christian Espich, a Lutheran minister, who combined a practice of theology and medicine. He came in 1808, and attended the missionary Zeisberger at Goshen during his last illness in the autumn of that year. Dr. Espich ministered not only to the ailments of the white settlers, but his services were frequently called into requisition by the Indians as well. He remained at New Philadelphia many years. Dr. Jacob Benope was the second physician. He was a native of Germany, and came to New Philadelphia from Baltimore, Md., prior to 1812. He lived on Water street, and remained in practice till his death in 1826. Dr. Samuel Stough was born May 20, 1790, on the head-waters of the Monongahela. His parents several times changed their place of abode, and, in 1806, settled in Columbiana County, Ohio. In 1815, the young Doctor, in company with Rev. Abraham Snyder, came to New Philadelphia. After a long and eventful practice here he removed to Knox County. Dr. Orange Ranney probably came next. In 1836, Dr. R. Powleson opened a practice, which continued over forty years. When he came, Dr. Wilcox was engaged in the practice, but about 1838 sold out to Dr. Lewis and went West. Dr. Lewis remained only a few years. Dr. Daniel Richards opened an office in 1838 or 1840, and remained a prominent resident physician until his death, a few years ago. Dr. Charles Reed came about the same time, and after a successful practice of many years, removed to Massillon, and subsequently went West. Dr. E. P. Buell was a leading physician for many years, maintaining an exten-

sive practice until a short time prior to his recent death, excepting a few years, when he abandoned his lucrative practice to serve as Surgeon of the gallant Eightieth Ohio. Dr. Hiram Worstell practiced for a short time forty years ago. Somewhat later, two Drs. McCoy, brothers, were here. Dr. Benjamin Morris, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel for a while, also practiced. To enumerate all the physicians who have located at New Philadelphia would be difficult, if not impossible. Quite a number have opened an office and remained but a short time. Three retired physicians, Drs. Kurtz, Powleson and Grimes, now reside at the county seat. Dr. T. H. Smith is the oldest present practitioner. He is a son of Dr. William G. Smith, now deceased, who was for many years a practicing physician of New Philadelphia. Dr. T. H. Smith has been in practice here since 1854.

The other present physicians are Mrs. N. D. Richards, J. D. Otis, H. A. Moughiman, R. D. Saunders, J. M. Smith, J. T. McLean, C. W. Wilkins, T. J. W. Richards and S. B. Emerson, regulars; G. L. Tinker, eclectic, and George Peck, homœopathist.

A brief outline of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society, although an organization of the county, and not of New Philadelphia, is herewith presented.

It was organized at New Philadelphia June 10, 1844, with the following members: Richard Hewitt, of Port Washington; Daniel Richards, of New Philadelphia; Hiram Eckman, of Trenton; Josiah Beabout, of Sandyville; Samuel F. Marquis, Hiram Worstell, of New Philadelphia; John H. Charles, John C. McGregor, Felix D. McMeal, of Dover; William S. Myers, of Sandyville; David Nelson, of Port Washington; Franklin W. McCauley, of Uhrichsville; W. Goldrick, J. F. Ankenny, William Winnell, of Dover; and O. G. Seldon. The offiers elected for the first year were F. D. McMeal, President; Richard Hewitt, Vice President; Daniel Richards, Secretary; William Winnell, Treasurer. The objects of the society as set forth in the constitution adopted were "the advancement and elevation of medical science and the promotion of harmony and good feeling among its members." The society continued in active operation for some time, but finally the regular meetings were unattended and the organization allowed to perish. On the 10th day of May, 1858, the society was re-organized at New Philadelphia with the following members: D. Richards, E. P. Buell, W. Crawford, W. G. Smith, E. H. McCoy and T. H. Smith, of New Philadelphia; F. D. McMeal and B. B. Brashear, of Dover; F. W. McCauley and J. W. S. Goudy, of Uhrichsville; H. Conway, of Port Washington; E. A. Oppelt, of Gnadenhutten, and O. G. Seldon of Shanesville. The society has since been regularly maintained. Since 1858 it has had seventy-nine members; of these twelve died, one was expelled, one dropped from the society, thirty-one removed from the county, and thirty-four remain members of good standing. The present officers are J. W. Exline, of Dover, President; J. T. McLean, of New Philadelphia, Vice President; H. Brannon, of Dover, Treasurer; A. M. Beers, of Newcomerstown, Secretary.

BANKING.

The first and for many years the only banking house of New Philadelphia, was known as Blickensderfer's Bank. The business was conducted in a small building which stood on Lot 150, High street, the site of the new hotel. A bill for $5, now in the possession of E. A. Deardorff, establishes the fact that "The Bank of New Philadelphia," which issued it, was in existence in 1817. C. Deardorff was then President and J. Blickensderfer, Cashier. A notice published in the *Chronicle* in November, 1819, directing the stockholders to meet at the office of Sylvester Johnson, to transact important business, indicates that the banking business was conducted for several years. Money

in that day was scarce, and the bank flooded the village with paper currency for amounts ranging from a sixpence upward.

Mr. C. H. Mitchener preserves this graphic account of the institution: "Like all other banks of that day in Ohio, it was honestly run on paper money only, although the bills promised to pay in gold or silver on sight. It was started to build up the town, but met with a sad accident. One day a stranger stopped in with $10,000 of the bills of the bank and demanded the coin. The officers told him to call in again in a short time. This gave them time to hide. They shut the bank and adjourned to Sluthour's shop. He told them he had not many shavings made, and that they had better separate; that he would hide the cashier in the shavings, while the president, having on a pair of leather or buckskin breeches, had better go into the red brush, near the present stable of J. C. Hance, and stay until the stranger left. Thus they kept shady until he was out of town. In a very short time he returned to the bank, and having no specie for him, they let the bank go up higher than a kite, and it never came down. About 1852 or 1854, Peter Hines found the bank safe in a garret. It was an old-fashioned hair trunk, lined with newspapers, and behind which he found two Spanish quarters, dated 1796 and 1800, which the writer purchased for $1, so that he could boast of having all the specie of the first bank in New Philadelphia when it bursted."

After the collapse of the bank, New Philadelphia for many years had to transact its banking business at Cadiz, Massillon and other surrounding towns In 1852, A. Vinton came to the county seat and soon after opened a private bank, which in 1865, he sold to A. Bates, who is still doing business at the Exchange Bank, with John Hance as Cashier and A. Bates, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

In 1866, the Citizens Bank was opened with a stock of $75,000 by Andrew Patrick and Henry Kaldenbaugh. In 1872, it was merged into the Citizens National Bank, having a capital stock of $100,000. This is the only National Bank at the county seat, and is now officered by S. O'Donnell, President; Henry Kaldenbaugh, Vice President; C. C. Welty, Cashier; and E. A. Deardorff, Assistant Cashier.

The City Bank, an unincorporated institution, was opened for business in the spring of 1876. E. Rosemond, the first President, was succeeded in 1881 by W. C. Browne, the present incumbent. H. L. Custer was the first and is the present Cashier.

INDUSTRIES.

One of the leading enterprises of New Philadelphia fifty years ago was the construction of the Lateral Canal. The county seat had lost the Ohio Canal, and Dover, its rival, secured it, greatly to the advantage of the latter and detriment to the former. For the purpose of affording New Philadelphia the privileges of a canal, the Lateral Canal Company was incorporated January 16, 1828. Stock was subscribed by the citizens, but work was not commenced for a few years. It was a work of considerable magnitude for a small village to attempt the construction of a canal two miles in length, and it progressed very slowly. At length, about 1835, Seaton & Leonard undertook to complete the canal and have a saw-mill in operation upon its banks within a prescribed period, in consideration that the canal property be granted to them. When partly constructed, the saw-mill was destroyed by fire, but, nevertheless, it was rebuilt and the work accomplished within the specified time. At the entrance of the Lateral Canal into the Tuscarawas River, a short distance above the old Baker Mill-Dam, a lock was constructed. From this entrance or outlet of the Lateral Canal, boats were poled across the river and towed up the river bank to the Sugar Creek lock of the Ohio Canal. Considerable advan-

tage resulted to New Philadelphia. It became a wheat buying point, and had greater facilities in receiving and shipping all kinds of merchandise than before. The canal also supplied the flour mill on its banks, and for a time the woolen mill, with water-power.

The Woolen Mills of New Philadelphia, located east of Broadway and south of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad is, perhaps, the oldest manufacturing establishment now in operation here. It was started about 1844 by I. Steese, Samuel Douglass and Joseph Talbot. Within a few years, Peter Williams became interested, and for many years was identified with its operation. The mills have repeatedly changed possession; they are now owned by Charles B. Harvey, John S. Sharp and R. J. W. Dodd, and are operated by Burry, Dodd & Co. Twenty-five employes are engaged during about nine months of the year, and a full line of flannels, blankets, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, yarns and hose are manufactured

The New Philadelphia Agricultural Works was the name of a stock company that was organized and commenced business in 1851. In that year a shop 80x35 feet in size was erected. The works were under the management of John S. Hull, and steam engines and mill gearing were manufactured. The shop was not fully supplied with the necessary machinery, however, and in two years the company suspended operation. The property was purchased by English, Roby & Dixon, and the manufacture of engines and gearing continued until 1860, when Ball's Reaper and Mower, now known as the Keystone Mower, and Pitt's Separator and Thresher were first manufactured. The manufacture of the threshers was discontinued about five years ago, but the reapers are still made, besides other lighter agricultural implements, including sulky corn plows and hay rakes. In 1864, after several changes in the firm name, English & Dixon became the proprietors, and have continued as such until 1883, when business was suspended. Unfinished work is being completed during the season of 1883, and the outlook is favorable that the works will not be permanently discontinued. This has been the largest industrial establishment in New Philadelphia prior to the starting of the rolling mill. From 50 to 120 men were formerly employed, and 1,200 to 1,500 mowers annually manufactured.

The Tannery south of the rai road was built in 1866, by John Kunsley & Co. Bigler & Leus became the purchasers in 1872, and four years later Bigler Brothers, the present proprietors, obtained possession. In 1882, they greatly enlarged the capacity of the tannery, added new machinery and adopted the steam process of tanning, and have thereby materially increased their business.

Two Planing Mills are now in full operation in New Philadelphia. The first was started in the old Methodist frame church on Front street in 1867 or 1868, by Isaac Everett and others. The building was burned in 1870, and was rebuilt by a new company. The property has several times changed possession, and is now operated by Criswell & Negley, and known as the Champion Planing Mill. The second planing mill was built a little later, on Lots 354 and 355, Ray street, by a joint stock company. It is known as the Buckeye Planing Mill, and at present is owned and operated by Warner, Lappin & Ervin.

The River Mills, now owned and operated by A. Beyers, located on the Lateral Canal, southwest of New Philadelphia, were first built by Seaton & Leonard about 1835. During President Jackson's administration, a surplus fund in the United States was divided among the States. Ohio apportioned her amount to the various counties in the State, and from Tuscarawas County Seaton & Leonard negotiated a loan of $20,000 of this fund, and with it

erected the mill and made other improvements on the Lateral Canal. Andrew Seaton soon became sole proprietor. He died in 1840, and the mill was then leased, and soon after purchased by Steese, Blickensderfer & Co., a firm composed of Isaac Steese, Abraham Blickensderfer, Peter Williams, Ed. McClain and John I. Smith. By them, it was enlarged from a custom mill of two run of buhrs to a merchant mill of twice the capacity, and soon after five additional buhrs were added. The mill then successively passed through the hands of Steese & Co., Peter I. Nevins & Sons, Gillet & Noble, J. Gillet, A. Beyers, Sr., and A. Beyers, Jr., the present owner. In 1881, Mr. Beyers introduced the roller system, and all the flower is now manufactured by that improved process. From 200 to 225 barrels of flour are daily produced, which is shipped mostly to Boston and New York. The power of the mill has always been supplied from the Lateral Canal.

Williamson & Black, about 1865, erected a frame steam grist mill on Lot 350, Ray street. In 1871, it was burned to the ground. A large, brick structure was immediately rebuilt, and operated by Samuel A. Hess. James Kennedy became a partner in the spring of 1874, and several months later the firm became Kennedy & Welty. In 1878, they leased it to J. H. Van Glahn, who remained in possession until it was a second time destroyed by fire during the night of May 28–29, 1883. The mill contained four run of buhrs, and did an extensive custom and merchant business.

The Smith Foundry Company was organized in the fall of 1882. A subscription of $10,000 was donated by the citizens, and a large building, 246x100 feet, was erected east of the rolling mills. Another building, 40x60 feet, is adjacent. Besides a general foundry business, gas and water pipes are largely manufactured. About twenty men are now employed, and a considerable increase in the force is soon expected.

The New Philadelphia Gas Light Company was organized in 1875. A stock company, with $30,000 capital, was formed, but immediately the greater part of the stock was sold to R. G. Jordan, then of Wheeling, now of Columbus. J. L. McIlvaine was President at the original organization, and O. P. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Jordan is now President, and Mr. Taylor retains his original official position.

The first carriage works in the county, and at present the most extensive of New Philadelphia, were erected by J. P. and D. T. Bartles on West Front street, in June, 1846. In 1871, J. P. Bartles became sole proprietor, and continued the manufacture alone for a few years, then received his son in partnership. The firm has since been Bartles & Son. From sixty to eighty vehicles are annually manufactured, and from eight to ten workmen employed.

Charles Houpt owns the only other buggy and carriage manufactory in the county seat. The shops are located on South Fifth street, and were erected in 1868 by Casson & Houpt. Two years later, the proprietors were Houpt & Clewell, and after an equal period Mr. Houpt became and has since been sole owner. He manufactures from thirty-five to forty buggies each year.

The leading industrial works of New Philadelphia are the Ward Rolling Mills, which were formally opened March 15, 1883. On Monday, August 1, 1881, an election was held in New Philadelphia, in pursuance of an act of Legislature, passed in the preceding spring, authorizing the village to levy a tax of $50,000 for the erection of manufacturing shops, to vote for or against the issuance of bonds to the amount of $50,000, for the erection of a rolling mill. The voters unanimously favored the project, and the City Council entered into negotiations with the Ward Iron Company, of Niles, Ohio, relative to the removal of their works to New Philadelphia. As a result, this company agreed to erect a new rolling mill at New Philadelphia and em-

David Gram

ploy therein 250 men, the town donating $40,000 and twenty acres of land. The Council purchased land in the river bottom, southwest of town, near Beyer's Mills, and the work of construction was begun in March, 1882, and completed a year later. The main building is 357 feet in length and 125 in width, with a wing 275x125 feet. The sheet mill, about 150 feet distant, is 125 feet square. The frame work and roofs of these buildings are composed wholly of iron. Two immense engines, each a 200-horse power, supply the motive power. The cost of the works was about $150,000. They were under the management of Mr. W. E. Ward. About fifty tons of muck iron were daily produced and twenty tons of sheet iron. About 240 men were on the pay rolls of the company, when, in July, 1883, the Ward Iron Company, of Niles, made an assignment, and work was at once suspended at New Philadelphia. At this writing it has not yet been resumed.

HOTELS.

Taverns in early times performed an important function in the growth of villages. A constant stream of incoming settlers, who made their way to the West by tedious, toilsome journeys, and of prospectors for future homes, supplied them with an abundance of guests. In those times, provision was also made at the tavern for the traveler's thirst, and at the bar liquors could always be obtained. In 1820, there were as many taverns in New Philadelphia as there are hotels to-day. As mentioned on a previous page, the first tavern was opened by George Leininger in 1808, or earlier, at the southwest corner of Front and Broadway. The Gray House, which was the now dilapidated structure standing on the southeast corner of Front and Broadway, was used as a tavern stand for many years. During the period of its prime, say from 1836 to 1850, it was the leading tavern in the village. The old Grimm House, on the opposite side of Front street, was a well known and popular resort for travelers for a long time. The Lion House, which, however, often changed names, occupied the site, has been used longer for hotel purposes than any other in the village. Henry Laffer was inn-keeper here in a log cabin during the war of 1812; William Albert succeeded, and for many years Albert s tavern was well and widely known. The Alberts built a large brick hotel, the first three-story brick building in the village, on the site of the old building, and it was occupied as a hotel by different landlords until within two or three years, since when it has been converted into business rooms and offices. The dry goods store of Mathias & McFarland occupies the corner room. The Exchange Hotel, now in charge of the genial and popular landlord, C. H. Harvey, is one of the oldest brick structures in town, and it, too, will soon be converted into other uses. The Exchange was built by Dr. Johnson; after his death, his widow married Dr. Benjamin Morris, who continued the proprietorship for many years. William Simeval came next into possession, and he was succeeded by Thomas Moore, who purchased the hotel and installed himself its landlord in 1847, remaining four years. Many proprietors have since conducted this hotel.

At present (September, 1883), two hotels are in process of construction and another has been recently built. In 1881, Ernest Schmidt erected on North Broadway, just north of the court house, the Schmidt (now the Sherman) House. He remained its proprietor until January, 1883, when he leased it to the Zeely Brothers, who are now in charge. During the summer of 1883, Mr. Schmidt sold the hotel to Edward Rosemond. It is a handsome three-story brick, about forty-two by ninety feet in size.

Harrison Kail is erecting, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Front, the site of the Grimm House, recently torn down, a large three-story brick hotel.

On the south side of West High street, near the square, C. H. Harvey is building the new Exchange, which, when finished, will be one of the handsomest hotel structures in this part of the State. It is 56x163 feet in size, and three stories in height.

The following is a summary of the mercantile business of New Philadelphia: Six dry goods and grocery stores, nine groceries, four drug stores, three clothing stores, four merchant tailoring establishments, three jewelry stores, two music stores, three hardware stores, six boot and shoe stores, and three furniture stores. There are also three millineries, three bakeries, three cigar manufactories, three liveries and fourteen saloons.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

Goshen Township in its name preserves a link which connects it with the eventful occurrences in the Tuscarawas Valley prior to the formation of the State government. The beautiful spring, where the patriarch Zeisberger first led his band of peace-loving Indians in 1772, and founded the flourishing mission which he named Schonbrunn, is situated about two miles south of New Philadelphia, on the east side of the river.

In 1777, after five years of unparalleled prosperity, this village was abandoned through the necessities of war, but two years later, New Schonbrunn was built on the western bank of the Tuscarawas, nearly opposite the beautiful spring and about a quarter of a mile below Lockport. It was destroyed by Williamson's party in 1782. In 1798, Goshen Mission was established by Zeisberger west of the river, about four miles below New Philadelphia, on what is now Lot 39. As mentioned in the chapter on Moravian Mission, Goshen was occupied by the Indians until their removal from the valley in 1824.

Schonbrunn Spring was deeded by the owner, John Jacobs, to the Union Bible Society in 1872, and the historic spot has since been inclosed by a fence. A memorial stone was planted there by C. H. Mitchener, W. C. Williamson, John Judy and others.

Goshen was one of the four original townships into which the County Commissioners divided Tuscarawas County at their first meeting in the spring of 1808. It was twenty miles in extent, east and west, and seven and one-half north and south, comprising Township 8 in Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the south half of Township 9 in the same ranges, or all of the present Goshen and Sugar Creek Townships, most of Auburn, York and Dover, half of Fairfield, small fractions of Warren and Union Townships, and of Holmes County. The erection of Dover Township in 1810 deprived it of most of this territory west of the river. Fairfield, in 1817, took a considerable corner from it, and lighter losses were sustained in the subsequent formation of York, Warren and Union. Goshen yet remains one of the largest townships in the county. It includes the Schonbrunn tract of 4,000 acres entire. Exclusive of this tract, the southern and eastern portions are composed of 100-acre military lots, except several sections of congressional land in the northeast corner. In the northwest portion is a quarter of military land and the fractions of two other quarters. The first quarter of Township 8, Range 2, containing 3,554 acres, was located by Godfrey Haga, according to patent dated March 28, 1800, and signed by John Adams, President. Haga, through his agent, John Heckewelder, sold the entire quarter to John Knisely, January 8, 1808, for $3,776, and upon this tract Knisely laid out the county seat.

Goshen Township contains within its limits all the varied topographical features found in the county. The Tuscarawas River in the western portion presents a broad and fertile valley. Beaver Dam Creek, by its tortuous course,

and its tributaries pierce the hills in all directions, and help to soften their ruggedness. The plains, or second bottom lands, extend along both banks of the river, and while the surface of the country generally was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the vesture of the plains was gaunt and sparse. A scrubby growth of jack oak, in little clumps here and there, comprised almost the entire vegetation. Owing to this scant forest growth, the early settlers, accustomed to the heavy timbers of Pennsylvania and Maryland, regarded the soil of the plains as poor and thin, and they usually preferred casting their lot among the more densely wooded hills. The prevailing types of timber were oak, poplar, chestnut, beech, hickory and walnut. No better soil for general agricultural purposes is found in the county than that of Goshen Township.

Its mineral resources are equally rich and varied. Nearly every hill in the township is underlaid with valuable veins of bituminous coal. The mines now chiefly worked are situated in the east and southeast parts of the township, whence hundreds of tons are daily mined and shipped by rail beyond the county. Fire-clay is an important product. A bank is extensively worked by Samuel Foltz at the foot of Goshen Hill, several miles southeast of New Philadelphia. Excellent quarries of lime and sandstone are found and operated, affording a superior material for building purposes.

John Knisely emigrated from Bedford County, Penn., to the site of New Philadelphia in 1804, and negotiated with John Heckewelder for a quarter of land, the deed for which, however, was not passed until four years later. Returning to Pennsylvania, Mr. Knisely brought his family to the wild west country the following year and settled on a farm just east of the county seat. His children were Abraham, John, Samuel, David, Joseph, Sarah (Minnich), Elizabeth (Casebeer), Mary (Williams) and Susan (Stough), all of whom were earnest and prominent pioneers. John Knisely afterwards resided in the village he had founded, and died in Dover Township in 1835, at the residence of his son, John Knisely, Jr.

Among the resident land-owners of the present Goshen Township who were here in 1809, besides the Kniselys, were Henry Albright, John Baltzly, Samuel Best, Christian and David Casebeer, John Judy, Felix Landis, Philip Minnich, George and David Stiffler, John Switzer, Samuel Thomas. Henry Albright, a Pennsylvanian, owned nearly 300 acres near New Philadelphia. He lived there to an advanced age. John Baltzly, hailing from Little York, Penn., was the owner of Lots 7 and 9 in the third quarter of Township 8, Range 1. He was accidentally killed prior to 1820 by a falling tree. His son Peter owned Lot 8, and died in this township; of his other children, Daniel died in Goshen, John in Sugar Creek Township, Jacob in Holmes County. Samuel Best was a hatter by trade, and had been a tavern-keeper in Steubenville. He owned Lot 33, fourth quarter, Township 8, Range 1, in the southeast part of the township, but becoming dissatisfied he removed to Kentucky, and was never afterward heard from. The Casebeers were amongst the earliest pioneers. David and Jacob, who were brothers, emigrated from Pennsylvania probably as early as 1805. David owned the east half of Lot 32, about one and a half miles east of New Philadelphia; was a shoe-maker, and operated a tannery. He afterwards removed to the county seat, built a tavern, and died there in 1846. Jacob was a forger of cow bells. He owned Lot 11, three miles southeast of New Philadelphia. He died in 1865. Christian Casebeer, from Washington County, Penn., after pursuing a farmer's vocation for many years in Goshen Township, removed to Indiana. John Judy came to the county in 1803. He was a native of Switzerland, emigrated to America about 1801, remaining in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, until his removal

to Tuscarawas County. He remained one winter at Gnadenhutten. He purchased from John Knisely 100 acres of land about a mile east of New Philadelphia, where he engaged in farming. He was a tailor, and fashioned clothes for the Indians. Mr. Judy was a life-long resident of Goshen Township from the date of his entrance into it. Felix Landis, a Virginia farmer, owned and occupied Lot 23, several miles southeast of New Philadelphia. He was an exemplary Dunkard, and passed his old age amidst the scenes of his pioneer home. Joseph Landis, his brother, was a tanner, and his near neighbor. Philip Minnich emigrated from Bedford County, Penn., with his family, and settled near New Philadelphia on a farm of several hundred acres, where he lived till his death in 1824. The Stifflers came earlier from the same county, probably in 1803 or 1804. David settled two and a half miles east of New Philadelphia, and died on the place. George purchased a farm about a mile east of the county seat, and there followed farming and blacksmithing. Samuel Thomas, a Virginian and a brother-in-law of Felix Landis, lived near New Philadelphia. John Switzer, an aged Swiss, came to the township about 1808.

Among other early residents of Goshen who arrived after the county was organized, and before 1820, were the following: Jacob Albert, who was originally from Washington County, Penn., emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio, and thence to this county, settling in the northeast part of Goshen Township, the southwest quarter of Section 9. He brought with him a large family, and one son, William Albert, was for many years a tavern keeper at New Philadelphia. Jacob Albert died prior to 1820. Michael Smith entered and occupied a neighboring farm, the northeast quarter of Section 12. Farther to the west, on Beaver Dam, on parts of Lots 34 and 35, was Christian Baughman, who came from Bedford County, Penn., and remained a life-long citizen of Goshen Township. Jacob Wallick also settled on Beaver Dam, on a fraction of Lot 37. He afterward removed to Van Wert County. On Pike Run, in the fourth quarter of Township 8, Range 1, were Valentine Fleck and Jacob and David Foreman. All were from Pennsylvania, and remained life-long residents of the township. Fleck owned Lot 36; Jacob Foreman Lot 29, and his brother, David, Lot 26. Philip Fackler, from Pennsylvania, moved to near Lockport, in 1814. Gotlieb Fackler was also a pioneer. Other early settlers were Casper Engler, Moses and Joseph Everett, Jacob and David Fitch, Samuel Wilson, Henry Shatler, Joseph Rhodes and Frederick Maish; the last-named died in 1823; Gabriel Cryder came to the county in 1808, settled in Dover Township, and a few years later removed to Goshen Township, about five miles southeast from New Philadelphia. He owned Lots 2, 15, 16, and a fraction of 1, in the third quarter of Township 8, Range 1. In 1823, he removed to New Philadelphia.

The Indian mission at Goshen was well known to the pioneers, and the association of the whites with the converted red men did not always redound to the spiritual welfare of the latter. The Indians led an agricultural life to some extent, but retained the hunting proclivities of their former days and ranged the hills and valleys far and near. They visited the early pioneers in every part of the county and were usually welcomed, for they seldom indulged in unseemly conduct. Basket-making was the principal occupation of the squaws. They often camped out along the creeks near by, and while the Indian braves would hunt, the squaws were industriously weaving baskets. They soaked the trunks of black ash saplings in water till they became thoroughly saturated, then with mallets pounded them till the fibers separated and formed their splints. With these they fashioned neat and strong baskets, and sold or traded them to the settlers. At Goshen is one of the oldest burial-

grounds in the county. Here the missionary Rev. Edwards was laid to rest in 1801, and the venerable Zeisberger seven years later. During the war of 1812 the Goshen Indians were prohibited by the whites from going outside the bounds of their village under penalty of being held and treated as an enemy. An occasional stealthy infraction of this prohibition by a young Indian resulted sometimes in frightening a child or woman who was unfortunate enough to meet him. Rev. Abraham Luckenbach was the missionary at Goshen in the fall of 1823, when the mission was broken up and the Indians removed to Canada. They were extremely loath to leave the wildwood haunts of the valley, which had become endeared to them by a long and pleasant residence. Slowly and sadly they left their homes, and traveled up the west banks of the river, accompanied by their pastor. At New Philadelphia they crossed the Tuscarawas, and continued the journey by way of Sandyville to Cleveland, where they embarked on a vessel for their new home in Canada. Tom Lyons is said to have been the only Indian who refused to go. He lingered about for many years, the terror of children and dread of women, for he boasted of having in his possession the tongues of ninety-nine white women, and wanted another to make an even number.

Blake's Mills, usually called Lockport, is a little village of 300 people, located on the south side of the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal, opposite New Philadelphia. It was incorporated in the spring of 1883, when the following officers were elected: Simon J. Beck, Mayor; William E. Beck, Clerk; Christian Coppersmith, Michael Siebold, John Cramer, James McKnight and David Niederhiser, Council; Simon Darst, Treasurer; Edward Steinbaugh, Marshal. The population is largely German. The village contains one general store, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a wagon shop, two butcher shops, an extensive lime kiln operated by William McLean, a large grist mill, a brewery, a paper mill, a graded school and a Methodist Church.

The paper mill was removed from Navarre, and built south of the canal on Broadway in 1868, by the New Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company. Two years later, its location was removed to the river side, where it was rebuilt at a cost of $25,000 by Judy, Knisely & Co., a firm which still owns it, and which consists of David Judy, George W. McIlvaine, Oliver Knisely and George Welty, the last of whom manages the mill. Fifty tons of straw wrapping paper are produced here each month.

The grist mill was built in 1854 by Walter M. Blake. He operated it until his death, and his administrators sold the property to Richard Johnson, from whom the present owner, J. W. Patterson, obtained it. The mill originally contained three run of buhrs. Mr. Patterson added a fourth; but, in the summer of 1883, he adopted the roller process, and refitted the mill with the necessary machinery. The mill is situated on the canal, and is operated by water power. Besides transacting a custom business, the proprietor ships considerable flour to the East.

The brewery was set in operation about twenty-five years ago by Michael Berger, who, after a time, sold it to Rudolph Kapitzky. From him the present proprietors, Siebold & Hockenbraugh, obtained possession. They manufacture and keep in stock an immense amount of the German's national beverage.

The village possesses an excellent two-story brick schoolhouse, erected many years ago, wherein a graded school, composed of three rooms, is kept. S. J. Beck is Principal, and has occupied that position since the graded system was inaugurated, except two terms, during which Mr. Kinsey and George Welty respectively conducted the schools.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a neat frame structure, which was

erected during the summer and autumn of 1870, and dedicated in February, 1871, by Rev. J. F. Kennedy, of Delaware, Ohio. The society was organized shortly before the building of the church. Its membership is small.

Lockport was laid out in 1829 by Frederick Shull and Gottlieb Fackler, on the south side of the Ohio Canal, immediately above Lock 13. The original plat included sixty-nine lots. In 1830, the proprietors made an addition of forty lots, 70–109, north of the canal. Its streets were Jackson, North Canal, Adams, Clay and Ferry. In 1833, the original plat was partially vacated and re-surveyed, and Lots 110–121 were laid out on the south side of the canal. The streets were First, Second and Third, extending north and south, and Canal street, running east and west. In 1872, Lots 75–87 inclusive, located on West Adams street, were vacated. Blakesfield was laid out in 1845 by Walter M. Blake, on land adjoining Lockport on the east. It comprised forty-two lots, all of which were located between the canal and river. Broadway was the main street. Twelve lots of Blakesfield, 1–12, were situated west of Broadway, and thirty lots east of it. South Blakesfield was laid out in 1851, by Mr. Blake south of the canal, and adjoining Lockport. The lots, eighty-seven in number, were located on both sides of Broadway. In 1868, Samuel Howe made an addition to Blake's Mills (Lockport), consisting of thirteen lots on the west side of "Oldtown" street, or Broadway, and south of and adjacent to the canal. In 1870, Jacob Darst made an addition of twenty-six lots, south of the canal and on the east side of Broadway.

Mr. Espich built the first house in Lockport. Samuel Sedgwick was an early tavern keeper. Conrad Rager owned and conducted the first store. In 1855, Clark Robinson started a mill to make oil from cannel-coal, but the inexhaustible supplies of rock oil discovered soon after in Pennsylvania made the enterprise a failure. It was the canal that brought Lockport into existence, and the village still smacks of its origin. A dozen or more old boatmen reside here, some of whom dwell during the winter in houses, while others take up winter quarters in their boats.

The most extensive coal mines in the county are located in the southeast part of Goshen Township on Pike Run. At present two companies are operating mines here. The Tuscarawas Valley Coal Company was incorporated in 1873, after these mines had been worked about a year, the stockholders being Cleveland men. Its mines have been operated continuously since. J. E. Waters, of Bridgeport, is the General Superintendent of the mines. About 150 miners and employes are engaged, and the daily yield of the mines is about 300 tons. The Brock Hill Coal Company was incorporated in 1881. J. M. Shanks, of New Philadelphia, is its General Superintendent. The capacity of its mines and the number of its employes are equal to that of the Tuscarawas Valley Company.

The operation of these mines has produced a mining town of considerable size and importance, called Pike Run. The only recorded lots of the place are Kent's building lots, surveyed and platted in Ma , 1881, by Oliver Young. They are located on Lot 29, of the fourth quarter of Township 8, Range 1, and number thirty-six, ranged in five tiers, which are intersected by two streets, Main and Center. Pike Run has a population of 500 or 600. It contains three stores, a church and a Knights of Pythias lodge. The name of the post office here is Barnhill.

The Pike Run United Brethren Church was organized in the spring of 1882, by Rev. George F. Deal, with a membership of sixty-three. During the same year a frame house of worship was erected on a lot donated to the church by the coal company. The building is about 36x48 in size, and cost $2,000. It was dedicated by Dr. Z. Warner, of Parkersburg. The membership of the society has increased to 100, and Rev. Deal is still in charge.

La Belle Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Pike Run May 16, 1883, with thirty five members. It was named in honor of Andrew Baggs, of Bridgeport, Ohio, one of the proprietors of the La Belle Glass Works of that city, who donated to the lodge two building lots. The first officers of the lodge now serving, are John A. Kothe, P. C.; C. F. Grinnell, C. C.; John W. Richards, V. C.; John Hawkins, Prelate; W. B. Davy, K. of R. and S.; John Smith, M. of F.; Emanuel Hensel, M. of E.; Benjamin Browning, M. at A.; John Page, I. G.; George W. McIlvaine Roby, O. G. The lodge erected a neat hall in the summer and autumn of 1883.

Ontario Mills was the designation given to sixteen lots laid out by Robert Hanna in 1853 on Lots 26 and 27, about a half mile north of the site of Pike Run. The village did not prosper, and nothing now remains of it.

An imposing town plat of 300 lots was surveyed a few years ago, midway between Dover and New Philadelphia. It was called Mooreville, but the dazzling attempt to rear a rival city between these two places proved a failure.

Beaver Dam United Brethren Church has a present membership of fifty-two, and is under the patronage of Rev. George F. Deal. The house of worship in the southern part of Section 9, a half mile from the eastern line of the township, was built about 1878. A Lutheran congregation formerly flourished in this vicinity, and was supplied by Rev. E. Greenwold. About 1846, the Lutherans built a church on the site of the present edifice. James Raridan, Daniel Baltzly and Zachariah Garibrand were then trustees. Removals and deaths reduced the membership, and services were discontinued. In 1857, the building was leased for ten years to a United Brethren class, which had just been formed under revival meetings held by Rev. Leander Rinehart. Among the converted were the Leathermans, Wrights, Smiths and Leightles. The church property was again leased by the United Brethren Society, and its members constructed the present building.

The Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the northeastern part of the township, on the northeast quarter of Section 8. The lot upon which it stands was donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. It is a small frame building, and was erected in 1877, at a cost slightly exceeding $1,200. The present membership is scarcely above twenty. A Methodist class had been organized in this vicinity many years prior to 1850, and in that year a building, known as the Rehobeth Church, was erected near the north line of Lot 2, about a mile southwest of the present structure, the land for the church being the donation of Ransom Newton. Earlier meetings had been held in vacant cabins, and among the early members were Isaac Walters, Jacob Walters, John Everhart, Solomon Minard, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith and Frederick Rummell. This structure was used until Bethlehem Church was built, under the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Jackson. Its subsequent pastors have been Revs. Michael Williams, Amos Keeler and William M. Dickerson.

In the southeast part of the township a Methodist class was organized in 1853, in consequence of a series of revival services conducted by Rev. Alexander Scott. The following year, during the ministry of Rev. Simon P. Wolf, a frame church, 28x38 feet, was built on Lot 2, near Pike Run, at an expense of $600. Occasional services had previously been held in a neighboring schoolhouse. The leading early members were Henry Mosher and wife, John McClelland and wife, Henry Bess and wife, C. C. Carroll and wife, Mrs. Agnes Ellis, Mrs. Sarah Coleman, James Watkins and wife, Samuel Browning and wife, and John Scott and wife. In 1882, a new church was built on the site of the old, and dedicated in February, 1883, by Rev. W. B. Watkins, of the Pittsburgh Conference. It is a frame structure, splendidly finished, with arched ceiling and stained window-panes, and surmounted by

bell and belfry. Its cost was $3,500. The new church is called the Plains Church; the old was known as Sansom's Chapel. At present the membership is about eighty. Plains Church circuit includes, besides this charge, Bethlehem Church in this township, Holmes in Warren, and Rockford in Union.

In the southern part of the township, west of the river, on Lot 34, stands the Goshen Methodist Church, which was built about 1854, and is still occupied by a small congregation. Anthony Alderson and John Moore were early members.

In 1866, when the oil excitement was at fever heat, and fortunes were rapidly made in Pennsylvania, the Goshen Oil & Coal Company was organized and incorporated at New Philadelphia, with a capital stock of $20,000, for the purpose of searching the depths of the Tuscarawas Valley for this illuminator. Its officers were Jesse D. Elliott, President; James Moffit, Secretary; O. P. Taylor, Treasurer; Daniel Korns, W. C. Williamson, S. O'Donnell and C. B. Harvey, Directors. In Goshen Township, three miles above New Philadelphia, a well was drilled 500 feet without success, and some of the parties interested wished to withdraw. The well, however, was sunk 400 feet deeper, and a stream gushed forth, which was found on examination to be not oleaginous, but strongly impregnated with salt. Works were at once erected under the management of Jesse D. Elliott, Judge James Moffit, Daniel Korns, W. C. Williamson and O. P. Taylor, the principal stockholders, and the evaporation of salt commenced. The name was changed to the Goshen Coal Oil & Salt Company, which, in 1871, disposed of the property to Custer, Scott & Kennedy. The present owners are John Custer, B. P. Scott & John Scott. The yield of the works is about seventy barrels of salt per day. The discovery of salt in this well resulted in the drilling and operation of two other wells in Dover Township a year or two later. The product of the three wells, outside of the slight local demand, is sold through the Tuscarawas Valley Salt Company, of which J. M. Custer is Agent, and B. P. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer. The company handles about 60,000 barrels of salt per annum.

Not far remote from the present River Mills, near New Philadelphia, was in early times the Baker Grist Mill. It was built about 1820, did custom work only, and survived but a few years.

The citizens of Goshen Township who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace have been the following, with perhaps a few others: Abraham Knisely, 1808; Christian Espich, 1810, resigned 1811; Abraham Shane, 1811; Abraham Knisely, 1811; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1818; Samuel Lamberson, 1819; Wright Warner, 1819; J. Blickensderfer, 1821; Alexander McConnell, 1822; Abraham Knisely, 1822; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1824, removed from the township during term; James Stough, 1825; Nathan McGrew, 1825; Andrew Seaton, 1827; Samuel Stough, 1828; Abraham Knisely, 1828; Andrew Seaton, 1830; John W. Taylor, 1831; Abraham Knisely, 1831; Jacob Kitch, 1833; John Butt, 1834; Andrew Seaton, 1834; Samuel Sedgwick, 1835; John Butt, 1837; Andrew Seaton, 1837; John Judy, Jr., 1838; John Butt, 1840; Charles Korns, 1840; John Judy, 1841; Robert Copeland, 1843; John Judy, 1844; Samuel Sedgwick, 1846; John B. Reed, 1846, resigned 1849; Samuel Sedgwick, 1849; George W. McIlvaine, 1849; Joshua Pepper, 1847; John Grimm, 1850, resigned 1852; Joseph Walton, 1852, removed from township during term; Samuel Sedgwick, 1852; George W. McIlvaine, 1852; Jacob C. Helmick, 1853; William McPherrin, 1855, resigned 1855; Joseph Welty, 1855, resigned 1858; Alexander L. Neely, 1855; John Butt, 1856; William L. Robb, 1858; Alexander L. Neely, 1858; John Butt, 1859; John W. Morrow, 1861; John Grimm, 1861; John Butt, 1862; Solomon Hoover, 1862; Daniel Christy, 1863; Bowers Seaton, 1864, resigned

William Hamilton

1865; William L. Robb, 1865; Solomon Hoover, 1865; Daniel Christy, 1866; William L. Robb, 1868; Solomon Hoover, 1868, died 1870; Daniel Christy, 1869; Asbury Insley, 1870; William L. Robb, 1871; John W. Albaugh, 1872; Asbury Insley, 1873; John S. Graham, 1874; William L. Robb, 1874; Asbury Insley, 1876; John S. Graham, 1877; William L. Robb, 1877; Samuel Moore, 1880; Philip S. Olmstead, 1879; John S. Graham, 1880; Samuel Moore, 1880; Emery G. Dutton, 1881; P. S. Olmstead, 1882; Charles W. Swesey, 1883.

CHAPTER II.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—MINERAL RESOURCES—FIRST SETTLEMENT—FIRST MILLS AND SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—RAGERSVILLE—JUSTICES.

THE ambitious disposition of Auburn Township's early settlers was manifested in the selection of its name. It was chosen, says trustworthy authority, for the sole reason that its initial letter was the first of the alphabet, and in consequence it leads in alphabetical order the long array of Tuscarawas County's civil subdivisions. The township dates its birth on the 6th day of June, 1838. On that day, the Commissioners erected it from portions of Bucks, Sugar Creek, Jefferson and Dover Townships. Its boundaries, as then established, are exactly the same as at present, as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 13, Township 8, Range 4; thence south four miles to the southwest corner of Section 3, Township 7, Range 4; thence east on the section line three miles to the southeast corner of Section 1, Township 7, Range 4; thence south eighty perches to the southwest corner of Lot 37, Range 3; thence east one-half mile to the southeast corner of said lot; thence north 100 perches to the northeast corner of the same lot; thence east two miles thence north four miles to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 8, Range 3; thence west five and one-half miles to the place of beginning. Though slightly irregular in outline, it may be said to be five and one-half miles in length, east and west, and four in width, north and south. It lies in Townships 7 and 8, of Ranges 3 and 4, on the western edge of the county. All its territory is Congress land, except $\frac{16}{100}$ acre military lots in the southeast portion.

Sugar Creek courses northward through the township, but is here a diminutive stream. The western part of Auburn is drained by one of its branches, dubbed Hog's Creek, in consequence, it is said, of the unenviable reputation some of its settlers bore in appropriating their neighbors' pork. The eastern portion of the township is the source of Stone Creek, which flows eastward into York. The soil of the land is of excellent clay quality. The hillsides and ridges are not so abrupt as elsewhere in the county, and are generally susceptible of cultivation. Large crops of the cereals are produced, and fruit is grown in abundance. Horses and cattle of improved stock are found, but less attention is given to sheep and hogs. One of the chief exports is Swiss cheese. There are eight cheese factories in the township, some of which are conducted on the co-operative plan, and it is estimated that fifty tons are annually produced. It is shipped mainly to Pittsburgh, New York and Cincinnati.

The mineral resources of Auburn are unexcelled in the county. In the ridge about two and a half miles northeast from Ragersville, is found a ten-foot vein of blackband iron ore, from which immense quantities have been shipped to Massillon and Dover. The ore is conveyed by a train road a distance of two and a half miles to Blackband Station, on the C. & M. Railroad. Large quantities of moun'ain ore exist, and four-foot veins of coal are abundant, but are not worked except for home consumption.

About a mile south of Ragersville, on the northeast quarter of Section 2, and on a hillside facing Sugar Creek Valley, is a fortification, doubtless erected by Mound Builders. Trees of two feet in diameter covered the inclosure and embankment sixty years ago. The fort is circular, and encloses probably two acres. When first observed, the embankment was five or six feet in height, with a ditch on the inside. There were two entrances, or passages. Since it has been brought under the devastating effects of the plow, this relic of antiquity has been greatly reduced in height.

The exact date of Auburn's first settlement is not known. John Mizer was the first pioneer, and he came before 1809, probably as early as 1806. Originally from Pennsylvania, he had settled near Salem, Harrison County, and thence came to Tuscarawas, and entered and removed to the northwest quarter of Section 12, in the northwest portion of the township. He was a famous hunter, and spent most of his time in the forests. Dwelling here for a while, he removed with his family to the northwest quarter of Section 1, a mile south of Ragersville. Many were his exploits with wild animals in the solitudes of the wilderness, where he often remained over night. Once when sleeping amid the branches of a fallen tree, he was awakened by the sniffing of a large animal near him. Lying motionless till the animal had receded some distance and was standing on an adjoining log, he leveled his rifle and shot. A loud cry followed and a tumble. In the morning, a large bear, weighing 700 pounds, was found, shot through the heart. Two other bears were killed by Mr. Mizer that day. On another occasion, he espied two cubs and shot one. He seized the other, with intent to carry it home alive, but its piteous cry attracted the mother, which rushed to the rescue with such hot haste that the hunter had little time to reload his weapon. Dropping the squalling cub, he poured some powder in the barrel of his gun and two naked bullets on top. Turning the gun just as the bear was about to reach him, he shot and killed her. Mr. Mizer remained in Auburn Township till game was getting scarce, and his favorite occupation became no longer possible. He then removed to the hills of Coshocton County, where game was yet abundant, and where he died in 1860, aged seventy-seven years. His sons, Jacob and George, now reside in Bucks Township.

George, Jacob and Frederick were the brothers of John Mizer. Frederick settled in Holmes County and George and Jacob in Section 1, Auburn Township. They too followed the chase. Jacob was once hunting on White-Eyes Creek, and his dogs pursued some game beneath a shelving rock. The daring hunter crawled in, and saw before him a pair of gleaming eyes. Calling to his brother John for a gun, which was handed him, he aimed and fired. The shot was successful, for a large panther was killed. Jacob Mizer, later in life, removed to Owen County, Ind. He and John Mizer were members of the German Reformed Church. George Mizer was a Dunkard, and a life-long resident of the farm on which he first settled in Auburn Township.

George Domer came with his father from Pennsylvania to what is now Sugar Creek Township before 1809. He entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 13, the northwest corner of Auburn, where he lived till his death. In religious belief he was a Dunkard. Lewis Lawbaugh, in 1810,

came from Harrison County and entered and settled upon the south half of Section 12. He was formerly from Pennsylvania. The Indians often visited his lonely cabin and called for something to eat. Mrs. Lawbaugh usually complied with their requirements, and they would seat themselves around a stump before the cabin door, and with a crock of milk and loaf of bread among them, partake of her hospitality. In return, they often left at her door a saddle of venison. Mr. Lawbaugh was what is denominated a Pennsylvania German and was a member of the German Reformed Church. He died in 1823, aged fifty-three years. His son Lewis, a venerable citizen of seventy-five years, now resides at Shanesville.

Until the close of the war of 1812, the wilderness received its settlers very slowly, but about 1816 a strong tide of emigration set in, which continued until all the land was occupied. Land was not placed upon the tax duplicate until five years after it had been entered. In 1820, the following settlers of Auburn, besides the above, were paying taxes: Jacob Gonter, Daniel Keyser, Christian Lavagood, Andrew Myers, George Murray, Henry Miller, Christian Pershing, Israel Penrod, Michael Rinehart, Adam Rinehart, Christian Royer, David Seltenright, Christian Seltenright, John M. Stonehocker and Philip Winkelpleck.

Jacob Gonter entered and occupied till his death, the southwest quarter of Section 2, on the south line of the township. He was a Lutheran and hailed from Pennsylvania. Daniel Keyser came, a widower, from Sandy Creek, and married Polly Domer as his second spouse. He was originally a Pennsylvanian. He entered the southwest quarter of Section 13, where he lived till his death. Christian Lavagood, also from the Keystone State, entered and occupied for the remainder of his life the northwest quarter of Section 11. He was a Lutheran. Andrew Myers, a Lutheran from Jefferson County, purchased the northeast quarter of Section 13, entered by John Lowmiller. George Murray, a member of the same faith, entered and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 13. Henry Miller, whose sister married John Mizer, and who married a sister of the Mizers, entered the southwest quarter of Section 1. He was a Lutheran, came from Pennsylvania and afterward removed with a large family to Williams County. Christian Pershing, a Pennsylvania German like most of his neighbors, and a Lutheran, became the owner of the northeast quarter of Section 11, entered by Daniel Ermal. He remained here through life. Israel Penrod, a "Seventh-Day Baptist," purchased the northeast quarter of Section 21, which was entered by Michael Mower. Mr. Penrod was the first blacksmith in the township and died here. Michael Rinehart came from Pennsylvania in 1809, entered the southeast quarter of Section 11, was in the war of 1812, was a member of the Lutheran Church and died in 1858, aged sixty-nine years. Adam Rinehart, his brother, owned the southeast quarter of Section 20, and afterward sold and moved West. Christian Royer, of Somerset County, Penn., emigrated about 1813, and entered the northwest quarter of Section 2, where he lived through life. He was a Dunkard. David Seltenright came with his family about 1816, from Eastern Pennsylvania. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 18, and remained in the township until death. His wife was a sister to Lewis Lawbaugh, and he was a member of the German Reformed Church. Christian Seltenright entered and occupied for a while the southwest quarter of Section 23. John M. Stonehocker came from Pennsylvania soon after the war of 1812, and purchased the old Mizer farm, the northwest quarter of Section 12. He was then well advanced in life, and died soon after. His descendants are citizens of Coshocton County. Philip Winkelpleck entered the northwest quarter of Section 21. He came from the eastern part of the State, afterward sold the farm he entered and removed to Holmes County, where he died.

Jacob Peterman came to the township about 1814. He entered the southwest quarter of Section 21, but a few years later disposed of it and settled in Holmes County, near Rowville. A Mr. Dickey was an occupant of the township in 1810, but he owned no land. John Garver came in 1818 from Fayette County, Penn. Like most of the other pioneers, he began life in the wilds of the West with little or no means, and by economy and industry acquired extended possessions. He died in 1874. George Garver, his brother, came about 1820. Christopher Neff emigrated in 1820 from Somerset County, Penn., to a farm near Ragersville, but survived his removal to the West only three years. His son, Jonas Neff, still resides on the old place. Mr. Neff brought with him from Pennsylvania a dog which became a fast friend of a pack of wolves, and often roved the forests with them at nights, remaining from home sometimes for several weeks.

The first mill in the township was built by Lewis Lawbaugh, in 1816, on Hog Run, in the northwest part of the township. Mr. Lawbaugh operated it until his death, and his sons then kept it in operation until about 1835.

Lewis Lawbaugh of Shanesville says that probably the first schoolhouse in the township was built about 1820, in the woods, on the present Jonas Neff farm, a short distance south of Ragersville. Many of the early teachers were travelers from the East, and often proved worthless for educational purposes. Not uncommonly they were intemperate men, who on their well-asserted claims of attainments would secure a subscription school, which continued only until their incapacity or their fondness for drink exhibited itself. Jonas Neff remembers a German and English school, taught by Mr. Mefendish, of Shanesville, as early as 1822, on the present Andrews farm, about a mile southwest from Ragersville. Among the pupils were the Mizers and Everharts. Mrs. Elizabeth Mizer, the wife of John Mizer, Sr., also attended. She had received no education in the East and had a strong desire to learn to read. Schools, however, were taught here before that of Mr. Mefendish.

The first church in the township was erected before 1820, by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations, jointly. It was a log church, and stood on the hill west of the present Pleasant Valley Union Church, in the northwest portion of the township. Rev. Abraham Snyder was the first Lutheran minister, and Daniel Keyser and Andrew Myers were leading members. The church was allowed to decay a few years after Ragersville was founded, and the memberships were transferred to congregations of that village.

In the township are now two religious societies without Ragersville. Stone Creek German Lutheran Church is a log weather-boarded building, located on the northeast quarter of Section 24. The congregation is not large. Pleasant Valley Union Church was built about 1875, on the northeast quarter of Section 18, a small society of the United Brethren persuasion worship here.

Not far distant from the center of Auburn, on the edge of Sugar Creek Valley, lies the village of Ragersville. It has attained an age of over half a century, and its population in 1880 was 212, an increase of fifty-two during the previous decade. Its buildings include a great variety of architectural types, and the nationality of its citizens, to use the expression of one of them, is about three-thirds German. An Irishman or a Yankee cannot be found. A majority of the adult denizens of the village are natives of Germany or Switzerland, while most if not all the rest are of that ancestry. In ordinary parlance German is the prevailing tongue. An enumeration of its business would reveal four general stores, three saloons, three shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, two wagon shops, one cooper shop, one tailoring establishment,

one cabinet-shop, one hotel and one large flour mill. The school building is a two-story frame, containing two apartments. One physician, Dr. H. J. Peter, attends to the physical ailments of the people, while three structures have been reared to provide for their spiritual welfare.

Ragersville was founded by Conrad Rager in 1830. The original plat embraced twenty-two lots, all facing on Main street, which extended North seventy-one degrees west. In 1848, Conoway, Snyder & Allender laid out an addition of twenty lots, located on the east side of the Coshocton road, and on the south side of Main street, east of the Coshocton road. Daniel Zimmerman, in 1849, made an addition of ten lots, on the north side of Main street and east of the school lot. In 1851, Levi Sargent made an addition of thirty-four lots and several outlots south of Main street and west of the Coshocton road, together with seventeen outlots north of the village; but in 1866, the greater part of this addition was vacated. Peter Haas, in 1872, made an addition of four lots on the south side of Main street, and three outlots. In 1877, Daniel Zimmerman made an addition of four lots, 11–14, directly east of his first addition. In 1880, he made a third addition, including three lots, 15–17, east of his second addition.

Conrad Rager, the proprietor, came to the township from Pennsylvania in 1828. He purchased forty acres and erected a cabin, soon after building an addition to the dwelling and stocking it with goods, thus becoming the first merchant in the township. He afterward removed to Lockport, and died in the northern part of the State while absent on business. Jacob Neff bought from him the first lot in Ragersville, built a cabin and became the first shoemaker. A little later Willis Butler erected the first tavern. The following were the first to engage here in their respective vocations: Henry Conoway, physician; B. Dingledine, tailor; S. Dingledine, saddler; Guy Young, cooper; Adam Haas, wagon-maker and liquor dealer; Snider Brothers, tinners; Christ Schneider, organ maker; Andrew McFarlan, artist; Hugh Hughes, singing teacher; Charles Espich, brick-maker, butcher and gunsmith. Mathias Rager was the first child born in the place, and the first marriage was that of a Miss Butler to John Pollins. John Miller and John Garver were the proprietors of a tread-wheel carding machine. A water mill was built on the branch of Sugar Creek, a short distance below Ragersville, by Michael Swagler as early as 1826. The mill was afterward destroyed by fire, and the water-right sold to Lewis Lawbaugh, who had previously built the first blacksmith shop in Ragersville. Lawbaugh rebuilt the mill and built a shop close to it. He afterward sold the mill to Christian Zeiser, who added an engine with which to run the mill when the water was low. Swegler also built just below town, in 1826, a distillery in which the first Sabbath school was afterward held. The large steam flouring mill now owned by G. W. Goudy & Son, was built in 1851, by Sargent, Neff, Snyder & Cames, at a cost of over $14,000. Though it failed to remunerate its first owners, the mill has proved a great advantage to the village and the surrounding country. It now contains three buhrs and a roller. Until quite recently, besides doing a general custom business, it has exported considerable flour.

A post office was established about 1840; John Mossholder was the first Postmaster. Among the early teachers were Philip Rinehart, D. Newmeyer and Squire Dally. Ragersville now has its fourth school building.

The first religious edifice in the village was built in 1837, by the Lutheran and German Reformed Societies. The Lutheran congregation was organized in the spring of 1836, by Rev. J. B. Reck, and the same year Jacob Gonter and William Benell were elected Elders, and Jonas Neff and Samuel Allbaugh, Deacons. In 1845, Rev. J. G. Harris succeeded Rev. Reck, and the subse-

quent pastors have been J. J. Miller, W. C. Hauer, George Leiter, U. J. Knisely, Samuel McReynolds, W. B. Bechtal, A. R. Smith and L. S. Jones. The congregation once numbered almost one hundred, but it is now small. Since 1878, only occasional services have been held.

The German Reformed congregation has now a large membership. It erected on the site of the old church, in 1866, a much larger building, which it now occupies. Rev. Noll is the present pastor.

A Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Ragersville about 1840, and in 1844 a brick church edifice was erected on Lot 19, in the western part of the village. John Walter and Joseph Zimmerman were early members. In a short time a flourishing society of seventy-five or more members existed, but it then began to decline. Deaths and removals lessened the membership, and there was no material from which to recruit the class. The incoming settlers were all of German nationality, whose religious preferences were for their own churches. The Methodist class in consequence became extinct. Mrs. Kunz is now the only surviving member in the village.

The old Methodist Church has been occupied for a few years by a Dunkard Society, which previously had met for many years in private houses and barns. It is an old society, and among its early members were Gabriel Neff, who was minister for a time, John Penrod, George Garver, John Garver, John Mizer, Joseph Cherryholmes, George Harshman and Joseph Ellenbarger. Rev. Jacob Summers was an early minister, and Rev. William Johnson is now in charge. The membership is about sixty.

A Christian, or Disciple Church was, about 1850, built by a small congregation, of which John Shank and Samuel Walker were members. The society did not attain any considerable size, and in a few years dissolved. The Lutherans now hold occasional services in the building.

A complete official list of the township magistrates of Auburn has not been preserved. The following are all that are found on the record of oaths administered: George Davis, 1831; Henry D. Lehmer, 1849, resigned 1851; John W. Gonter, 1849; John Travis, 1851; John W. Gonter, 1852; John Travis, 1854; Sebastian Dingledine, 1854; Frederick Neff, 1855; Sebastian Dingledine, 1857; John Shank, 1858; Peter Kunz, 1860; Sebastian Dingledine, 1861; Otto Boysen, 1863; Levi Travis, 1864; William Wagner, 1866; Levi Travis, 1867; James W. Stout, 1869; Levi Travis, 1870; Sebastian Dingledine, 1871; George W. Goudy, 1872; H. J. Peters, 1875; Levi Travis, 1878; Samuel Zimmerman, 1878; H. J. Peters, 1881; Levi Travis, 1881; John B. Jones, 1882.

CHAPTER III.

BUCKS TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY—PIONEERS—MILLS—SCHOOLS—GREENSBURG—ROWVILLE—CHURCHES—LOCAL MAGISTRATES.

BUCKS TOWNSHIP lies in the extreme western part of Tuscarawas County. It is bounded on the west and south by Coshocton County, on the north by Holmes County and Auburn Township, and on the east by Jefferson Township. It embraces all of Township 7, Range 4, except Sections 1, 2 and 3 in the northeast part, which belong to Auburn Township. It is composed entirely of Congress land, a fact which argues its uninviting appearance to the pioneers, for the first locations made were the military quarters. Bucks Township was organized from Sugar Creek and Warwick March 8, 1825, soon after the formation of Holmes County had taken from Tuscarawas its northwest corner. The original extent of Bucks included its present territory, the greater part of Auburn, and about one-half of what is now Jefferson. It began at the southeast corner of Holmes County; thence north two miles to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 8, Range 4; thence east to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 8, Range 3; thence south to Salem Township (the line between Townships 6 and 7); thence west to the county line; thence north to the Holmes County line; thence east to the place of beginning. Provision was made for the election of officers on the first Monday in April following, at the house of John Mizer. The title Bucks was bestowed upon the new township by the Commissioners, at the instance of John Mizer, who was a successful and constant hunter, and wished to signalize the abundance of deer to be found in the brakes and hill-tops of the township.

The surface manifests the rough characteristics which belong to watersheds in this region. Sugar Creek heads in the northwest corner of the township and flows northward. Evans Creek in the southeast part flows southerly, and in the west are found branches of White-Eyes Creek, which flow in a westerly direction. Deep ravines pierce the township in all directions, and range after range of hills rapidly succeed each other. The soil is a limestone clay in places, but on the branches of White-Eyes Creek is sandy. Jutting sandstone rocks are frequently seen along the hillside declivities. Near the southwest corner of the township, on the Coshocton County line, is a natural curiosity in the shape of a large sandstone formation on the summit of a lofty ridge. Standing Rock, as it is called, at its base is probably 15x35 feet, ane has an altitude of perhaps forty-five feet. It is much visited, and its sides and top are covered with the names of visitors. Some ore is found, but not so plenteously as in other townships. Coal exists in veins of two to three feet in thickness, but they are low and little worked.

The pioneers of Bucks Township were Pennsylvania Germans. The rugged topography deterred settlement for many years after some other parts of the county were occupied, and it was probably not until the war of 1812 had ended that white men took possession of this soil. And then they came slowly. In 1820, there were but four resident real estate tax-payers in what

is now the township. In 1826, the number had increased to only nine, and by 1830 but five more were added. About 1833, a German emigration set in, which rapidly increased, and in a few years peopled the hills with a thrifty and industrious class of settlers. Heavy timber covered the land, except on the ridges, where it had been kept down by fires, and often only red brush prevailed. The emigrants applied themselves diligently to the work of clearing the forests, and in a few years made the farms, which, in many cases, either themselves or their children yet cultivate.

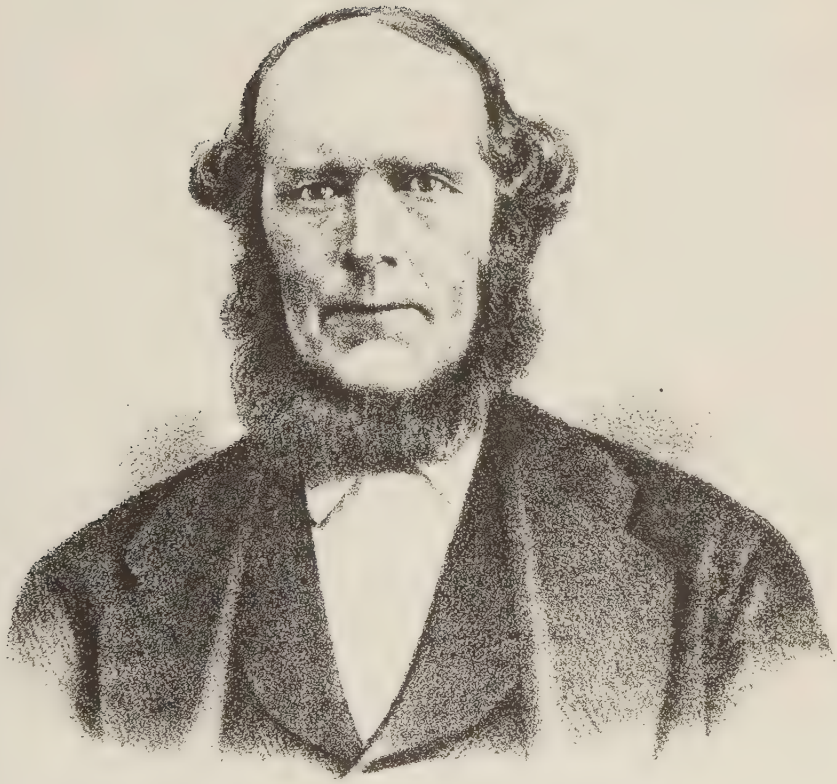
The earliest settlers were, as nearly as can be learned, Jacob Forney and Jacob Gonter. Both hailed from Pennsylvania, and were of German ancestry, and probably reached the solitudes of this country, after a weary pilgrimage, about 1815. Mr. Forney entered and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 5, a half-mile east of Rowville. Not many years later he died here, and was buried on the summit of a hill on the farm. Joseph Forney, his son, succeeded to the ownership of the farm. He still lives in Auburn Township, and is a member of the Dunkard Church. Jacob Gonter entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 5, which forms the northwest corner of the township, and is the land upon a portion of which Rowville is built. Mr. Gonter died near Ragersville. His family were members of the German Reformed Church.

George Gonter emigrated from Stoyestown, Penn., to near Dover, in 1812; several years later he entered the southwest quarter of Section 8, and in March, 1816, moved to it with his family. He was a Lutheran, and remained through life a resident of the township. David Gonter, his son, is now the oldest resident native of Bucks. He was born December 28, 1816, and lives a half-mile east of Rowville.

Following these pioneers came Philip Mizer, Henry Stance and Jacob Miller. Philip Mizer was a brother to John Mizer, of Auburn Township. He came from Shanesville; was a carpenter by trade, and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 25, in the southwest part of the township. He afterward removed to Coshocton County. Henry Stance was a Pennsylvanian, and settled in the southeastern portion of the township, on the northeast quarter of Section 22, where he died. Jacob Miller came from near Shanesville, where his father, John Miller, had settled, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 8.

Abraham Berntrager, Benjamin Helwig and George Harshman came a few years later. Mr. Berntrager emigrated from Pennsylvania, and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20. He was a Lutheran, and died in Bucks Township. Having no children, he adopted several, and reared them in his backwoods home. Benjamin Helwig came originally from Pennsylvania, but prior to his settlement in Bucks Township, in 1824, had dwelt for a time in Harrison County. He was a hunter of some note, and entered 480 acres of land, the south half of Section 20, and the northwest quarter of Section 21. In 1834, Mr. Helwig removed to Dover Township, where he died years afterward. He was a Lutheran, and had a family of ten children. George Harshman, from Fayette County, Penn., settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 8.

George Gonter, about 1822, constructed a horse grist mill, which, for a few years was extensively patronized by the needy pioneers. Above the beam to which the horses were hitched, was a large horizontal wheel, nearly forty feet in diameter, communicating by means of wooden cogs with another small wheel on the shaft which turned the mill-stone. This rude primitive structure served a valuable office until water mills were erected a few years later. George Gonter, Jonas Spengler, Frederick Mauerer and a Mr. Mishler oper-



William Latto

ated little copper stills, whence the surrounding settlers obtained their beverage. The grist mill at Rowville is the only one now in the township. Cheese-making is not carried on so extensively as in the adjoining township of Auburn. But one factory is in operation in Bucks.

School advantages were very meager. For years there were no schools, and when attention could be given to the instruction of the then rising generation, there was only one quarter, or term of three months' duration, each year. Many children could not be spared from the work at home to attend even this. An early schoolhouse stood on the Miller quarter section, the northeast quarter of Section 8. John Travis, George Travis and Rev. Jacob Summers, a Dunkard minister, and others taught here.

Greensburg was laid out in 1817 by David Seldenright and Henry Sliffe, on the northeast quarter of Section 16, in the midst of the woods. The road led to it, but a barrel of whisky was rolled through the brush to the site of the expectant town, and those who assisted in the feat of making the town jollified at the conclusion of their labors. The plat was cross-shaped and contained seventy-two lots. High and Main streets were the principal thoroughfares, and the remaining public highways were dubbed East, West, North and South streets. The town came to naught. No lots were ever sold. The quarter upon which it was platted is still called the town quarter. It was entered by David Seldenright, who hailed from Easton, Penn., and dwelt in Auburn Township.

Rowville was founded in 1848 by Lewis Row. It is located on the northwest quarter of Section 5, entered by Jacob Gonter. The lots of the original plat, seventy-two in number, front on both sides of two streets, Cass and Butler, each sixty feet wide, which intersect at right angles and form a square, which is 160 feet each way. Butler street extends north eighteen degrees east; Cass, south seventy-two degrees east. The proprietor, in 1850, laid out an addition of six lots on a northern extension of Butler street. William R. Foster, in 1851, made an addition of fifteen lots on the west side of South Butler street, and at the same time Frederick Knopp added twelve lots to the east side of South Butler street. Lewis Row was a farmer, and later in life removed to Owen County, Ind., where he died. The lots were cried off at public sale, and sold quite low. William Burkey built the first house, about 1849. He paid $12 for his lot. He was a tanner by trade, had lived at Farmersville, Holmes County, and died in 1855. Adam Regula and Max Dengler kept the first store, and Levi Hostetler was an early merchant. Samuel Long was the first Postmaster. Martin Row, now of Owen County, Ind., taught the first school. He was the son of Lewis Row, the proprietor of the town. Daniel Forney, quite early, built a grist mill which was destroyed by fire about twelve years ago, while owned by John and William Dietz. It was a custom mill, operated by steam and contained but two buhrs. The present schoolhouse is an old two-story frame, containing two apartments. It is under the control of the Township Board.

Rowville, during the last year or two, has increased considerably in size. The Connotton Valley Railroad passes through it, and has added very materially to its gain. The population in 1880 was 189, and is now estimated at 350. The town is rich in cognomens; it has always been named Rowville, but is also known as Buena Vista and as Baltic. Buena Vista is the name given the railroad station here, and was also the title of the post office until quite recently, when the department dubbed it Baltic. The village now contains two dry goods stores, one grocery, one clothing store, one millinery store, two drug stores, two hardware stores, one stove and tin store, one furniture store, two shoe

stores, two hotels, two saloons, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a wagon shop, a tannery, a planing mill and a grist mill.

The tannery is owned by Jacob Wolfarth, and has been in operation about twenty years. The Rowville Mills were erected in 1881, by Jacob Mast and William Miller, who were succeeded by Mast, Troyer & Co., the present owners. The new roller process has been adopted, and the mills are doing an extensive merchant and custom business, running night and day. The planing mill, a large brick building, was erected in the spring of 1883 by Philip Miller and John Wolf, and is now working at its full capacity.

Dr. B. C. Blackburn, now of Roscoe, Coshocton County, was the first physician. He located at Rowville about 1850, remained in practice twelve or fourteen years, and was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Putts, who four years later sold his practice to Dr. A. S. Metzler, the only physician now residing in the village. Drs. Phillips and P. J. Heinz were formerly practitioners here for brief periods.

Zion's Evangelical German Church, erroneously called Lutheran sometimes, of Rowville, was organized in 1856, by Rev. H. G. Holm. The earliest membership included John Schnell, Valentine Wolf, Jacob Hoobler, Frederick Knopf, Jacob Gass, John Rinehart, Frederick Marhofer, Richard Siegel, Adam Scar and others. A carpenter shop was purchased, converted into a house of worship, and so used until 1881, when a neat frame edifice was erected at a cost of $1,475. Rev. Holm remained pastor until 1879, when Frederick M. Haefele became and still continued the minister in charge. About twenty-five families are connected with the church.

St. John's English Lutheran Church was organized in 1875, by Rev. John Y. Myers, with a small class, including William H. Burkey, William Stull, Francis Hoobler, Jacob Hoobler, Joseph Rinehart and a few others. Rev. Myers was pastor for four or five years, and was succeeded by Rev. John Marks, of New Philadelphia, who still serves the church. The membership is now about sixty. The church building occupied is an edifice reared about 1858 by a German Reformed congregation, which became too weak to maintain an organization.

The Rowville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. J. T. Hoak, with about twelve members, among whom were Dr. A. S. Metzler, Christian Lenz, George Rigby and C. J. Rice. The same year a neat frame building was erected at a cost of about $1,300. This class is yet small, and during the year 1822 23, was not regularly supplied with a minister.

Without the village limits are three other churches in the township. In the southwest corner of Section 24, in the southwest part of the township, stands St. Paul's Evangelical Church. Among its first members were Daniel Koenig, Peter Gebhart, Lewis Wentz, Sr., John Thomas, Sr. John Thomas, Jr., Henry Diebel, Peter Mauerer, Lewis Wentz, Jr., Valentine Hothem, Andrew Potz, Balthazer Bretzens, John Mauerer, and John Zinkon. Rev. Holm G. Holm became pastor in October, 1849, and served thirty years. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. F. M. Haefele. The first church was a log building, which was superseded in 1871 by the present frame structure. About thirty-five families are associated in the congregation.

In the northern part of the township, southwest quarter of Section 8, is an old frame church, where two congregations worship, the Evangelical and German Reformed; the church was built in 1840. Rev. Henry Colerado was the pioneer minister, and remained in charge of the church until his death in 1846. He was a zealous laborer, and traveled throughout the county, and into Holmes and Coshocton, establishing churches and harmonizing the religious difficulties which prevailed among the German element. Rev. Haefele is pas-

tor of the Evangelical congregation, and Rev. Beesy, of the German Reformed. Each possesses a creditable membership.

In the southeast part of Bucks, near the east line of Section 22, is Evan's Creek English Lutheran Church. The society is strong, and is supplied by Rev. John Marks. A German Reformed society also holds services here.

The following citizens have served the township in the capacity of Justice of the Peace: Michael Swagler, 1825; Henry L. Dally, 1826; Henry L. Dally, 1829; Richard Cunning, 1831; Joseph Coughenour, 1832; Richard Cunning, 1834; Philip Mizer, 1834; John Shank, 1837; Philip Mizer, 1837; John Shank, 1840; Philip Mizer, 1841; Joseph Helwig, 1843; Philip Mizer, 1843; George Gonter, 1845; Philip Mizer, 1846; George Gonter, 1848; Philip Hawk, 1847; Philip Mizer, 1849; Peter Hawk, 1850; John Lower, 1851; Philip Mizer, 1852; Peter Hawk, 1853; John Lower, 1854; B. C. Blackburn, 1855; John Lower, 1857; B. C. Blackburn, 1858; John Lower, 1860; Casimer Lorenz, 1861; John Lower. 1863; Casimer Lorenz, 1865; John Schoemacher, 1866; David H. Troendly, 1868; John Schoemacher, 1869; Peter Everhart, 1871; David H. Troendly, 1872; Peter Marsch, 1874; David H. Troendly, 1875; Peter Marsch, 1877; David H. Troendly, 1878; Peter Marsch, 1880; David H. Troendly, 1881; Henry Deibel, 1883.

CHAPTER IV.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

ITS HISTORIC INTEREST—SITE OF THE FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT—THE MORAVIAN PIONEERS—THE PRIMAL CHURCH—BEERSHEBA CHURCH—OTHER RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—THE COMMENCEMENT OF METHODISM IN THE COUNTY—VALUE OF COMMODITIES IN 1800—MILLS, SCHOOLS, ETC.—ERECTION OF CLAY TOWNSHIP—ITS JUSTICES—LOCATION—GNADENHUTTEN—LOCK 17.

PERHAPS to no region in Eastern Ohio clings so tragic an interest as that which attaches to the beautiful shaded groves of Gnadenhutten, for it was here, on the fatal 8th of March, 1782, that ninety-six unoffending, peace-loving Indians fell innocent victims of the fierce border hatred that raged relentlessly between two bitter, hostile races. It was not the mere destruction of the Indians that shrouds the locality with so deep an interest, but the fact that they were martyrs, sacrificed by an implacable venom engendered by Indian warfare, which demanded victims, guilty or innocent, before it would be appeased. Within the secluded cemetery, near the banks which overlook the Tuscarawas, is the site of the tragic occurrence, narrated in an earlier chapter of this volume. Clay Township was also the region of Tuscarawas County that was first permanently settled by the whites. When the faithful remnant of Indian converts returned from Canada to the Tuscarawas Valley, in charge of the Moravian missionaries in 1798, John Heckewelder, the agent of the Society of United Brethren, which held in trust the three Moravian tracts, sought to induce Moravians of Pennsylvania to occupy, by lease, the lands not needed by the Indians. An Indian mission was re-established at Gnadenhutten, but not long after it was consolidated with the Goshen mission in what is now in Goshen Township, leaving the Gnadenhutten and Salem tracts unoccu-

pied. From the records of the church of Beersheba, from which much of the following has been obtained, it is learned that on the 8th of October, 1798, both the Salem and Gnadenhutten tracts were surveyed into farming lots.

John Heckewelder and William Edwards, accompanied by five Indian brethren, arrived at Gnadenhutten, June 18, 1798, after a very difficult and fatiguing journey throught the wilderness from Fairfield, Canada. Heckewelder built the first house in Gnadenhutten, and moved into it September 29, 1798. It stood on Lot 3, west corner of Main and Cherry streets. Paul Greer, Peter Edmonds, Ezra Warner and Peter Warner, the first permanent white settlers, came from Gnadenhutten, on the Mahoning, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1799. They cleared a few acres of land west of the river, opposite Gnadenhutten, on land now owned by the Patricks, and all returned to Pennsylvania for their families in the autumn of the same year, except Paul Greer, who remained at Gnadenhutten. The first wagons arrived from Pennsylvania in June, 1799, and brought John and Dorothea Jungman, and Gottfried S. and Catherine Oppelt, missionaries, on their way to Canada. Rev. William Edwards, June 18, 1799, after a year's residence at Gnadenhutten as assistant to Heckewelder, removed to Goshen. Rev. Mortimer, of Goshen, preached his first sermon at Gnadenhutten, June 23, 1799, to seventeen white people and six Chippewa Indians. The first communion was served at Gnadenhutten, July 13, 1799, by Rev. Zeisberger to thirteen persons, including John Bush and Henry Ballenger, employes of Heckewelder. A store house was raised at Gnadenhutten on what is now Lot 36, south corner of Main and Cherry streets, August 24, 1799, and on the following October 18th, David and Dorcas Peter arrived from Bethlehem, and took possession of the store building three days later. November 6, 1799, Jonathan and Sarah Warner and Mary Everett, also Nathan and Anna Deliverance Warner with six children, and Asa and Catherine Walton arrived from Pennsylvania. On the 15th of the same month, Ezra and Magdalina Warner, with four children, and Mrs. Hannah Greer, a married sister, also reached their future home on the Tuscarawas.

All these families settled as lessees on the Gnadenhutten tract, west of the river. They were members of the Moravian Church. The beginning of the present century thus found about half a dozen families settled on this tract in Clay Township. Besides the missionaries at Goshen, there were probably no other white men within the limits of what now constitutes Tuscarawas County. The children of Ezra and Maria Magdalina Warner, some of whom were born in Tuscarawas County, were Samuel, Lydia, Ruth, Sarah, Maria Magdalina and Hannah Susanna. All except Ruth moved farther west in 1811, and settled on the Mohican River. The children of Nathan and Ann Deliverance Warner were Massa, Nathan, Peter, John, Moses, Joshua, Jesse, Anna and Susanna. The family of Asa and Catherine Walton consisted of six children—Mary, Joel, Jeremiah, Sarah, Elizabeth and Stephen, all born in this county.

In July, 1800, Rev. Lewis Huebner and wife Christina, arrived at Gnadenhutten from Pennsylvania. Shortly before, Peter and Elizabeth Edmonds, with five children, and Peter and Grace Warner, with three children, came from the Mahoning, Pennsylvania. The family of Peter Edmonds consisted of David and Daniel by his first wife, and Peter, Edward Daniel, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Rosina Bethia, Catherine and Rebecca by his second.

John Heckewelder returned from Pennsylvania June 9, 1801, with his wife Sarah and two daughters, Anna Salome and Susanna. Joseph and Sarah Everett, formerly from Gnadenhutten, Penn., arrived November 24, 1802, from Marietta, Ohio, where they had settled some years before. They brought with them seven children. Until April, 1805, they dwelt on the east side of the river; they then removed to the west side. The family consisted of John, Joseph, Moses, Thomas, Henry, Charles Peter, Phœbe, Maria and Sarah.

Mrs. Mary Warner, a widow, and Jesse and Hannah Walton reached Gnadenhutten from the Mahoning, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1803, and settled west of the river. The children of Jesse Walton were Boaz, Hannah, Cynthia, Caroline, Hiram, Rosanna, Lucinda and Jesse V. Boaz and Rosanna Walton, with three children, Isaac and Rebecca Simmers, with five children, and Miss Mary Simmers came from Gnadenhutten, Penn., November 19, 1805; also the aged father of Isaac Simmers and Miss Catherine Rhodes, who were not Moravians. The children of Boaz Walton were Joseph, Lydia, Martha, Benjamin, Catherine, Josiah and Matilda; those of Isaac Simmers were Jesse, Sarah, Hannah, Edith, Rebecca Maria, Martha Melinda and Charlotte.

John S. Petticoart raised a house on his lot north of Boaz Walton's, near Lock 17, January 7, 1807, and moved into it with his family from the other side of the river, January 31, 1807. His children were Levi, Mathias, Mary and Elizabeth. In October, 1809, Thomas Hamilton raised a house on the north bank of the river, near the southwest corner of the Gnadenhutten tract. One year later, Mathias Taylor built a cabin on the east side of the river, in the Gnadenhutten tract. His children were John, Ann, Mary Ann and Rebecca. Mathias Taylor and family, William, Horatio and John S. Petticoart, three brothers, and Thomas Hamilton, an unmarried young man, emigrated from North Carolina in 1804 and settled in the vicinity of Gnadenhutten. Thomas Hamilton was here married, in July, 1805, to Mary Ann Taylor, one of the earliest marriages in the county. Until 1809, the young couple dwelt in what is now Warwick Township. Mr. Hamilton remained a life-long resident of the county, and died in Clay Township in February, 1872, aged eighty-eight years. His children were Archibald, Alexander, William, John, Mathias and Taylor. All the above were connected with the Moravian Church.

Abraham Fry was probably the earliest resident of Fry's Valley. He owned and occupied Military Lot 25, immediately north of the Gnadenhutten tract, was a Moravian and remained in the township the remainder of his life. His wife was Susanna, and they had but one child—Samuel—and an adopted daughter—Lydia Dodge.

Michael Rehmel, a Moravian from Lancaster County, Penn., came about 1802 and settled on Lot 20 of the Gnadenhutten tract, just east of the village. He remained here till his death, which occurred September 9, 1845, at the age of sixty-nine years. He left a large family of children, of whom Joseph still lives in Warwick Township.

Tobias Hirte, an eccentric character, who had formerly led a wandering life in Maryland, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, came to the township about 1803 and remained here for some time. He was a bachelor and a hermit, and employed his time in extracting and distilling various roots and herbs.

Cornelius O'Donald settled in Fry's Valley, three miles north of Gnadenhutten, in 1806. He was a Catholic and was killed near Newcomerstown. Casper Engler, a Lutheran, settled in the same region a year later. David Smith, a Methodist from New York State, came in 1809. If the northwestern part of the township, among the earliest settlers were Henry Davis, who owned Military Lot 1; William Simmers, brother of Isaac Simmers, occupying Military Lot 18; another brother—Henry Simmers—a bachelor, lived and died on Fry's Creek. Charles Oppelt, son of the missionary Godfrey Oppelt, resided on Military Lot 8.

John Anderson, in 1820, owned and occupied the south half of Military Lot 6, situated about one and a half miles south of Gnadenhutten. The southern part of the township was not settled to any great extent until after the construction of the Ohio Canal. The population of this portion of the township is largely German.

The first church of white membership in Tuscarawas County was the Moravian Society of Gnadenhutten, which was formed in 1800. In July of that year, Rev. Lewis Huebner and wife arrived at Gnadenhutten from Pennsylvania, and became the first regular pastor of the few Moravian families who had settled in that locality. Rev. Mortimer, a missionary at Goshen, had occasionally held services at Gnadenhutten previously. January 30, 1801, a parsonage was built on Block A, the pastor having formerly occupied a cabin which stood on the same lot. The first services were held in Heckewelder's cabin, afterward under a spreading tree on the east shore of the river, and from August, 1801, in Peter's house, and soon after in Rev. Huebner's parsonage. January 8, 1802, a hewed-log church about thirty feet square, was raised on Block A. It was dedicated July 10, 1803, by Revs. Zeisberger and Benjamin Haven, of Goshen. Rev. Huebner returned to Pennsylvania in August, 1805. He was succeeded at Gnadenhutten by Jacob Roushenberger, who remained in charge until about 1828, when Rev. Samuel R. Huebner, son of the first pastor, assumed the ministry and continued until 1834 or 1835. The subsequent pastors have been Revs. Traeger, Herman Titze, Sylvester Wolle, L. F. Campman, Charles Bleck, C. L. Reinke, Henry Bachman, James B. Haman, Henry J. Van Vleck and Henry T. Bachman. The last named minister is now in charge. The communicant membership is 218: the total membership, 346. The present church edifice, which succeeded the first structure, was erected in 1852 on Lot 48. It is valued at $3,000, and is 45x70 feet in size.

Bishop Loskiel, in the autumn of 1803, visited Gnadenhutten, and while here the settlers west of the river petitioned him for separate ministerial laborers, inasmuch as the high waters often prevented them from attending church and from sending their children to school. The request was granted, and in the spring of 1804, Rev. George G. Muller was called, but the prevailing fevers induced him to postpone his journey to the infant charge. A spot for the church building was selected and cleared June 29, 1804, in the west corner of Lot 28, about a mile west from Gnadenhutten. Rev. Muller arrived in August, 1805. The erection of the church building is thus minutely described in the records of the church: "The building was raised in March, 1805, and the roof laid in August. Doors and windows were cut out by Peter Edmonds and Joseph Everett; the chinks were filled by Jonathan Warner in September and October. It was plastered October 11 and 12 by all the brethren and some others. The chimney was completed by Nathan Warner October 15, and, in November, logs were sawed for floors by Mr. Tracy and Daniel Warner. The floors were laid December 3 to 6 by Boaz and Jesse Walton and Joseph Everett. Doors, stairs, windows, etc., were made by Jacob Winsch, of Gnadenhutten, and a bake oven was built by Nathan Warner and a garden spot cleared by Peter Edmonds in December. The church was dedicated December 15, 1805, in the presence of about 200 people, and christened Beersheba Church." Rev. Muller moved across the river December 20. Under date of August, 1807, he writes: "I hired at my own expense Everett's twins, and they cleared an acre of ground for me toward the south." The first burial in the Beersheba Cemetery, a mile west of Gnadenhutten, occurred May 10, 1812, when the body of Rebecca, daughter of Cornelius O'Donald, was consigned to its resting-place. Beersheba Moravian Church was maintained as a separate congregation until about 1825, when it was merged into the Gnadenhutten congregation, from which it had its origin. It was the second religious society of white men organized within the county.

About two miles northwest from Gnadenhutten stands Fry's Valley Moravian Church. It was erected in 1858. The society that worships here was

organized in 1857, with twenty-four members, prominent among whom were Joseph Kinsey, Jacob Wenger and L. Keiser. Rev. Henry Bachman was the first pastor. His successors have been Revs. James Haman, E. Schwartze, L. Huebner, William T. Van Vleck and H. J. Van Vleck. The first services were held at the residence of Joseph Kinsey. At present, this congregation has a total membership of 243, of whom 114 are communicants.

The Ross Moravian Church is a small edifice located near the center of Section 19. It was built by the Lutherans in 1855. The Moravian society was organized in 1859, with eleven members. Its pastors have been those who have had charge of the Fry's Valley congregation. Peter Helter, F. Helter, Jacob Reitz and Charles Helter were among its first members. Services are conducted in the German language. The society has a membership of about thirty, sixteen of whom are communicants.

Besides the Moravians, the Methodist Episcopal is the only religious denomination that has an organized society within the township. The Moravians were first in the field, but itinerant and zealous Methodist preachers in a few years invaded the frontier settlements, preaching the Gospel at every opportunity. An account of the inroads which they made upon the Moravian membership is preserved by Rev. George G. Muller, in the records of Beersheba Church. He says: "In July, 1809, a certain Mr. David Smith, with several of his children, four families, arrived here, and were for a time received in the houses of Brothers Jonathan Warner and Asa Walton. Being most of them zealous Methodists, they were very active in persuading others to join them. Here let it be noticed that already, the 15th of December, 1807, a Methodist minister, Rev. Watts, began preaching at Carr's, two miles below us (in Salem Township); after awhile, also, at Mr. Seward's, on Lewis Knaus' land (in Warwick Township), at Henry Davis' over the hill, and at Butt's, not far from New Philadelphia. Mr. Watts came regularly every three or four weeks for more than a year. After him came one Mr. Holmes for a short time, then a young man, Mr. West, twice. To this day, October 22, 1809, since Mr. West, no regular minister of the Methodists came to these places.

"It is further to be noticed that with my approbation Mr. Watts preached January 5, 1808, at brother Boaz Walton's house, and once more two weeks after; since which time, I having spoken with him, he never accepted of any invitation to preach in our settlement, and it is no more than just to say that in all respects he behaved like a true Christian, with candor and honesty, and his discourses, as well as his person, were generally approved. March 27, 1808, Mr. Watts came to our meetings. Some families of ours, viz., Nathan Warner's, Peter Warner's and Ezra Warner's, frequented the Methodist meetings more than ours, and already in the spring of 1808, four persons—Grace Warner, Annie Warner, Lydia and Ruth Warner—formally joined the Methodists, and thus excluded themselves from our society. But though Mr. Watts refused, Mr. Holmes and Mr. West kept meetings at Nathan Warner's and Peter Warner's, and since Mr. David Smith and his family arrived here, his son Arariah and others kept frequent meetings at Peter Warner's and Nathan Warner's. So much I thought necessary to relate of the origin and progress of Methodism in our settlement. In November, 1809, a Methodist minister—James Finley—was sent to preach in these parts. December 10, 1809, Peter Warner came and told me plainly that he intended to join the Methodists, to which I had no objection. December 11, being informed that Mr. Finley desired my attendance at his next meeting at Nathan Warner's, I sent him a letter [explaining] why I could not come, and an address intended to be read to his hearers. He did so, and made suitable remarks thereto. The next day I went to Thomas Carr's, and assisted him in preaching, on his desire." The

records further show that, under date of March, 1810, "last year Nathan Warner's children, Amasa, Nathan, Peter and Moses, joined the Methodists, and this year Lehah, Daniel and Peter Warner likewise joined. July 8, 1810, for several days the Methodists have had meetings three miles below, at Clark's place [Salem Township]." This was the first camp meeting held in Tuscarawas County.

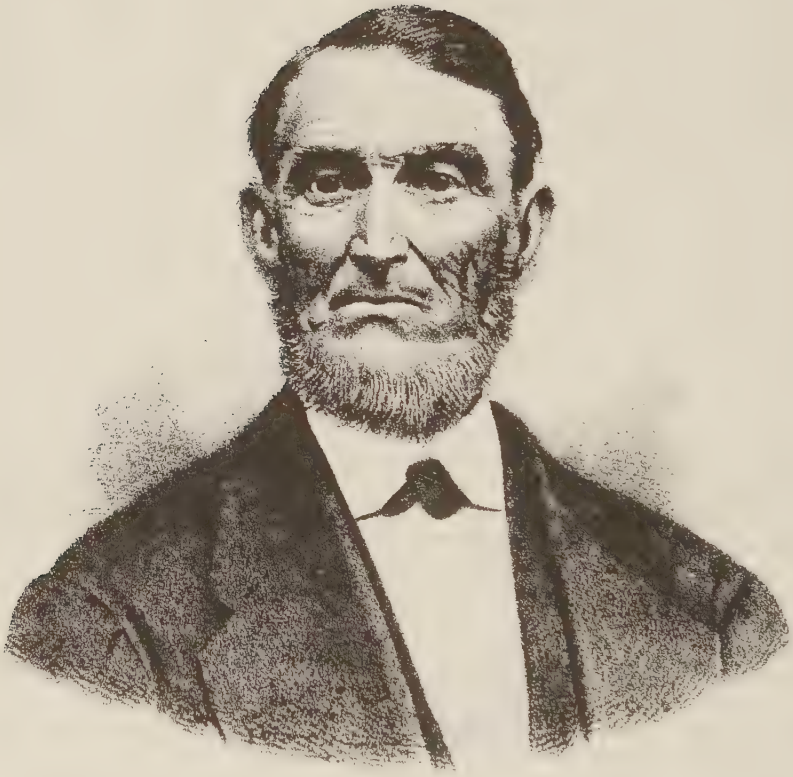
Of the Moravians at Gnadenhutten, Rev. James B. Finley, in his autobiography, says in his familiar, graphic style: "At this settlement I found the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, who had charge of the Indians, and the Rev. George Godfrey Muller, who had charge of the whites in the Moravian reservation. Here I ventured to go and preach, and the Lord owned and blessed His word; many were awakened and converted. I formed a class and appointed a leader. This rather displeased old Father Muller, and he wrote me a letter, requesting me to leave the reservation, and not preach there any more. I sent him word that I could not do that. * * * I furthermore said if he could ascertain from the Lord that my field of labor did not include the reservation, then I would comply with his request and retire. The next week the old gentleman walked four miles to brother Carr's to meeting. I asked him to preach for us, which he did; and after meeting, at my request, he remained with us in class, where he received with all of us a powerful blessing. The whole class was in a flame of love and joy; and the old Moravian saint caught the fire and shouted as loud as any of us the praises of God."

In 1842, about fifteen Methodists including William Hamilton and wife, Archibald A. Hamilton and wife and James McCreary and wife met at the house of the first-named, one mile south of Gnadenhutten, and organized a class. For four years services were held in the barn and house of William Hamilton; then, in 1846, a frame church, 30x35, was erected nearly a mile farther south on Military Lot 4. The first ministers were Revs. Robert Boyd and William Devinney; Revs. Devinney and Dudley served the second year. A few members withdrew and formed the Cross-Roads class, in Warwick Township, about one and a half miles east of Gnadenhutten. Among them were James McCreary, Robert Ricketts and wife and James B. Cresap. The Hamilton congregation removed to the village of Gnadenhutten in 1860 and erected a frame house of worship, 40x50 feet, at an expense of nearly $2,000. With repairs, it has since served as the meeting house. About 1867 the Cross-Roads class re-united with this congregation. The present membership is about seventy. Rev. John Beetham is pastor in charge.

In the southwestern part of the township, on the south line of Section 18, is an old Methodist meeting-house, known as the River Hill Church. It was erected about 1845. Solomon, Samuel, William and Hamilton Parrish and John Watson were early members. The class was small and regular services are no longer conducted here.

A small Methodist class formerly convened for worship at dwelling houses in Fry's Valley, but it has long since gone out of existence.

Mr. Edward Peter, of Gnadenhutten, has in his possession the first ledger of his father, David Peter's mercantile transactions in Tuscarawas County. Mr. Peter was the first, and for nearly ten years, the only merchant in the territory of Tuscarawas. The accounts are neatly kept, and include the names of most of the foremost pioneers of the county. Individual accounts were also kept with the Moravian Indians. Values are stated in pounds, shillings and pence in the old Pennsylvania currency, in which $1 is equivalent to 7 shillings 6 pence, or a shilling equivalent to 13⅓ cents, and a penny to 1⅑ cents. The following were the prices paid for commodities at Peter's store in the year 1800: Per pound, butter, 11 pence; bear's fat, 6½ pence;



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bear's meat, 3 pence; tallow, 1 shilling; flour, 4 pence; venison, 3 pence; sugar, 1 shilling 2 pence; coffee 3 shillings 9 pence; Bohea tea, 6 shillings; salt 1 shilling 6 pence, or 11 shillings 3 pence per peck; powder, per pound, 9 shillings 6 pence; pepper, 5 shillings; tobacco, 1 shilling 6 pence; shingle nails, 2 shillings 9 pence; one day's labor, 3 shillings 9 pence; calico, per yard, 6 shillings 6 pence; linen, per yard, 9 shillings; muslin, 3 shillings 9 pence; whisky, per quart, 1 shilling 10½ pence; corn, per bushel, 6 shillings 6 pence; writing paper, 2 pence; one box wafers, 1 shilling; one fine comb, 1 shilling 10½ pence; one ivory comb, 2 shillings 6 pence; one turkey, 1 shilling; a one-half inch augur, 3 shillings; one paper pins, 2 shillings; twelve sewing needles, 6 pence; pair moccasins, 3 shillings 6 pence; one pair stockings, 10 shillings; one blanket, 22 shillings 6 pence; flints, 2 pence each; spelling-book, 1 shilling 3 pence; raccoon skins, 2 shillings 6 pence each; deerskins, per pound, 15 pence; one brass kettle, $5.50. The carriage of goods from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Gnadenhutten was $2 per 100 pounds.

From the records of Beersheba Church it is learned that a well twenty feet deep was finished at Gnadenhutten July 6, 1801. It is still used and stands in the center of Main street, near Cherry. Rev. Lewis Huebner preached the first sermon at the cabin of John Knisely, four miles above Goshen, July 22, 1804. "The river overflowed its banks in a remarkable manner," May 11 and 12, 1807. In 1810, "the whooping-cough prevailed in both this and the Dutch settlements; also some grown people had it." September 1, 1812, says Muller, "the surrender of Hull's army to the English in Canada brought our State and settlement into great danger from invasion by the savage." September 8, 1813, Rev. Abraham Luckenbach was married at Goshen to Rosine Heckedorn. The record closes with the statement that the fall of 1813 and the spring of 1814 were remarkable for prevailing sickness, which occasioned many deaths.

The first grist mill in the county was a horse mill, which was completed at Gnadenhutten December 9, 1801, and on that day the first meal was ground. The mill was erected by a mill-wright, who came here for that purpose from Charlestown. William Kail now owns and operates a little corn-cracker and saw mill on Watson Creek, in the southeast part of the township.

The first school in the township was taught at Gnadenhutten, and the pastor, Rev. Lewis Huebner, was probably the instructor. February 3, 1806, school was commenced at Beersheba with eighteen children. About 1813, a school was taught in the Gnadenhutten tract, on the present farm of Benedict Gross, by Alexander Hubbard, a Yankee from the Western Reserve, in a cabin which had been built and occupied by Mr. Pettycoart. He also taught a term in the Beersheba Church, and was followed by William Reed, another Yankee, who taught two terms at the same place.

Clay Township was set off from Salem March 2, 1824, and the first election ordered at the house of John G. Demuth, on the first Monday of April following. Its original bounds included nearly all the territory now comprised within Rush and Clay, besides small fractions of Salem and Mill, as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 6, Range 1; thence west, around the north side of the Gnadenhutten tract to the northwest corner of Township 6, Range 2; thence south one and a half miles; thence east to the northwest corner of Lot 14, first quarter, Township 6, Range 2; thence south to Township 5; thence east to the county line and north to the place of beginning.

The following have acted as Justices of the Peace: John G. Demuth, 1826; Joshua Davis, 1826; John G. Demuth, 1829, resigned 1829; Joseph Walton, 1829; Thomas Hamilton, 1830; John G. Demuth, 1831; Thomas

Hamilton, 1833; Thomas Hamilton, 1836; David Gram, 1837; William Hamilton, 1839; David Gram, 1840; William Hamilton, 1842; David Gram, 1843; William Hamilton, 1845; David Gram, 1846; David Gram, 1849; William Hamilton, 1848; George Ross, 1851; David Gram, 1852; George Ross, 1854; David Gram, 1855; William Hamilton, 1857; David Gram, 1858; William Hamilton, 1860; Samuel Schweitzer, 1861; John Dinning, 1863; Samuel Schweitzer, 1864; William Hamilton, 1866; Samuel Schweitzer, 1867; William Hamilton, 1869; Samuel Schweitzer, 1870; Robert Morris, 1872; David Gram, 1873; Robert L. Morris, 1875; David Gram, 1876; L. S. Winsch, 1878; David Gram, 1879; Lewis S. Winsch, 1881; David Gram, 1882.

Clay Township is located in the south-central part of the county, and has an irregular outline. The Tuscarawas River, Ohio Canal, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad cross it from northeast to southwest through a broad and fertile valley. North and south of this the land is rough and hilly, relieved in a slight degree by Fry's Valley, in the north, and the valley of Watson's Creek, a small stream, in the south part of the township. The northern part of the township consists of 100-acre military lots. In the the southern part, both Congress land and military lots are found. A fraction of the second quarter of Township 6, Range 2, entered by Godfrey Haga, is in the western portion. The Gnadenhutten Moravian tract of 4,000 acres composes the central part. As intimated above, it was in possession of lessees until 1824, when, having reverted by deed to the United States, it was surveyed into lots, most of which were sold by James Patrick, agent for the Government, and those remaining unsold were reported to the Zanesville land office and afterward regularly entered like Congress land.

Gnadenhutten is a quiet, secluded village, situated in the eastern part of the township, on the east bank of the Tuscarawas, and a short distance south of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. In 1798, when Rev. John Heckewelder returned from the mission in Canada with intent to restore the Tuscarawas Valley to its former Christian Indian possessors, he located, as stated above, on the site of the mission village Gnadenhutten, where, sixteen years before, the massacre had occurred. The year following, the first white settlers came, and with them David Peter, who acted for the Moravian society in the capacity of merchant. He was born in Nazareth, Penn., July 20, 1766, married Dorcas Chitty, and directly afterward emigrated to the Tuscarawas Valley. He had two children, Maria and Elizabeth, by this marriage. Mrs. Peter was the daughter of Benjamin and Mary Chitty, and was born in South Carolina, February 11, 1775; she died at Gnadenhutten August 22, 1806. Soon after David Peter returned to Pennsylvania, there married Susanna Leinbach, and again sought with his new companion his former Western home. His children by his second marriage were Charles, Benjamin, Caroline, Edward, Lewis and Louisa, and three who died young. Mr. Peter remained the merchant of the settlement until his decease, which occurred November 22, 1840.

Though not a regularly laid out town until 1824, Gnadenhutten for a quarter of a century before had been the center of the Moravian settlements. Frederick Dell from Bedford County, Penn., came about 1802. He was a Moravian like the other early settlers here, and built his cabin on Outlot 1, where he followed the trade of weaver, and afterward kept the ferry. He died here leaving a numerous posterity. Benjamin Chitty, from Lancaster County, Penn., was at Gnadenhutten in 1800. Not long afterward he removed from the county. Henry Albright was living at Gnadenhutten in 1800. He came from Northhampton County, Penn., was a gunsmith by

trade and occupation, and a Moravian. He remained here but a few years. Conrad Westhæffer was following the trade of weaver at Gnadenhutten in 1805. He also kept ferry until 1812, when Frederick Dell succeeded him. Mr. Westhæffer died on a farm in the eastern part of this county. Martin Tschudy was a day-laborer here in 1805. He afterward farmed, and died about 1834. Jacob Winsch, a carpenter, came from Pennsylvania about 1805, remaining till his death. John Tschudy was a weaver and lived at Gnadenhutten in 1804, afterward removed to Fry's Valley, and there farmed until his death. In 1823, there were only about eight cabins in the village, occupied by David Peter; Jacob Winsch, carpenter and cabinet-maker; John G. Demuth, cabinet-maker; John Tschudy, weaver; Frederick Dell, weaver; John Niegeman, tailor; John Andreas, shoe-maker; and the pastor. Solomon Reich, a cabinet-maker, hailing from North Carolina was here in 1826. He afterward removed to Illinois. John Heckewelder kept the first tavern; John G. Demuth, the second. Heckewelder was the first Postmaster; David Peter succeeded and held the office until 1840. Then followed Edward Peter, until 1846. Lewis Peter, Gustavus Fox, Lewis S. Winsch and Josiah Rhodes have successively served since.

Soon after the retrocession of the Moravian tracts to the United States, or in September, 1824, James Patrick, as agent for the United States, made a survey of Gnadenhutten, for the purpose of selling the lots; eighty-three inlots and thirty-two outlots of various areas were laid out, the boundaries of the town being irregularly shaped. The principal streets, Main and Walnut, crossed at right angles, and are one chain fifty links wide; the remaining streets are seventy-five links in width. A square was set apart for a market house at the east corner of Main and Walnut streets. The square on the east corner of Main and Cherry streets contained the parsonage and church, and was reserved. Lot C, southwest of Cherry, was reserved to Frederick Dell. A commons, marked D, on the river bank was reserved to the town. A large burial-lot, R and S, in the south part of the plat, was reserved for burials. Inlots 46 and 47 were reserved for schools for the Moravian society, and Lots 68 and 69 for schools for the inhabitants.

Miksch's Addition was made in 1853; it consisted of sixteen lots, west of Walnut and north of Tuscarawas streets. In 1865, the Moravian congregation made a subdivision of Outlots 22–5 inclusive, into thirty-two lots. In 1873, Jonathan Winsch subdivided Outlot 15 into eight lots, and the same year Edward Peters made a subdivision of Outlot 14 into nine lots.

Dr. Lewis J. Zeigler, the first physician of Gnadenhutten, came about 1836 from Frederick County, Md., and remained in practice until his death in 1843. Drs. Wilson, Hahn, Robert Arnold, and others have since practiced here, and at present the village has two physicians, Drs. Samuel House and Mills.

The village contains two general stores, two groceries, two hotels, a harness shop, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop and a cabinet shop. The school building is a large frame, in which three departments are held. The village is in a special school district, which was adopted by popular vote a few years ago. Mr. Mardis is the present Principal. The Moravian and Methodist sanctuaries here have already been noticed. The population of Gnadenhutten in 1870 was 284, and in 1880, 336. It has grown steadily during the past few years, and now has within its limits more than 400 people.

The object of greatest interest in the village is the cemetery, which is located in the southern part, not far distant from the river. It is situated in a beautiful grove, and the grounds are always neat and clean. The first white person interred in the grave-yard was a young married woman—Mrs. Stock-

well—who was accidentally drowned in attempting to cross Stillwater in haste through fear of Indians. From the numerous bones unearthed in digging graves, it is evident that this was formerly an Indian burial-ground. Since the settlements began, it has been the most general place of burial for the settlers in the Tuscarawas Valley, and contains the remains of a large number of the pioneers. Over 500 burials have been made. The peculiar custom has been in vogue from the first to bury the children in one portion of the grounds, the women in another, and the men in a third. Recently, however, family lots have been sold. Within the inclosed grounds is the site of the mission village, and many objects of interest are still pointed out, among which is an apple tree planted by the Indians in 1774, the site of the ancient mission house, and the human slaughter houses. The erection and dedication in the cemetery, in 1872, of a towering shaft to the memory of the murdered Indians, has been noted in an earlier portion of this volume.

The settlement west of the river, in the Gnadenhutten tract, was in early times known as Yankeetown. The pioneers here conversed in the English tongue, while those across at Gnadenhutten clung for many years to their mother German speech, as Lock 17 is still a struggling hamlet, which in 1880 returned a population of fifty-five souls. The canal lock was built in 1829, by Whitaker & Avery, and it is said that about the same time, Frederick Sharpee attempted to found a town, which he dubbed Bevelard, on an adjoining farm. Soon after the construction of the canal, John G. Demuth erected a warehouse at Lock 17, and purchased grain. A little later, a store was opened, and a thriving business was transacted. There are now at Lock 17, the Clay Mills, on the canal, which were built and are still owned and operated by John M. Heck, a store, a blacksmith shop and a post office.

CHAPTER V.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

SCHOOL, CONGRESS AND MILITARY LANDS—TOPOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION—JUSTICES—CHRISTIAN DEARDORFF—OTHER PIONEERS—INDIANS—CHURCHES—"BRICKTOWN"—WINFIELD—DOVER—ITS GROWTH—FIRST SETTLERS—ADDITIONS—INCORPORATION—EARLY TEACHERS—UNION SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—ORDERS—PHYSICIANS—NEWSPAPERS—INDUSTRIES.

DOVER TOWNSHIP is one of the largest civil subdivisions of Tuscarawas County. It is of irregular outline, the Tuscarawas River forming a portion of its eastern boundary, and is composed of three kinds of land. The northern part, consisting of the north half of Township 9, Range 2, is Western Reserve School Land, a tract including not quite 8,000 acres. It is surveyed into fifty lots, approximating 160 acres each, which were not sold until after 1830; a few lots had been leased prior to that date. The permanent settlement of this portion of the township was, in consequence, later than that of other portions. The western part of Dover Township, also embracing a tract of nearly 8,000 acres, is Congress land, comprising nearly all the first quarter of Township 8, and the fourth quarter of Township 9, Range 3. This region was for sale at the Government land office as early as 1803 and received most of the township's pioneers. The remainder of the township, the central and southeastern part, consists of one entire 4,000-acre tract and large fractions of two other similar tracts. The first, being the third quarter of Township 9, Range 2, was patented by James Morrison, of Lexington, Ky., April 22, 1800. In 1806, he sold to Christian Deardorff and Jesse Slingluff the south part of this tract. The north half of the quarter Morrison sold to James Scott and others. All that part of the fourth quarter of Township 9, Range 2, entered by John C. Reich, John Shropp and Christian Lange in 1800, which lies west of the river, is in Dover Township, and also nearly all of the second quarter of Township 8, Range 2, which was entered by John Heckewelder in 1800. Heckewelder sold the north part, 2,023 acres, to Dr. Felix Lynn, of Northampton, Penn., in 1801, and the south portion, 1,889 acres, to Thomas Horsefield, a surgeon in the British Army. Horsefield sold his land to Jacob Blickinsderfer, who laid it out in farm lots.

Much of these lands was withheld from the market for an advance in price, and hence were slowly settled. They were finally sold by the proprietors in tracts to suit the purchaser, so that there is no uniformity of outline in the survey lines of these tracts.

Except the Tuscarawas, which skirts the southeast border of the township, Sugar Creek is the most important stream. It flows southeasterly and divides the township into two almost equal portions. In early times its banks were fringed with beautiful thick groves of sugar-maple, whence the name of the stream was derived. The pioneers of this valley made large quantities of maple sugar, as did also their Indian predecessors. Brandywine Creek and Crooked Run, in the southern part of the township, were early settled. Back from the valleys the surface is rolling and hilly. It was densely covered with timber. The plains, extending along the river and Sugar Creek on both sides for many miles, supported only a sparse and scrubby growth of underbrush.

Dover Township was erected March 6, 1810, and had these original boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of the third quarter of Township 9, Range 2; thence south to the Muskingum (Tuscarawas) River; thence with the meanders of the same to where the section line, dividing the first and second quarters of Township 8, Range 2, crosses the river; thence south to the southeast corner of the third quarter of Township 8, Range 2; thence west to to the county line; thence north to the northwest corner of the third quarter of Township 9, Range 4; thence east to the place of beginning. It was taken from the west part of Goshen, and included within its original boundaries what is now Sugar Creek and the greater portions of the present Dover, York and Auburn Townships. The house of Christian Deardorff was selected as the first voting place, and the first Monday in April, 1810, was the date of the earliest election.

The Justices of the township whose qualifications have been recorded, are the following: Conrad Roth, 1810; Gabriel Cryder, 1811; Abraham Overholtz, 1813; Thomas Holmes, 1816; Abraham Shane, 1818, resigned 1820; Elias Wade, 1820; John Butt, 1822; George Bugher, 1822; George Bugher, 1825; Christopher Ecker, 1826; Benjamin Johnson, 1828; George M. McConnell, 1828; Christopher Ecker, 1829; Abraham Shane, 1830; Thomas Spach, 1830; Benjamin Johnson, 1831; Thomas Spach, 1832; Jacob Helwig, 1833; Isaac B. Lee, 1834; Wright Warner, 1835; Thomas J. Frazier, 1835; Alexander McConnell, 1836; Wright Warner, 1838; John J. Burress, 1839; Daniel Keller, 1838; Alexander McConnell, 1839; Sebastian Brainerd, 1841; John J. Burress, 1842; Wright Warner, 1843; Augustus Wilhelmi, 1844; Joseph Brancher, 1845; Benjamin Johnson, 1846; Augustus Wilhelmi, 1847, resigned 1849; Abraham Shane, 1848; Hosea T. Stockwell, 1849; George F. A. Wassman, 1850; Augustus Wilhelmi, 1853; Oliver B. Walling, 1855; John H. Keplinger, 1855; Joseph W. Newburg, 1858; Vance P. Bonham, 1858; Augustus Wilhelmi, 1859; Joseph W. Newburg, 1861; Vance P. Bonham, 1861; Jonas Bair, 1862; Nicholas Montag, 1864; V. P. Bonham, 1864; Jacob Hoopengarner, 1864; John G. Croxton, 1866; V. P. Bonham, 1867; John A. Bowers, 1867; J. W. Newburg, 1869; Jacob Hoopengarner, 1870; Edmund Burnett, 1870; J. W. Newburg, 1872; John G Croxton, 1873; J. W. Newburg, 1875; Jacob Hoopengarner, 1876; John G. Croxton, 1876; Joseph W. Newburg, 1878; Nicholas Montag, 1879; Augustus Wilhelmi, 1879; Joseph W. Newburg, 1881; Nicholas Montag, 1882; Perry Stocksdale, 1882.

Perhaps no name is so closely identified with the pioneer history of Dover Township as that of Christian Deardoff. James Morrison, of Lexington, Ky., by deed dated February 17, 1806, conveyed to Christian Deardoff, of Pennsylvania, and Jesse Slingluff, of Baltimore, Md., the south part of the third quarter of Township 9, Range 2, 2,175 acres, for $4,622. Charles Boehn, of Baltimore, soon after became a partner in this tract, but a little later disposed of his interest again to Deardorff & Slingluff. Christian Deardorff was born in York County, Penn., in 1781. In 1802, it is said, he, in company with Jesse Slingluff, made a trip through Ohio on horseback, and on the journey visited the Tuscarawas Valley, and was greatly impressed with its many advantages. In 1806, after his extensive purchase had been consummated, he emigrated to the land. He built a little cabin on the hillside, near Sugar Creek, about three-fourths of a mile west of Dover, and there kept bachelor's hall, in the wilderness, for about eleven years. He at once erected a grist and saw mill on Sugar Creek, about half a mile from its mouth, and on the site of the present salt works. Except an old horse mill at Gnadenhutten, this was the first mill in Tuscarawas County. It was visited by the settlers in the valley for many miles, and proved quite a boon to them. The mill remained in opera-

tion until, at the construction of the Ohio Canal, a dam was built across the mouth of Sugar Creek, to form a feeder for the canal, thereby destroying the water power of the mill. As a recompense for this loss, the State granted to Deardorff & Slingluff a perpetual lease of water power on the canal, and, in consequence of the rights thus obtained, Mr. Deardorff erected the Dover Mills, afterward known as the Cascade Mills.

William Butt was one of the foremost pioneers of Dover Township, as well as one of its most extensive land-holders. He purchased 1,200 acres of land in the second quarter of Township 8, Range 2, from the executors of Dr. Felix Lynn, July 1, 1809. However, in 1806, he had emigrated to it from York County, Penn. He pitched his tent by the side of a gushing spring, and at once erected a large cabin, 24x30 feet in size, consisting of a single room, which answered all domestic purposes. The cabin stood about two and one-half miles south of Dover, on the farm since known as the Swinehart place. Mr. Butt was well advanced in life when he came, and his large family had mostly grown to maturity. His children were Mary, who married Rev. Wolgenmode for her first, and John Hildt, Sr., for her second, husband, and died without children; Sarah, who married Conrad Roth; Susan, who died unmarried; William S., a local minister of the Methodist Church, who died in Lancaster, Ind.; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Welty; John, who resided afterward in New Philadelphia; and Elizabeth, who married Christian Deardorff Mr. Butt was an earnest Methodist, and his cabin was a customary place for preaching. He retired from active farm life a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1824 in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

His son-in-law, Conrad Roth, a surveyor, farmer, local preacher and school teacher, accompanied him to Dover Township, from York County, Penn., in 1806 and purchased and settled on a portion of his tract about four miles south from Dover. The wife of Mr. Roth died in 1815, and soon after he provided homes for his four little girls, Mary (Pritchard), Catherine (McMeal), Elizabeth (Blickensderfer) and Sarah (Hayden), sold his farm to Martin Muma, and became an itinerant Methodist minister.

When Mr. Deardorff arrived, in 1806, he found near the McLean stone quarry a squatter named George Harbaugh, who was then the only settler west of the river in Dover Township. Harbaugh was a German. His son Frederick afterward purchased a small tract of land near by, and remained a life-long resident of Dover Township.

Christian Wolgemuth came about 1808 or 1809. He was a Pennsylvania German, and very religious. He settled on Crooked Run, and died in the township in old age.

Elias Wade was a Virginian, and came early to a western home for the purpose, it is said, of removing his boys, who were inclined to dissipate, from temptation. He purchased 266 acres in the second quarter of Township 8, Range 2, and became a permanent settler of Dover Township.

Gabriel Cryder, about 1811, emigrated in company with several other families from York County, Penn. He settled above Dover, but several years later purchased a large farm in Goshen Township, and removed thither. In 1823, he took up a residence in New Philadelphia, having been elected County Treasurer, and remained there till death.

The early settlers of Dover Township were principally Pennsylvania Germans. They remained citizens of the township, almost without exception, through life, and the descendants of many still dwell in the abodes of their ancestors. In later years an almost purely German stream of emigration has been filling the hills and vales with citizens; so that at this time the preponderating element of population is of this nationality.

Among other early pioneers who arrived prior to 1812 and located in the western part of Dover Township, may be mentioned Mathias Burchfield, Christian Noftzinger, Abraham Overholt, John Burkholder, Jacob Crites, Henry Kretzer, Isaac Thomas and John Wible. Christian Noftzinger entered, and occupied until his death, the southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 9. Abraham Overholt owned the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 8, and Mathias Burchfield the east half of Section 11, Township 9. These three families were related, came from Pennsylvania, and one winter lost eleven members from typhoid fever. John Burkholder entered and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 9. Jacob Crites, a German, and his two sons, Andrew and Jacob, owned the south half of Section 10, Township 8. Henry Kretzer was the first individual owner and settler on the northeast quarter of Section 8, and Isaac Thomas of the northeast quarter of Section 10, same township. John Wible, a Pennsylvanian and member of the United Brethren Church, settled in the southwestern portion of the township.

Other settlers, who came a little later and also founded homes in the western portion of Dover, were Benjamin Hostetler, Christian Kohr, Adam Snyder, Jacob Smith, Edward Wolf, in Township 9, and Benjamin Baer, Jacob Haverstock, John Muma, George Pollins, Jacob Shoup, Frederick Swinehart, John Jacob Shoup, Joseph Shrock, Michael Welty and Peter Walter, in Township 8. Benjamin Hostetler settled on the southeast quarter of Section 21. Christian Kore entered, and resided until death, upon the southeast quarter of Section 13. Adam Snyder, a Lutheran, entered and occupied the southeast quarter of Section 20. Jacob Smith settled on the southeast quarter of Section 12, where he died. Edward Wolf lived in the southwest quarter of Section 11. Benjamin Baer, a Pennsylvanian, was the possessor of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 8; Jacob Haverstock, the northwest corner of Section 3; John Muma, the northeast quarter of Section 1; George Pollins, part of the southwest quarter of Section 9. Jacob Shoup and his son John Jacob, Winebrennerians, owned and occupied the northwest quarter of Section 9; Joseph Shrock, the northeast quarter of Section 13. Michael Welty and Peter Walter owned the northwest quarter of Section 11. Frederick Swinehart, a Lutheran, entered and farmed the southeast quarter of Section 9. He was a life-long resident of the township.

Richard Burrell, Philip Baker, Jacob Welty and others, settled further east.

The proximity of the Goshen Moravian Indians, only eight or ten miles distant, made them frequent and familiar visitants at the pioneer cabins. The latch string was always out, and it was no uncommon occurrence for a family to awake in the morning and find stretched out on the floor with feet toward the fire a party of Indians who had quietly entered and taken possession during the night. They were always welcomed, and brought wild honey and venison to their white friends. The unconverted red man of the forest, however, was no stranger in this land, and his presence in the neighborhood was often signalized by the absence of some valuable article. Mrs. Roth in this manner was deprived of a gold watch chain and a silver "scissors and cushion" chain. Little John, a vicious Indian, was accused of the theft by Mr. Roth, and confessed and promised to restore the articles in three days under his accuser's threat to shoot him if he did not. He returned within the specified time and reported to a member of the family that they had been conveyed to Sandusky by a squaw. He then disappeared and was seen no more. Philip Konochie was also a noted Indian character of pilfering proclivities.

Wild game was abundant at first, and bears and wolves sometimes sought to cultivate a too intimate acquaintance with the white man's domestic ani-

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mals. Catherine Stickle, a young woman working at Mr. Roth's cabin, soon after her arrival, while all the other members of the family were absent one day, heard the only pig of her master squeal, and going to the door saw, as she supposed, a large black dog biting the animal. She rushed out and dealt the intruder a blow across the head with a club. It released its hold of the porcine victim, which immediately ran into an adjoining old cabin, where Miss Stickle securely fastened it. She turned about, and, to her amazement, saw—not a dog, but a huge bear quietly munching the morsel of pork it had thus feloniously obtained. This finished, it leisurely sauntered off to the forest. Incidents of a similar kind were of frequent occurrence.

On Brandywine Creek, in the northern part of Section 1, stands an old frame Union Church, which was built about 1844, through the combined efforts of the Lutherans, United Brethren, Dunkards and Winebrennerians, and for a time all these denominations held services here. Among the citizens who assisted in the erection were the Mumas, Kohrs, Baers and Helwigs, Lutherans; the Shoups, Keplingers, Hineys and Thomases, Winebrennerians; Blubaughs and Scinks, Dunkards; and Stauffers and others, United Brethren. The Lutherans and Dunkards no longer hold services here. The church is about 40x44 feet. The United Brethren congregation at present numbers forty-seven members, and is ministered to by Rev. A. R. Bower. Among its early members were the Mumas, Stockdales and Casebeers.

On Crooked Run, three miles west of New Philadelphia, is a frame Union Church, 35x40 feet, which was rebuilt in 1862. A United Brethren congregation of fifty-eight members worship here under the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Bower. Its early members were the Weibles, Hildts and others.

A German Lutheran Church stands on a school lot in the northern part of the township, where in former times a strong congregation worshiped.

The Dover Salt Company was formed in 1867, and a well drilled about two and a half miles up the Tuscarawas Valley from Dover. At 900 feet a strong vein of salt water was struck, and works were erected which have been operated continuously and successfully since. About seventy barrels of salt are produced per day, and a considerable amount of bromine. The officers of the company have been John Hildt, President; U. C. Deardorff, Secretary and Treasurer; D. G. Hildt, Superintendent; E. C. Deardorff, Assistant Superintendent.

The Sugar Creek Salt Works were erected in 1869. David Thomas, years before, had drilled a hole 550 feet in depth in search of mineral deposits. After the Dover Salt Works proved successful this opening was remembered, a company was formed, and the well sunk to a depth of 900 feet, when an abundance of salt water was found. C. W. Bodey is now sole owner. The products are about eighty barrels of salt and seventy pounds of bromine daily.

"Blicktown" is a hamlet of greater notoriety than size. It consists of four or five dwelling houses, a grist-mill and a lime kiln; and is situated on the canal about one and a half miles south of Dover.

In the extreme northwestern part of Dover Township, on the southeast quarter of Section 13, stands a little village now called Winfield, having a population in 1870 of 126, and in 1880, of 115. The village was formerly known as Mechanicsburg, and under that name William Haverstock, in 1849, laid out eleven lots, all situated on the south side of Main street. An addition of seventeen lots north of Main street was made the same year by Eli Booth. In November, 1853, James Delany platted eight lots in the same locality and gave to them the title of Winfield. Eli Booth in the following March, made an addition of nine lots on the north. Michael T. Kohr built the first house in the place. It was a small log cabin, and is still standing. The village is

a small country trading place, and contains one store and several small industrial shops.

The United Brethren is the only church in the village. It is about 40x50 feet in size, surmounted by a bell and belfry, and was erected in 1855 at a cost of $2,000. The early membership included the Kohrs, the Keplingers and the Rosenbergs. The present membership is fifty six. Rev. A. R Bower is minister.

DOVER.

Dover is one of the leading towns of the county. Originally called Dover, the prefix "Canal" was added to distinguish it from a village of the same name in another part of the State. It is located on a plateau, or second bottom, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding diversified country. The Ohio Canal and three railroads, the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and the Marietta & Cleveland, afford excellent and ample means of communication and commerce with the outside world. The town is distinctively German in its population. A large proportion of the people are natives of Germany, and many others are of German extraction. The Teutonic language is largely used in trade and conversation, and of the seven churches five are either German or of German origin.

Dover was a candidate for the seat of justice for Tuscarawas County, and it was probably with that end in view that its proprietors in 1807 made its original plat of goodly size. The location was a most eligible one, but New Philadelphia, its rival, already fairly started as a town, plucked the prize. For ten years after its location, Dover was little else than a village on paper. The needs of a commercial or business center at its site was not felt, for the county seat was only three miles distant. No public interest seemed to demand its existence, but the village was destined to thrive. Its first period, covering a space of about twenty years, or until the building of the Ohio Canal, was one of sickly growth. The village lay on the large tract of land purchased by Boehn, Slingluff & Deardorff, and was by them platted. Two of these proprietors were non-residents of the county. In 1817, ten years after the town was laid out, one of the proprietors, Christian Deardorff, removed from his farm nearly a mile distant, and cast his life and fortune with the little town that owed its birth to his endeavors. He had several years before built a tavern on Lot No. 1, and at its lowly board several men had successively dispensed hospitality to the traveling public. John Zigler was probably the first, and in addition to performing his duties as inn-keeper, he kept a ferry over the Tuscarawas. A Mr. Wampler, of whom no recollection remains save his name and occupation, that of miller, was also a probable resident prior to 1817. He is said to have built the Deardorff Mills.

In 1818, according to the remembrance of Mrs. Mary Pritchard, there were four or five buildings in Dover, the Deardorff residence, the old tavern, at that time kept by Elias Wade, two other taverns, of which William Henderson and Abraham Shane were the respective proprietors, and the residence of William Bowers, a tanner, operating his trade in conjunction with Christian Deardorff. Christian Stout had preceded Wade as tavern keeper. He was a cabinet maker by trade, had been an early resident of New Philadelphia, and removed from Dover to Shanesville, where he died. In the possession of the first tavern, Mr. Wade was succeeded by C. Ritter, and he in turn by Stuffel Ecker. In a few years the old building was demolished and a new tavern constructed on the adjoining lot, No. 2. Anna Stokes, a widow, whose husband had died at Cadiz, came to Dover prior to 1825, with three children, George W., Emma and Eliza.

When Christian Deardorff removed to the village in 1817, he secured a post office and became Postmaster, and also started the first store in the front part of his cabin on Lot 8. Front street, now the residence of Ferdinand Brooks. He remained the sole merchant of the village until about 1825. George W. Slingluff then built a brick store on Front street, on the site of the Iron City Hotel, purchased Deardorff's stock of goods and became his successor. Jacob Blickensderfer soon after became his partner. Following these early merchants were Joseph Tolbert and Dr. Hoyt, Benjamin Pritchard and a Mr. McCombs.

The census of 1820 accredited Dover with a population of forty-six. Jesse Deardorff thinks that in 1824 there were but ten houses in the village. The construction of the Ohio Canal between the years 1826 and 1830, gave the first stimulus to an active and vigorous growth. Fortunately for Dover's welfare, the canal was located on the west side of the river, for this brought it to the very gates of the town plat and gave it a leading position in the traffic of this then mighty highway. Dover at once became a center of trade and commerce. Constant streams of grain and other farm products flowed into its capacious warehouses to be shipped to the Eastern market. Men of superior business ability were attracted by its advantages, and ten years after the completion of the canal, or in 1840, Dover was the first town in the county in point of population and importance. The canal trade gained for it a notice abroad, which far eclipsed that of the county seat. But the era of this highway passed away and railroads became the lines of travel and traffic. By encouraging various industrial enterprises, however, the town has constantly grown in size, and in 1880 reached a population of 2,208.

The original plat of Dover, as founded by Boehn, Slingluff & Deardorff in 1807, was exactly square, and contained 256 lots. The streets extending northeast and southwest were Front, Second, Third and Fourth; those extending northwest and southeast were Race, Market and Walnut. Market and Third are ninety-nine feet wide; the others sixty-six. In the center of the plat was a square, 18x18 rods, designed for a court house. Lots 253–256 inclusive, were gifted in fee simple for German religious societies, and lots 225–228 for English religious societies; Lot 181 was donated for a German church and schoolhouse, Lot 170 for an English church and schoolhouse, Lot 234 for the Moravian society, and Lot 108 "for the county gaol." The lots are three rods wide and twelve deep.

The first addition was made in 1826, by James Scott: it consisted of thirty eight lots, facing on a northeast extension of Front street. Jesse Slingluff and Christian Deardorff, in 1831, made an addition of thirteen lots, numbers 257–269 inclusive, on Factory and Front streets. In 1838, the heirs of Jesse Slingluff made an an addition on Factory and Commerce streets of sixty-six lots, 270–335 inclusive. In 1843, they made a second and a third addition, the second including eight lots (336–343) on Front street, and the third comprising seventeen lots (344–360) on South, Third and Fourth streets, and seventeen outlots. Joseph Slingluff, in 1846, made his first addition, consisting of eight lots (361–368) on Factory street. In 1866, he laid out his second addition, comprising six outlots, and in 1872 an extensive addition of fifty-three lots, 369–421 inclusive, on Factory, Center, Seventh and Eighth streets. In 1865, Lots 24–30 inclusive, of Scott's Addition, were vacated. In 1870, G. W. Schilling and others made an addition of twenty-four lots in blocks of eight lots each, adjoining Dover on the northeast, and located between extensions of Second and Third streets. In 1870, Frederick Crater made an addition, including fifty-eight lots (1 to 58) and the Union School grounds, between Third and Front streets extended, and on George street, Johnston and Lincoln avenues. George Betscher, in 1872, made an addition of four lots immediate-

ly north of Schilling's Addition and west of Second street. In 1873, he made a second addition, consisting of eight lots, between Third and Second streets, northeast of his first addition. In 1880, he laid out a third addition of eight lots, between Third and Fourth streets, and in 1881 a fourth addition, comprising eight lots, located between Third and Fourth streets, and immediately northeast of the original plat. Jacob Sterling, in 1873, made an addition of four lots, southeast of Scott's Addition. George B. Deardorff, executor, in 1880, laid out an addition of thirteen lots on Race and Center streets. Betscher, Schilling & Hostetler, in 1882, made an addition of thirteen lots, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and on opposite sides of Cross street. They made a second addition of eighteen lots, 14–31 inclusive, the same year on Cross, between Fifth and Sixth. C. H. Slingluff, in 1882, laid out Slingluff's Fourth Addition, consisting of seven lots (422–428) on Factory street. James A. Slingluff's Southwest Addition on Water street, consisting of five lots, was surveyed in 1882.

Dover was incorporated as a village about 1842 by the legislature, in response to a petition presented by the citizens. Dr. Joseph Slingluff was an early Mayor, and John J. Burress was elected to this position in 1843. Jesse S. Deardorff, Henry Torrey and Augustus Wilhelmi also served as Mayors, but in a few years the people of the village had tired of incorporation. The inefficient and expensive method of collecting the taxes was one of the principal causes that led to this result. Accordingly, Mr. Crater was nominated by the party that was in favor of permitting the charter to lapse. He was elected, and for almost a score of years Dover was without a village government.

In 1867, the necessary steps were taken to revive the dormant incorporation, and, September 16 of that year, the following officers were elected: Simpson Harmount, Mayor; George W. Schilling, Recorder; John J. Robinson, John Cox Jones, Andrew Berndt, David King and David Miller, Trustees. Since then, the Mayors of the village have been John G. Croxton, 1868–69; Edmund Burnett, elected in 1869, but refused to serve, and John G. Croxton filled the vacancy by appointment; J. Cox Jones, 1870–71; Philip Miller, 1871, resigned in August, and Christopher Sheeler was chosen his successor at a special election; David King, 1872–73; Christopher Sheeler, 1873–78; C. Helmrich, 1878–79; Christopher Sheeler, 1880–82; John A. Hostetler, 1882–84.

The village possesses a good town hall, erected about 1871, and an excellent fire department, which was organized in 1873.

The first teacher known to have wielded the birch at Dover was George W. McConnell. He was an intelligent New Yorker, married and blessed with a family; but was somewhat inclined to the popular vices of the day. He was in after years a "boss" on the Ohio Canal. The building in which Mr. McConnell taught stood on Front street, near the present site of Hoffman's grocery. After several terms were taught by this primitive pedagogue, Miss Mary Roth, now Mrs. Mary Pritchard, of Dover, a venerable but yet active old lady of nearly eighty years, succeeded and held a three months' term, in 1826 or 1827, during the temporary indisposition of Mr. McConnell. She states that for her labors in the school room she received $1 per week, and boarded herself. Probably twenty or twenty-five pupils were intrusted to her care, among whom were three children in Elias Wade's family, three belonging to George Wallick, three of the Deardorffs (Jesse, Isaac and George), George Bowers, and Dr. Hoyt's three children. Having been told that the impressions of the first day's school upon the pupils would have a controlling influence in making the school orderly or disorderly, Miss Roth prepared for contingencies, by taking with her to the school room a huge "cowhide," and

placing it conspicuously in sight. The effect was salutary, and no difficulties arose. Following this school, Mr. McConnell resumed sway, continuing for several terms; next Mr. Burnham, who was called a lawyer, and was regarded with suspicion by the citizens, taught a term or two. Cyrus Blanchard, Benjamin Pritchard and Bower Seaton successively followed. Other early teachers were Seth Hunt, Edmund Burnett, Rev. George Warren (a Baptist minister), Harmon V. Beeson, George W. Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Elliott, Daniel Gloninger and James Moffat. About 1827, a schoolhouse was built in the midst of the woods, or brush, on the south side of Fourth street, near the cemetery, and occupied for purposes of instruction until 1844, when the little brick schoolhouse was erected on the southwest side of Fourth street. It is now owned by Joseph Stout, and occupied by a tenant as a dwelling house.

In pursuance of the act passed February 21, 1849, to provide "for the better regulations of the public schools in cities, towns, etc.," a public notice, signed by Christian Deardorff, John Hildt, Sr., Wright Warner, Harmon V. Beeson, Thomas J. Frazier, John Hildt, Jr., Felix D. McMeal and L. F. Kampman was given April 9, 1849, requesting the electors of School District No. 1, of Dover Township, to assemble on the 20th of April, instant, to vote for or against the adoption of the public school system. The election resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of the adoption of provisions of the act. May 5, following, a board of six Directors was elected, as follows: Benjamin Miller and Cristopher Hormel for one year; Dr. William Winnull and G. F. A. Wassman for two years; N. Hayden and John Hildt, Jr., for three years. At the first meeting of the board, Dr. Winnull was made President, and occupied that position continuously till 1858. He resigned in 1859, and died February 9, 1860. The following text books were adopted: Mandeville's Readers, Green's Grammar, Parker's Philosophy, Davies' Arithmetics, Olney's Geographies, Mrs. Willard's History, Webster's Spelling Book, Winchester's Copy Book and Colburn's Mental Arithmetic. Dr. Joseph Slingluff, Dr. F. D. McMeal and Rev. Kampman constituted the first board of examiners.

April 8, 1850, a resolution was passed authorizing the levy of a tax of $500 for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse. In 1866, steps were taken to enlarge the old or build a new schoolhouse. The latter proposition prevailed and a commodious building was erected on the old Crater homestead, at the head of Second street, and was first occupied in 1868. In 1878 a large residence, built by Nathaniel Hayden and surrounded by a beautiful grove, was purchased for $6,000, and the high school and two primary departments located there.

In the fall of 1849, Julius Lee, Rev. Kampman, Miss Lucy Horn and Mrs. Sarah Otis were elected the teachers for the ensuing year. In 1850, Rev. Francis Holland became principal, but remained only one year. He was succeeded by Mr. Quantrill, who remained in charge as Superintendent until 1854, in which year he died. Thomas McCartney was elected Superintendent in 1854, and served two years. James E. Cummings was his successor, and continued in charge four years. In 1860, O. B. Walling was elected, remaining two years. J. L. McIlvaine, present editor of the Tuscarawas *Advocate*, was chosen Superintendent in 1862, and had charge of the schools for two years. Sheridan Cox followed him, remaining one year. In 1865, William Hill became Superintendent, and filled the office until 1869, when E. D. Whitlock was appointed, remaining one year. L. B. Eberley assumed management in 1870, and in 1872 James L. Wright, who remained until 1879. His successors have been Hamilton Wallace, I. M. Clemens and T. N. Johnson, now serving his second year.

CHURCHES.

The earliest preaching and quarterly meetings of the Dover Methodist society were held at the house of William Butt in winter, and at his barn in summer, for eight or nine years. The appointment was then changed to Jacob Welty's farm, where it was continued until the citizens built a schoolhouse in Dover. Different denominations worshiped here. The first Methodist sermon in this building was preached by Rev. Billings O'Plympton. In 1832, the initiatory steps were taken to erect a Methodist Church edifice. John Hildt, Jr., John Winrott, Richard Burrell, Reuben Gardner, Thomas Spach, Michael Swagler and Edward Wolf were elected Trustees and the work was commenced. The building was dedicated January 19, 1834, by Rev. Wesley Browning. The Dover Circuit was struck off from the Canton Circuit in 1832. Wesley Browning was Presiding Elder that year, and Revs. John Johnson and G. D. Kinnear ministers in charge; Elijah Hawk and Francis Hildt were local preachers; John Emerson, Edward Wolf and John Kenestrick, Class Leaders; and John Hildt, Jr., Rezin Pritchard, Michael Swagler, S. C. Wright and John Kenestrick, Stewards. From 1833 to 1850, the ministers at Dover were Revs. William Knox, Daniel M. Stearns, John McLean, Thomas Thompson, William Deviney, Henry Wharton, Henry Whiteman, Thomas Barkdull, James Kellam, D. Gray and H. E. Pilcher. Rev. S. R. Squier is the present pastor, taking charge in 1881 and succeeding Rev. L. W. Phillips. The church building is a commodious brick structure, adjoining which a new parsonage was erected in 1882. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty.

The Evangelical English Lutheran Church of Dover was organized a few years prior to 1835—the exact date not being known—by Rev. J. B. Reck. He remained some time and succeeded in building up a large congregation. Early services were held in the old Presbyterian Church, which stood near the corner of Walnut and Third streets, and in 1838 this congregation and the German Lutheran, or Evangelical, society erected a house of worship jointly on Lot 212, corner of Market and Fourth streets, each congregation holding separate service. Rev. Reck was at this time pastor of the English Church. About 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. G. F. Stelling, the English Lutheran congregation sold its interest in the property to their German copartners, and purchased from the United Brethren Society the old Baptist Church located on Lots 115 and 116, corner of Third and Market streets, where they still worship. The present parsonage, which adjoins the house of worship, was erected in 1880. The following list of ministers is believed to be nearly complete, though there may be several omissions: Revs. J. B. Reck, Solomon Ritz, J. B. Miller, Dr. Hamilton, A. H. Aughe, Rev. Bickel, Rev. Liter, Dr. Stelling, J. H. Watkins, George Scholl, Thomas Hill, J. W. Breitenbaugh and H. H. Hall. The last-named is the pastor at this writing, having assumed charge in January, 1877. The present membership is about one hundred and twenty-five. There have been several periods of vacancy in the ministerial supply of this charge. Formerly the charge was very strong, but emigrations weakened it, and for a time it was associated with the New Philadelphia Church. Its condition is now prosperous.

The Moravian Church at Dover was organized in 1843, with about sixteen members, mainly through the efforts of Judge Jacob Blickensderfer. Besides him other leading original members were Israel Ricksecker, William Rickert, Christian Lichty, John Kreiter, and Christian Ellenberger. The church building and parsonage combined was erected in 1843–44, the dedication of the church occurring in May, 1844. It is located on Lot 184, Walnut street. The first minister was Lewis F. Kampman, who held services in

the old schoolhouse until the completion of the church. His successors have been Edmund De Schweinitz, now a bishop at Bethlehem, Penn., F. R. Holland, Peter Wolle, H. G. Clauder, A. L. Oerter, S. M. Smith, C. B. Shultz, C. C. Lanius, W. Jordan and E. A. Oerter, who came in 1881. The communicant members now number more than seventy.

A Presbyterian congregation was organized by Rev. Morrow of New Philadelphia, and a building erected in 1835 or 1836. Among early prominent members were Oliver Rosenbury, Wright Warner, Abram Blickensderfer, the Stephensons, Brainerds and Spooners. The society flourished for a time, but by removals and deaths its membership was depleted, without compensating accessions, and the organization at last became extinct.

A Baptist minister, Rev. Miles, began a series of revival meetings in the old schoolhouse in 1840, which resulted in the organization of a society of this denomination and the erection of a church in 1843. Rev. Warren was the first minister. Benjamin Miller, William Graham, George Crites, William Karns and others were original members. The congregation finally perished from an insufficient membership.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Luhrs, at Dover, Ohio, in 1849, with a membership of twenty-five or thirty families. The same year the spacious church edifice, located on Lot 368, at the north end of Factory street, was erected. The building, including the altar and church furniture, is now valued at $25,000. The principal members at the organization were Balthaser Niedenthal, Valentine Montag, Adam Seikel, Conrad Franz, John Bambeck, Joseph Kranz, Sr., Dr. McMeal, and Louis Breitenstein. St. Joseph's was the second Catholic Church organized in the county. St. Peter's, near Strasburg, was formed in 1840 as a mission from Canton, but after the organization of St. Joseph's, became an affiliation of it. Rev. Luhrs was succeeded in 1849 by Rev. Muckerheide, who was the first resident priest at Dover. In 1851, Rev. Wienands became rector and his successors from 1855 to 1865 were Revs. Constantine Hergenroether, Fehling, Gerst, Andres, Berger, Heimo and Getz, respectively. Rev. B. Wisman attained to the pastorate in 1865, and under his direction, about two years later, St. Joseph's School, a frame building, was erected on the lot adjoining the church on the northwest. It contains two rooms and now has eighty pupils. The present teacher and organist, John J. Jurgens, has had charge of the school since the year of its erection. Rev. B. Wisman labored in the congregation twelve years, and was succeeded in 1877 by the present rector, Rev. H. B. Dues. Under his care, besides St. Joseph's Church, are St. Peter's of the "Hessian Hills," St. Stephen's, of Bolivar, St. Patrick's, of Mineral City, and several in adjoining counties. In the whole circuit there are more than two hundred families and over a thousand souls. Among the leading members at present in St. Joseph's congregation are Balthaser Niedenthal, Peter Gross, S. A. Hess, Joseph Beiter, Peter Karl, A. C. Kramer, Henry Weckman, Joseph Kranz, Joseph Streb, Nicholas Montag, John G. Neuman and others—the total number of families exceeding one hundred and fifty. The rector's parsonage, a substantial brick building adjoining the church, was erected by Father Wienands. Rev. P. J. Weisenberger, in January, 1883, became assistant rector at St. Joseph's, and was succeeded by Rev. Walter Ross in November, 1883.

A United Brethren Church was organized in the spring of 1883, with a membership of thirty-one, by Rev. George F. Deal, of New Philadelphia, and Rev. B. F. Booth, of Sugar Creek Circuit. They still supply the congregation, which has increased in membership. Services are held in the town hall. Many years ago a flourishing society of this denomination owned the church which the Lutherans now occupy, and for a long time prospered. Becoming

somewhat involved, however, their church, by an unfortunate procedure, was sold and the society soon after disbanded.

The date of the organization of the German Lutheran, or Evangelical, Church is unknown, but it was prior to 1838. Rev. Colerado was the organizer. The early families included the Shaffers, Weavers, Lindts, Deises, Reikers, Mohrs, Huegles, Notters, Bippus and many others. In 1838, they built a church edifice conjointly with the English Lutherans at the northwest end of Market street, and afterward acquired the sole ownership. In 1880, the church was rebuilt. The present edifice is a spacious, handsome brick building, erected at a cost of $14,000. The present membership is composed of more than 150 families. Rev. Henry Eppens, the present pastor, has had charge since 1870. He succeeded his father, Rev. H. A. Eppens, who labored here for about four years, and was then obliged to resign on account of ill health.

The German Methodist society is of comparatively recent date. It met and worshiped in the town hall until 1880, when a neat little frame church was built on Third street. The congregation comprises about thirty souls. Rev. William Andree is the pastor now in charge. His circuit embraces this congregation, a church at Chili, Coshocton County, and one at Berlin, Holmes County.

ORDERS.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., was chartered October 24, 1845, with the following membership: Wright Warner, Mathias Collier, T. M. Simmons, Walter M. Blake, Isaac Hartman, Sebastian Brainerd, James B. Parrish and John Wilkinson. The first officers were Wright Warner, W. M.; G. F. Holsten, S. W.; J. M. Simmerel, J. W. The present officers are James A. Slingluff, M.; C. H. Slingluff, S. W.; C. F. Rhodes, J. W. The lodge meets the first and third Saturdays of each month in their hall in the Ricksecker Block, corner of Factory and Second streets. The present membership is forty-three.

Goshen Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 18, 1847. Its present officers are John R. Rees, N. G.; Emanuel Forney, V. G.; John Hanson, Treas.; L. W. Miller, Per. Sec.; John A. Hostetler, Rec. Sec. The hall is on the third floor of the Deis Block, corner of Factory and Third streets, where the lodge meets every Monday evening. The membership is about seventy.

Dover Lodge, No. 168, K. of P., was instituted at Dover August 10, 1883, with thirty-two charter members. Its first and present officers are Jacob A. Horn, P. C.; J. H. Mitchell, C. C.; Charles F. Baker, V. C.; George H. Urpman, K. of R. & S.; Samuel M. McClean, Prelate; Philip H. Miller, M. of Ex.; Frederick Bernhard, M. of F.; James A. Rosenbury, M. at A.

The German Workingmen's Beneficial Association, a local organization, was started in 1869. A year's residence at Dover and a knowledge of the German language are requisites for admission. The object of the society is beneficiary. From the funds, a member is paid during sickness $3 per week. In case of death, his family receives $1 for each membership, and the decease of a wife entitles a member to one-half that amount. Christian Titus was the first President; William Vorheer acts in that capacity at present. The association has a membership of one hundred and eighteen, and meets in the Rosenecker Block.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ranney was the first resident physician of Dover. He located in the village about 1818, and had practiced for only a few years when death overtook him, and left the as yet almost unpeopled town without a doctor. Dr. Charles

Jacob Houk

Fraley was the next physician. He hailed from Baltimore, Md., and began practice about 1824, which continued not longer than two years, for he was then elected County Clerk, and removed to New Philadelphia. At the expiration of his term, he removed to Steubenville, there read law, afterward held the position of Surgeon in the United States Army, and after a life of vicissitudes, ended his earthly career in the city of Washington. Dr. Joseph Slingluff, from Carroll County, Md., in 1828, began at Dover, Ohio, a medical practice, which continued until his death a few years ago. About 1829, Dr. Felix D. McMeal opened an office, and very soon after Dr. Hoyt from the State of New York was ministering to the sick in this locality. In 1831, however, the latter fell a victim to that dread scourge, cholera, which swept away so many people of Dover and vicinity. The names and numbers of practitioners changed frequently in subsequent years. At present there are six physicians in the village, five of whom are members of the allopathic school, and one a homœopathist.

PRESS.

The pioneer newspaper of Dover was called the *Commercial Advertiser*. It was started by F. G. W. Kapp, of Hagerstown, Md., in 1835, and survived for two or three years. The next venture was made by Moorehead & Litchenberger, soon after which the *Buckeye* was launched into existence by Solomon Sala, and after a brief career expired. In 1839, the *Ohio Democrat* was started by Mitchener & Hill. It suspended in the following year, but in 1841 was revived and removed to New Philadelphia, where it still flourishes. The publication of the Dover *Citizen* was commenced in 1852, by Bodenhammer, Sage & Hall, but lasted only two or three years. The same year the *Deutsche in Ohio* was inaugurated with Hugh McClintick, publisher, and J. J. Robinson, editor. It also lived only for a few years. The next attempt at Dover in a newspaper way, was made by Porter Wilson in the publication of the *Iron Valley Times*. It enjoyed a comparatively brief existence, and came to the untimely end that awaits most newspaper enterprises. In 1878, Wallace H. Phelps removed the Alliance *Leader* to Dover, and commenced the publication of a Greenback paper, styled the *National Leader*. The proper support was lacking, and the village was soon without the *Leader*.

The first number of the *Iron Valley Reporter* was issued May 10, 1872, by R. E. Watson and R. E. Hull. After a year or two Mr. Hull returned to Youngstown, his former place of residence, and Mr. Watson assumed entire control of the paper, continuing until 1879, when W. W. Scott was associated with him. Since the death of Mr. Watson, Mr. Scott has had sole possession of the paper. It is a bright, newsy sheet, remarkably successful, independent in politics, and blessed with a lengthy subscription roll.

INDUSTRIES.

The Pennsylvania Iron & Coal Company of Dover, Ohio, was incorporated November 19, 1881, with a capital stock of $200,000, and immediately took possession of the Dover blast furnace. J. P. Burton, of Massillon, is President; George H. Hopkins, of Dover, Secretary; S. W. Croxton, Treasurer and General Manager. The furnace was built in 1854 or 1855 by the people of Dover. A stock of $75,000 was subscribed. Edmund Burnett was elected President and H. T. Stockwell, Secretary. The furnace was completed and put in operation as speedily as possible, but, though it proved of value to the town, to the subscribers it was an unsuccessful venture. Several years later, it was sold to the Green Brothers, Eastern capitalists, and remained under their management until 1864, when the owners sold the furnace to D. P. Rhodes and J. F. Card, of Cleveland, who organized and incorporated the

Tuscarawas Iron & Coal Company. Since that time the operation of the furnace has proved a success financially. In the autumn of 1878, it was rebuilt, and the capacity increased threefold. It remained under the management of the Tuscarawas Iron & Coal Company until purchased by the present company in 1881. About one-half the stock is owned by citizens of Dover, the remainder by Pennsylvanians. The present capacity of the furnace is about fifty tons daily. About three-fourths of the ore used is obtained in this county; it is the black band ore usually, though some kidney ore is used, and is mined by the company chiefly in Fairfield, Jefferson and Auburn Townships. The remaining one-fourth is Lake Superior ore, used to impart a greater strength to the iron. The necessary limestone is mined by the company largely in Franklin and Lawrence Townships. The iron produced is a soft-fluid metal, superior for foundry purposes. It finds a market principally in Chicago and the Northwest, though some is shipped to Pittsburgh and Wheeling. About forty five men are employed at the furnace, and a large number at the mines and limestone quarries.

The flour mills of Dover are unequaled in the county in the amount and quality of flour produced. As stated above, Christian Deardorff, about 1830, built the Dover Mill, in consequence of losing his water power at the old mill site on Sugar Creek. At Jesse Slingluff's death in 1836, the common property of Deardorff & Slingluff was divided, and the mill fell to Deardorff. He operated it successfully until his death in 1851, and a few years later his heirs sold it to E. Burnett. In 1870, Burnett disposed of the property to Gintz & Parr, and they in turn sold it to the Hardesty Brothers in 1872, who changed its name to the Cascade Mill, and have since operated it continuously and in conjunction with their other mills.

The Dover City Mills were erected on the canal in 1842, by Nathaniel Hayden and Elija Welty. They were burned in 1859, but were rebuilt the following year by Hayden and Simpson Harmount and afterward sold to Thomas Hardesty. At his death in 1869, the mill passed into the hands of his sons, Alonza H. and William A., the present proprietors. In 1876, a large brick steam mill was erected adjoining this mill. In the three mills now owned by this firm, there are thirteen run of buhrs, having a capacity of 400 barrels daily. In 1879, a Corliss engine of 180 horse power, was added and other improved machinery. About 100,000 barrels of flour are annully shipped principally to distant markets. The "New Process Flour" is extensively manufactured.

The Dover Fire Brick Company was established by David Miller & Co., in 1869. Its operations were attended with only partial success at first. In January, 1871, Mr. Barrett and James F. Rhodes purchased a half interest and subsequently became sole owners. The capital stock was $40,000. The old works were remodeled, and since that time have been operated almost constantly. Ponderous rollers press and pulverize the clay which is then tempered, molded into various shapes and burned similar to other brick. About thirty hands are employed and 8,000 bricks produced daily. The bricks have established a wide reputation and sell readily throughout the West.

The Dover Rolling Mills were built in 1866. A company, consisting mostly of citizens of Dover, with a capital stock of $80,000 was formed and incorporated with Edmund Burnett as the first President. The mill employs a large number of workmen, and has been operated with fair regularity since. It has changed hands several times and has recently suspended operations.

Several other industrial enterprises have existed at Dover and assisted materially in the advancement of its interests. The planing mill was erected in 1868 by a stock company of citizens. Soon after, A Deis & Co. pur-

chased the mill and it has been running successfully since. An entensive furniture manufactory is another active industry of the town. The Dover Boiler Works were built in 1862, by B. D. Downey, John Slacker and J. H. Barn hill. It changed hands a few years later, and has been one of the notable establishments of Dover.

The Iron City Hotel was originally a dwelling house. About 1860, or perhaps earlier, it was rebuilt by James Walton, who kept hotel in it for some years. After passing through the hands of several proprietors, it came into the possession of David King in 1863, who has recently enlarged and refitted the building and is still the proprietor.

CHAPTER VI.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION — FORMATION — STREAMS — MINERALS — FURNACE — EARLY SETTLERS — FIRST PREACHING — CHURCHES — FAIRFIELD — VALLEY CITY — SAVANA — MOUNT TABOR — LOCAL MAGISTRATES.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP is five miles in length north and south, and four and a half miles in width. It includes all of Township 9, Range 1, except a strip one-half mile in width off the east side, which belongs to Warren Township. It is Congress land, excepting the third or southwest quarter. This is a Western Reserve school quarter, consisting of twenty-five lots, each one-half mile square. Fairfield was formed by the County Commissioners June 2, 1817, from Township 9, Range 1. The citizens were notified to meet at the house of George Kollar June 17, 1817, and then and there proceed to the selection of township officers. The only subsequent change in the territorial limits of the township was the loss of the land annexed to Warren.

The Tuscarawas River crosses the northwestern corner of the township, separating 600 or 700 acres from the main portion of the township. One Leg Creek flows easterly through the northern portion of Fairfield, and enters the river in this township. These are the only noticeable streams. The hills rise to a considerable altitude, and are somewhat rugged in places, yet most of the land is tillable. The thickly grouped hills are underlaid with splendid deposits of coal and iron ore. A good quality of sandstone is also found. The iron ore was known to exist here at an early day. A furnace was built in the northwestern part of the township in early days, and operated by Christmas & Hazlett. It was subsequently purchased by the separatists of Zoar and operated by them extensively for many years. It was a charcoal furnace, and offered the neighboring settlers a market for the forest trees, which would otherwise have been wasted, rolled in heaps and burned. Mountain ore was first discovered, black-band afterward. Some of the black-band ore yields 70 per cent iron. The mineral wealth of the township is still being developed, and considerable quantities of ore are now shipped. One of the principal mines is that of Hugh Kelley, located in School Lot 8. Agriculture, however, receives the attention of the citizens generally. Fruit is abundant, and the finest peaches in the county are here raised in abundance.

The first settlements in the township were made in the Tuscarawas Valley. The three earliest pioneers were Gideon Jennings, Aaron Reeves and Abel Williams, all of whom came before 1807. Of these, Gideon Jennings proba-

bly came first. He entered the east half of Section 5 and the northwest quarter of Section 4, 480 acres, and built his cabin soon after the opening of the present century near the mouth of One Leg Creek. When he arrived, the Indians roved in large bands through the country, while the cabins of the white men could be found only at intervals of many miles along the river. His house was on a trail from the lakes to the Ohio, and hunting parties often passed. The Indians were friendly but troublesome at times and fond of a joke. A large party visited the cabin of Mr. Jennings on one occasion, and proved quite annoying in importuning victuals. Mrs. Jennings gave them a piece of her mind, at which they became enraged and threatened to kill her. On another occasion, two Indians sprang from a thicket and seized the bonnets from the heads of her two little daughters, who were hoeing corn in the field. Then rushing toward the house, they brandished the bonnets in the air and frightened Mrs. Jennings with the fear that they had killed the little girls. Mr. Jennings was a fearless man and possessed unusual powers of endurance, well fitting him for the life of a pioneer.

Aaron Reeves entered and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 4. He was a hunter and a trapper, and spent most of his time in the forest. He was once suspected by the Indians of shooting a favorite dog. A party of them visited his cabin soon after, when only Mrs. Reeves and her child were present. Seeing them approach, Mrs. Reeves fled, leaving her child in the house. Aaron Reeves was not far distant, however, and learning of the presence of the angry savages at his cabin, hastened home. He found it thronged with the excited red men, who made their accusations and seemed disposed to make trouble. His gun was hanging above the door, and could not be reached for the Indians. Nothing daunted, the backwoodsman determined to assert his supremacy in his own household, and, seizing a split-bottomed chair, he tore a post from it and ordered the Indians to leave. Realizing that he was not the kind of man to meddle with, they at once vacated the premises. Mr. Reeves died about 1830; his wife survived until 1842.

Abel Williams remained in the township until his death. He had several daughters and seven sons, whose names were Thomas, Benjamin, Levi, Aaron, Silas, John and Moses. Three of the sons, Thomas, Levi and Benjamin, served in the war of 1812. Most of the children settled in Fairfield Township. In 1820, Benjamin owned the southwest quarter of Section 11, which he had entered, and Thomas occupied the southeast quarter of Section 3.

John McCreary was one of the first pioneers of the county. He was a Virginian by birth, of Irish extraction, and first settled in what is now Warren Township about 1806. A few years later he entered the southeast quarter of Section 2, of Fairfield Township, and removed to it, residing there till his death in 1857, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Margaret (Slutts), whom he married in 1810, died in 1877, aged eighty-nine years. Mr. McCreary had a family of ten children. Two sons still reside in this township.

George Kollar, a native of York County, Penn., emigrated to the eastern part of Ohio in 1802. In 1808, he entered the north half of Section 9, of Fairfield Township, and two years later took up his residence there, where he continued until his decease, occurring in 1850, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His wife died eight years later, aged eighty-six years. Their children were Jacob, Andrew, George, Adam, Margaret, Catherine, Michael and Joseph.

Samuel Waltz emigrated with his family from Maryland to Tuscarawas County in 1812, and in 1813 settled in what is now Fairfield Township, remaining a life-long resident. His children entered land and settled around him, and many of the family name are still citizens of the township.

Among other early settlers were William Slutts, Israel Sell, Philip Ports, Nathan McGrew, Joseph Hayes, Henry Davy, Thomas Cordery, Daniel, George and Jonathan Custard and John Cryder. William Slutts was one of the earliest pioneers, and came to the township from Maryland probably as early as 1808. He entered the southwest quarter of Section 3 and lived in the township through life. Israel Sell owned and occupied the northeast quarter of Section 2. He afterward removed to Owen, Ind. Philip Ports entered and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 13. Nathan McGrew was the original purchaser and resident of the southwest quarter of Section 2. Joseph Hayes entered the southeast quarter of Section 9. Henry Davy entered the northwest quarter of Section 2; he was a brother to John Davy, of Warren Township, and emigrated from Maryland in 1808. Thomas Cordery came in 1810 from Maryland. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 19 and lived and died there. Daniel Custard entered the northwest quarter of Section 10; his brother George, the southeast quarter of Section 13 and the southeast quarter of Section 11. John Cryder was the first purchaser of the southwest quarter of Section 10.

The light of religion was probably first shed in what is now Fairfield Township, in 1809, by Rev. J. B. Finley, a Methodist minister, whose circuit was included within a circumference of over 400 miles. In his autobiography this pioneer missionary thus describes the first religious services held in this vicinity: "At the mouth of One Leg Creek there lived a hunter and trapper (Aaron Reeves). He spent the most of his time in the woods and mingled but little with society. He was looked upon by the neighbors as rather an object of dread than otherwise. As I had a long ride between my appointments, I concluded one day to take his cabin in my route and try to do him some good. I rode up to his rude habitation and asked if I could get something for myself and horse to eat. He cast a sour look at me and replied, 'I suppose you can.' I dismounted, and while his wife was preparing a meal I saw his rifle upon the hooks over the door. Said I to him, 'You have a good looking gun.' He replied, 'Yes.' 'Are you a good shot, Mr. Reeves?' 'I count myself among the best,' was his reply. 'Do you think that you can beat me?' 'Yes, with all ease, or any other man.' 'I have some doubts on that subject.' 'You can soon settle that matter after you eat your dinner.' After dinner was over he had his rifle ready; we walked out, stepped off the distance and fixed the target. He said, 'The first shot is yours.' The first round I beat him; the second he had slightly the advantage; the third was mine. He insisted on trying it over, but I declined, got permission to call back in four weeks and said he might call his neighbors together and have preaching. When I came round, I found the neighbors, old and young, gathered to hear the preaching. It was a time of deep solemnity. After preaching, Mr. Reeves excused himself and said he was going to set his traps, but I wished to go with him; to this he assented. I stayed all night, prayed with the family in the morning and left. On my next visit the trapper and his family were converted. A class was formed; Reeves was appointed leader and a flourishing society that has continued until the present day was the result of the visit to the hunter's cabin." It was the parent of a number of neighboring congregations. The meetings were held for many years at Reeve's cabin, and when the members felt able, an excellent log church, for those times, was built in the One Leg bottoms, near the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 4, on ground so low that during freshets the water frequently entered the windows. The leading early members were Thomas Williams and family, the Reeves, James Newman and John Slutts. The present frame church, standing on the hill, near the northeast corner of Section 4, superseded the old log structure in

1861. The present membership is about twenty. Rev. Weaver, the pastor, preaches also at Mineral City, Pleasant Valley (Sandy Township) and New Cumberland.

In the western part of the township, near the north line of Section 14, stands the Bisel, or "Furnace United Brethren Church." It is the first and only church structure of the society, and was built about 1850. A class had been organized a few years before that date, and worshiped at private houses. The present membership is small.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located in the northwest corner of Section 19, was built in 1837, and repaired and enlarged in 1872 or 1873 at a cost of $1,300. It is a frame building, and the lot upon which it is located was donated to the congregation by Silas Williams. The first minister was Rev. Emanuel Greenwold, of New Philadelphia, who held services in the cabin and barn of Adam Ranesberger, an early member, at the cabin of Samuel Waltz, another early member, and elsewhere till the church was built. Other early Lutherans of this society were William Stevens and John and David Weaver. The present church membership is about forty. This church is connected with the Dover charge and Rev. H. H. Hall is the present minister.

Mount Zion and Tuscarawas Valley German Baptist, or Dunkard, Church, situated on the road, a short distance south of the Lutheran Church, was built in 1870, at a cost of about $4,000. At that time the members who worshiped here were connected with the Stark County and Tuscarawas Church, and so continued until about 1877, when the Mount Zion and Tuscarawas Valley Church was organized. A branch meeting house is in New Philadelphia. Early preaching was held in Fairfield Township at dwelling houses. Rev. George V. Kollar has preached here for twenty-three years. Besides him at present Revs. Peter Kollar and Edward Loomis minister to this congregation, the numerical strength of which is about fifty.

The village of Fairfield was laid out by Samuel and Worthington Slutts in 1854, and is located in the northwest quarter of Section 4. The original plat contained thirty lots. Broadway, Fair and Conotton were the streets. It is situated on the line of the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, but has never attained a larger size than a few houses and a store. The station and post office is now called Zoar Station. The store here is the the property of the Zoar society, and has been operated since 1863 by Charles H. Ehlers. Mr. Ehlers has also been Postmaster since 1867.

About a fourth mile farther north, near the junction of the Lake Erie & Wheeling and the Valley Railroads with the Tuscarawas branch, and on the line between Fairfield and Sandy Townships, the Separatists of Zoar in October, 1882, laid off a town of twenty-eight lots, and named it Valley City. An addition of thirteen lots in Sandy Township was made in March, 1883. A small grocery, several houses and a commodious depot and eating house compose the infant village.

Savana was the title of a town plat which was surveyed by Thomas King, surveyor, for Edward Ogden, David McConnell and Israel S. Lappin, the proprietors, June 12, 1834. It was located west of the river near the Ohio Canal. The plat contained thirty-nine lots, regularly and systematically laid out, with streets and alleys intervening, but it came to naught.

In the southern part of Fairfield, near the northern line of School Lot 17, in former days was a brisk little settlement called Mount Tabor. Samuel C. Wright first settled here in 1830. The following year, Christian Brown built a cabin, and in a few years the place contained a store, kept by Mr. Dempster, a grocery, a schoolhouse, a post office and a half dozen or more dwelling

houses. When the Tuscarawas branch was built, the post office was removed, and the impromptu hamlet gradually lost its inhabitants. Several houses still remain to indicate the spot.

John Knisely once innocently created a panic among the few scattering settlers during the war of 1812. He was cautiously approaching a deer lick to hunt deer, and was seen from afar skulking from tree to tree, and mistaken for an Indian. The neighborhood was quickly aroused by the report that a large force of hostile savages were close at hand. The people gathered in at Finton's, where Nathaniel McCreary now resides, and spent a night of anxiety and dreadful expectation. The next morning, the source of the rumor was learned, and the pioneers returned to their labors.

Among the early teachers in the township, were Thomas C. Wright, Lydia Wilson, Elliott Hayes, John Finton, John Scott, William Scott and Boyd Kerr. Lydia Wilson organized the first Sunday school in the township about 1829.

The following citizens of the township have served as Justices of the Peace: Thomas Williams, 1818; Nathan McGrew, 1818; Thomas Williams, 1820; James Finton, 1820; Samuel Miller, 1823; Nathan McGrew, 1824; James Finton, 1825; Samuel Miller, 1826; James Finton, 1828; Samuel Miller, 1829; James Finton, 1831; Samuel Miller, 1832; Joseph Hathaway, 1833; James Finton, 1834; John Hixon, 1836; Robert McKee, 1837; Samuel C. Wright, 1839; John Hixon, 1839; John A. Reilly, 1842; William Holmes, 1845; John A. Reilly, 1845; William Holmes, 1848; John A. Reilly, 1848; Elias Waltz, 1850; John A. Reilly, 1851; Joseph Kollar, 1851; Elias Waltz, 1853; William Minnis, 1854; Thomas Holmes, 1856; William Minnis, 1857; Elias Waltz, 1858; Elias Waltz, 1861; Moses Wright, 1861; James D. Boon, 1862; Joseph Junkins, 1864; John Waddington, 1864; Joseph Junkins, 1867; Robert D. Ready, 1867; Joseph Junkins, 1871; Moses Wright, 1874; Joseph Junkins, 1874; John L. Kennedy, 1877; John Bontrager, 1877; John L. Kennedy, 1880; Christian C. Siber, 1880; John S. Kollar, 1882.

CHAPTER VII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—SIZE—MAGISTRATES—SUGAR CREEK VALLEY—SOIL—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST SCHOOL—MILLS—SUGAR CREEK FALLS—MILTON—STRASBURG—FIRST PREACHING—CHURCHES.

THE last township organized within Tuscarawas County was Franklin, which dates its origin to December 6, 1854. It was taken from the territory of Wayne, and its original limits, as given below, coincide, except in one slight instance, with the present boundaries: Beginning at the southeast corner of Wayne Township, thence along the south boundary of that township to the southwest corner of Lot 22 of the second quarter of Township 9, Range 3; thence north to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 3; thence west to the southwest corner of Lot 8 in the second quarter of Township 10, Range 3; thence north to the north line of the township, thence eastward along the north line of the county to the northeast corner of Wayne; thence south to the place of beginning. Its northern boundary is the Greenville treaty line, north of which is Stark County. Franklin is three and one-half miles in width, east and west, and its average length is about six and one-half miles. It is principally Congress land, but in the southwest portion are ten Western Reserve school lots, and in the northern part are thirty-five military lots.

While this territory was yet a portion of Wayne Township, a number of its settlers were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and since the organization of Franklin its magistrates have been as follows: John M. Shelter, 1855; Christian Swartz, 1855; Christian Swartz, 1858; George Beck, 1858; Thomas C. Ayres, 1858; William I. Wright, 1860; Christian Swartz, 1861; Amos Woodling, 1861; Christian Swartz, 1864; Amos Woodling, 1864; E. R. Benfer, 1865; Henry F. Krantz, 1866; Amos Woodling, 1867; Henry F. Krantz, 1869; Philip. A Garver, 1869; Joseph Hartline, 1870; Amos Woodling, 1871; Philip A. Garver, 1872; Amos Woodling, 1874; Philip A. Garver, 1875; Philip A. Garver, 1878; Daniel Haas, 1880; Philip A. Garver, 1881; Daniel Haas, 1883.

Sugar Creek is the main feature of Franklin's topography. It enters the township at the northwest, and by a bending course from northeast to southeast reaches the southeast part of the township, where it makes its exit, crossing into Dover. A broad valley, ranging from one to two miles in width, follows its meanderings, and gives shape to a large portion of the surface of Franklin. The valley proper was densely timbered with sugar-maple, which gave the stream its name. Rising above this thirty or forty feet were the second bottoms, or plains. The forest growth here was scant. A few sturdy scattered white oaks and sparse thickets of ground oak and underbrush comprised it all. The soil was sandy and gravelly, unlike that in the first bottoms below, which was loamy and of rich productiveness. Back from the plains the surface is rolling, in some few places broken, but the amount of land in the township that is not easily tillable is slight. The plains were avoided by the earliest settlers, who were accustomed to judge the fertility of the soil by the density of its timber. They chose to locate among the distant hills rather than try to

Jacob H. Clamb

farm the scrubby plains. Time has proved that they were mistaken. The plains, though at first somewhat deficient in yielding generous harvests, are now considered to be lands of the richest and most valuable kind. No stone is found on the surface back of the first range of hills. The types of timber most abundant in early days were white and black oak, chestnut, walnut and hickory. Some poplar was found, and in the little valleys some beech existed. The hills are rich in coal and mountain iron ore, but they have been little developed.

Several archæological remains of considerable magnitude have recently existed in this township, but the ravages of the plow are rapidly effacing all traces of them. About sixty rods above Sugar Creek Falls, on the north side of the stream, a raised earthwork extended across the plains. The embankment may yet be clearly traced where the land has not yet been cleared. A large white oak, standing on the top of the elevation near the north end, attests the antiquity of the works. About three-fourths of a mile south of Strasburg, on the Hartline farm, near the edge of the plains, is a fort, inclosing about a half acre. The embankment in early days was three or four feet in height. On the east side in one corner, was a gateway or entrance.

The earliest white settlers of Franklin Township were not land owners. A few squatters built temporary cabins on the plains and tilled a little soil, but hunted and trapped principally for a living, and the school lots in the southwest part of the township were leased and occupied before much, if any, land was entered and settled. It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty the name of the first pioneer. John Burris is said to have been here more than eighty years ago. He came from Maryland, was a noted hunter and Indian fighter, and participated in the war of 1812. More than one Indian is said to have fallen beneath the aim of his rifle. Burris was of a roving disposition, leased a school lot for a time, owned no property, and died in the township. William Smoyer is accredited by some with being the first settler. He was an old bachelor and a squatter. He cleared a little patch of ground on the Zeltman farm, a half mile north of Strasburg, lived there for some time in a little cabin, then encamped farther up the stream on the Zimmerman farm, southeast quarter of Section 13. In his old age, he shook the dust of Tuscarawas County from his feet and departed for a wilder, more western habitation.

Jonas Bair, from Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1807, settled near Winfield. He lived there sixty-three years, then moved to Dover, where he died in 1879. Leonard Bair, Sr., is said to have come to the township in 1808. His son, Leonard Bair, Jr., in 1817, leased school Lot 17, and lived there till his death. John Zigler resided in the township before 1809. He was a Marylander, and prior to settling in Franklin, had dwelt in Dover, where his son Daniel was born in 1807. John Zigler married a sister of Isaac Deardorff, leased school Lot 6, and died in the township at a good old age. John France and his father came early from Pennsylvania and leased school Lot 11. Mr. Knistrick, father of John Knistrick, was amongst the earliest settlers. He hailed from Maryland, and leased school Lot 16. John Cummins, an Irishman, who was equally noted as an imbiber of whisky and a wood chopper, came early in the settlement of the county, but late in life, and alone. He remained but a short time in one locality. The school lands were sold in 1831, and the lessees, who had cleared much of the land, were rarely the purchasers. They were as a rule, a worthy class of people, but their means were few, and their position did not enable them to accumulate money sufficient to purchase land.

Among the earliest land holding pioneers of Franklin, were William Bacher and Isaac Deardorff, both of whom were residents of the county before 1809.

Mr. Bacher was a Pennsylvanian, had leased and occupied a school lot in Dover Township, and at the expiration of his lease, probably in 1818, settled in Franklin, on the southwest quarter of Section 21, which he had entered. Isaac Deardorff owned 320 acres, the northeast quarter of Section 18, and the northwest quarter of Section 19, the latter of which he entered. He was a cousin of Judge Christian Deardorff of Dover Township, was an early Justice of the Peace, and an excellent and life-long citizen of Franklin Township.

Other pioneers were Abraham Brenninger, John Casebeer, Henry Duncan, Abraham Forney, Walter Griffith, Benjamin Gundy, Christian Gnagy, Michael Kohr, Philip Knappenberger, Jonas Kline, Jr., David Porter, Thomas Lappington, Jehiel Savidge and George Wallick.

Abraham Brenninger came from Pennsylvania about 1809, and settled on Military Lot 13, in the northern part of the township. He was a respected citizen, and remained here through life. Henry Duncan owned and occupied Lots 16 and 17 in the extreme northern part of the township. John Casebeer entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 12, in the southern line of the township. He subsequently moved West. Abraham Forney emigrated from Somerset County, Penn., to Dover Township about 1809, and entered a farm on Crooked Run, which he sold to Michael Welty, and in 1814 came to Franklin and settled on the northewest quarter of Section 2. He was a local minister of the United Brethren Church, and preached a great deal, at first in his own neighborhood, but later on the circuit. He died about 1825, aged forty-one years. Two of his eight children still reside in Franklin. Walter Griffith entered the southeast quarter of Section 13, and settled here about 1816. After his death his family removed West. Benjamin Gundy was the owner and occupant of the southwest quarter of Section 20, prior to 1820. Originally from Pennsylvania he had lived in Harrison County for awhile, and after a residence for a time in Franklin Township, he returned to Harrison County. Again changing his place of abode, he sojourned in Wood County for a brief season, then returned to this county and died here. Christian Gnagy came from Pennsylvania about 1818, and purchased the southwest quarter of Section 19. He was a noted local minister of the United Brethren persuasion, and in his old age removed to Wood County, where he died. Michael Kohr was one of the earliest pioneers, and also one of the largest landholders. In 1811, he came from Maryland, and settled on the east half of Section 8, which he had entered. He first came out alone, boarded at Knistrick's, built a cabin and cleared and planted about two acres, hired Mr. Noftzinger, of Dover Township, to tend it, then returned East for his family. He lived in this township till old age, then re-married and removed to near Navarre, Stark County, where he died. Philip Knappenberger was born in Northampton County, Penn., in 1783. Attaining his majority, he made a trip West, entered the east half of Section 9, in his father's name, and the northwest quarter of the section in his own name. Returning, he married and brought his wife to the new country. In the face of the Indian troubles, during the war of 1812, he returned East, and at the termination of hostilities, again took up his residence in Franklin. He was a Justice of the Peace, a gun-smith and a farmer; he was a disbeliever in the Bible, and wrote and published a book expressive of his views. Mr. Knappenberger was twice married and died in this township. Jonas Kline emigrated from Pennsylvania before 1820, and settled about two miles west of Strasburg. He afterward went West. David Porter owned a little place, and lived for a time in the northern part of the township. Thomas Lappington originally from Maryland, emigrated to Stark County, there married Mary Shutt, and entered and removed to the southwest quarter of Section 9, Franklin Township. He died here

before 1820, and his widow and child returned to Stark County. George Wallick, a Pennsylvanian, was an early settler, and the first tanner in Franklin. He purchased and occupied until his death, fifty acres in the western part of Section 19, now the Eberly place. Jehiel Savidge, a native of Connecticut, came from Portage County in 1818, to the plains about a mile north of Strasburg, possessing a faith in the value of this soil, which was ridiculed by many of his neighbors, but which proved in the end to be well founded.

The first and for many years the only schoolhouse in the township stood on the Eberly place. It was a little round-log cabin, one end of which was filled by a large fire-place and chimney. The seats were only slabs. The building was built in 1816. Mr. McCarter was the first teacher; David Teeters followed him. The Bible and the United States Speller, were the principal text books. One of the early teachers possessed an arithmetic, a copy of the "Western Calculator," which did good service in teaching the youth to cipher.

John Aultman built the first grist mill in the township, on Sugar Creek, about one and a half miles south of Strasburg. After his death, George Welty operated it. Being burnt, it was rebuilt by the Winkelpleck brothers, subsequently owned by Daniel Garber, Henry Beck, Mr. Burnett, of Dover, and at present by Rath & Syler. It is a good custom mill, contains three buhrs, and has been recently repaired. Philip Yerkey built the mill on Sugar Creek one mile north of Strasburg, about forty years ago. Michael Eberly was the second owner, and he sold it to Frederick Hartline, who now operates it. Philip Trapp erected a grist and carding mill many years ago, about a half mile south of Strasburg. It has been abandoned for a long time, but a saw mill is still in operation.

Michael Kohr started the first distillery in 1818. Wilson & Griffith then operated one on the Zimmerman, and soon after John and Jacob Garber, Isaac Deardorff and others, manufactured spirits in considerable quantities. The demand for whisky was great for home consumption. It was the popular beverage, cheap, and as many thought, essential to health and happiness.

Christian Deardorff built and operated for many years a carding and saw mill at the Falls of Sugar Creek, in the northwestern part of the township. A natural waterfall of several feet is found here, and this distance was doubled by the construction of a dam. Before the railroad was built, this locality was pleasure resort of considerable note. It is a beautiful spot, and a hotel was kept close by to provide for the material needs of visitors.

The earliest attempt at town making in Franklin was in 1816, when Christian Deardorff and James Clark laid out Milton, a short distance above Sugar Creek Falls. The plat embraced fifty-six lots and six outlots. It prospered for a brief season, containing at one time perhaps ten houses, but Wilmot was founded about two miles above, in Stark County, and its growth proved the ruin of Milton.

Strasburg, the next and only present village of the township, lies in the eastern part of the township, west of Sugar Creek, and has a population of about 200. It is a quiet country trading place, though in former days it obtained a notoriety for the boisterous, rollicking element wont to congregate here. The village was laid off on the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 10, Range 3, by Jonathan Folck, in February, 1828. It embraced forty-seven lots, ranged on both sides of Main street, which extended north fifteen degrees west, and south fifteen degrees east. Main street is four perches wide, and is intersected by Cross, North and South streets. In 1874, Rudolph Kapitzky laid out an addition of eight lots between Cross and South streets, and east of the original plat. The proprietor, Folck, owned the quarter section upon which the village was located, and lived east of the plat, near

the creek Christian Metzgar built the first house. He was a weaver by trade and occupation. Frederick Harbaugh was probably the second citizen. He was a carpenter, a Justice of the Peace, and afterward owned a small store. Timothy Bacon was, however, the first store-keeper. He obtained a small stock of goods from Mr. Graham, a Dover merchant, and sold them on commission. A little later he purchased the Folck farm. After Bacon and Harbaugh, a Mr. Ross brought a general line of merchandise to the village and was a merchant for a number of years. Frederick Harbaugh was the first Postmaster. Timothy Bacon and Henry Fansler were his successors. Philip A. Garber is the present mail official. Joseph Stout and Christian Sees were early residents. The latter was a grocer, and the former opened and operated a tannery for many years. Quite a list of physicians have hung out "a shingle," but most of them made a very brief sojourn. John Welty practiced for a few years, and Drs. Smith and Jacob McGie succeeded him. Dr. Goudy is the present and sole practitioner.

At present Strasburg contains two dry goods stores, one notion store, one brewery, three saloons, two hotels, three wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, a meat market, a cabinet shop, a school, a church and a railroad. The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling connects it direct with Dover, New Philadelphia and Uhrichsville. The schoolhouse is a two-story brick structure, and a model of architectural beauty. It contains four apartments, but two of which are in use, and was erected in 1881, at a cost of $5,000.

The church edifice in Strasburg is the property of the United Brethren society. It is a frame building 34x44 feet, and was built about 1853, at an expense of $1,200. Prior to this, the society had held services in a union church, built in 1833, one-half mile north of the village. The United Brethren, Methodists and Lutherans contributed to its erection. The earliest meetings of the United Brethren society were conducted at private houses. The earliest membership included Abraham Forney, John Forney, George Sees, Christian Gnagy, Benjamin Gundy and John Shisler. Abraham Forney, Mathias Burchfield and Christian Gnagy were early local preachers. Among the earliest ministers were Revs. Joseph Gundy, George Pfrimer, George Krum and Jacob Winters. Rev. B. F. Booth is the present minister. The congregation exceeds 100 members.

Scarcely a half mile north of Strasburg, stands St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is a neat, commodious frame structure, built in 1854. Two congregations worship here, the German and the English Lutheran. The building occupies the site of the old Union Church, built nearly twenty years earlier. It was about that time that the Lutheran congregations were formed. Rev. Gollister was the first German minister and Rev. Abraham Snyder the first English Lutheran. Among the earliest members were George Wallick, Isaac Deardorff and George Welty. The German Lutheran congregation is the stronger of the two, numbering perhaps 150 members. Near the southwest corner of Franklin Township is an Evangelical English Lutheran Church, where a large congregation now worships. Rev. W. L. Tedrow is the present pastor. The society is quite an old one.

About two and one-half miles west of Strasburg, on School Lot No. 1, is a small Dunkard, or German Baptist, house of worship, where occasional services are held. They were commenced here but a few years ago, and the members in the vicinity are few.

The earliest preaching in the township was probably by Rev. J. B. Finley, of the Methodist Church, in 1809. He had a very extended circuit, but made an appointment for divine services at Sugar Creek Falls. His pulpit was a large stump in a clear patch of ground, surrounded by plum thickets. During

the sermon, his congregation would not come forth from behind the bushes, and the zealous minister had the novel experience of speaking apparently to the open air. A second appointment was made, and this time the assembling people threw off their shyness and bravely faced the pioneer missionary. The preaching, however effective, did not result in the formation of a class. A Methodist society was organized however a few years later in the southwestern part of the township, and about 1820 a log meeting house was built on the John Casebeer farm, northwest quarter of Section 12. Mr. Casebeer, John and Richard Burrell and others were members. Preaching was continued for nearly twenty years, when the church was abandoned and has long since disappeared.

A Winebrennerian Church formerly stood on School Lot 21, in the southwest part of the township. It was built largely through the efforts of Andrew Swinehart and Mr. Keplinger. The membership of the congregation was not large, and services ceased here years ago.

CHAPTER VIII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION—BOUNDARIES—SURFACE FEATURES—PRODUCTS—FIRST SETTLERS—MILLS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—PLEASANT VALLEY—PHILLIPSBURG—JUSTICES.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP was formed from Bucks and York March 7, 1837. Its bounds were then established as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 7, Range 3; thence east to the southeast corner of the same township; thence north to the northeast corner of the fourth quarter of the same; thence west to the southeast corner of Lot 17, in the first quarter of Township 7, Range 3; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 21 in the same quarter; thence west to the line between the first and second quarters of the same township; thence north to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 8, Range 3; thence west to the line between Ranges 3 and 4; thence south to the place of beginning. It included besides the greater part of what now constitutes Jefferson a large portion of Eastern Auburn. It is now bounded as follows: On the north by Auburn and York, on the east by York and Clay, on the south by Salem, and on the west by Bucks. The southern part of Jefferson is mostly the south half of Township 7, Range 3, which is Congress land, twelve and one-half sections in all. The northern portion of Jefferson is military land, and includes forty-nine of the eighty 100-acre lots, which form the northern half of Township 7, Range 3. Besides these there are ten 100-acre lots in the southeast part of the township, off the third quarter of Township 7, Range 2.

One continuous sweep of high and rolling hills is the characteristic feature of Jefferson's topography. Stone Creek is the principal stream, though its banks can anywhere in the township be overstepped at a single bound. It takes its source in the southwestern part of the township and threads its way in a northeasterly course into York Township. Old Town Creek is the next stream in importance. Its origin is in the southern part of the township, and its course is east of and parallel with Stone Creek. Buckhorn and Evans' Creeks rise in the southern part of the township, and flow southward. These

streams, with their numerous little tributaries penetrate the township in all directions, and are usually accompanied by beautiful but narrow little valleys which break the monotony of the hills and afford the township many level roads. The Cleveland & Marietta Railroad crosses the township from north to south. It ascends Stone Creek Valley, and a mile south of Phillipsburg crosses the ridge to Buckhorn Valley through a tunnel 900 feet long.

An abundant supply of excellent timber, including white, red, black and swamp oak, poplar, hickory and black and white walnut, covered hill and dale, but the greater portion of it has long ago been felled. The soil is chiefly argillaceous, with a slight admixture of sand. In the bottoms the blue clay predominates. Wheat is the principal crop, and much corn and hay are produced.

There are five dairies in the township, conducted on the co-operative system, where Swiss cheese is manufactured in large quantities. It finds a ready market and is shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other distant points. Coal of excellent quality is found plentifully in veins ranging from two to three feet in thickness, and is mined for home consumption. There are also rich deposits of black-band and kidney iron ore in the township, and some of them are now mined for the Dover blast furnace.

The settlers of Jefferson Township have been of two general classes, Pennsylvania Germans and Germans newly arrived from the fatherland. The former class was the first to take possession of the sweeping hills of the township. Many of them came directly from their homes in Pennsylvania, while others tarried for a period in Eastern Ohio before locating here. They were, as a rule, poorly supplied with this world's goods, and consequently theirs was a life of toil and privation. Yet they possessed advantages superior to those pioneers who first peopled the surrounding townships on account of the later period at which Jefferson was settled. The universal rule in new settlements, in accordance with which they began at the mouths of the larger water-courses and gradually ascended the various branches, left this township uninhabited, until the deep, woody recesses on all sides of it had become the homes of sturdy pioneers, for Jefferson is located at the head-waters of some of the smallest streams in the county. It was as late as 1827 that the stillness of its solitudes was first broken by the sound of the woodman's ax. At that time the Ohio Canal was in process of construction and afforded the first pioneers of Jefferson the opportunity of laboring for ready money on this public highway within a few miles of home. There was scarcely a half dozen families in the township before the canal was completed, and the great advance in the price of grain instantly stimulated the settlement of this adjacent territory, and within a few years from the time the settlement thus began all the land in the township was entered and occupied. The Congress land, which composes somewhat more than one-half the territory, was entered to a great extent in tracts of eighty acres, but still more generally in forty-acre pieces, a fact which conclusively establishes the impecunious circumstances of most of the first settlers, for the payment of $50 was all that was required to become the possessor of a forty-acre farm. Most of the earliest settlers entered eighty acres, and many of them a few years later, sold their improved little farms for a sum sufficient to enter an entire quarter section farther West. The steep hillsides were tilled with great impatience by the Pennsylvania Germans; and lured by more fertile and expansive farming lands in the West, many of them sold out as fast as opportunities were afforded their successors to the inheritance of the perverse soil, being generally German emigrants. The objective Western point to which a greater share of Jefferson's pioneers emigrated than to any other locality was Wabash County, Ind. Daniel Lower, a German, who had settled

on Lot 33 in the northeastern part of Jefferson, was the first to make that his destination, about 1850, and many of his neighbors and acquaintances rapidly followed him. The population of Jefferson is now almost wholly German. They are of a thrifty and frugal race, and many are becoming quite wealthy. It is believed that there are now not more than twenty-five families in the township, the heads of which are not of German nativity.

John Hawk, a native of Pennsylvania, was the first settler. In the spring of 1827, accompanied by his wife, Catherine, and his three children, Rebecca, now the wife of Jacob Wherley; Elizabeth, married to Joseph Murphy, and John, he came through the woods from near Leesburg, now Carroll County, to the northwest quarter of Section 18. The Indians had then left the country, bears had disappeared, but wolves and deer were yet abundant. Mr. Hawk remained a life-long resident of the farm he first entered. He was a farmer, a Lutheran and a Democrat, and died about 1860, aged sixty-one years. Of the four children born to him subsequent to his settlement here, two, Eli and Catherine (Hensel) are deceased; Daniel and Jacob survive. Mrs. Hawk is still living, a spry old lady of eighty-two years, on the home farm with her son-in-law, Jacob Wherley.

A few weeks after the advent of the Hawk family, Daniel Ridenour removed with his family from Jefferson County, Ohio, and settled in Stone Creek Valley, in the southern part of Section 18. He was of German parentage and of Pennsylvania birth. He was a blacksmith, and the first to pursue that avocation here, having time, in connection with his farm labors, to attend to the few blacksmithing needs of his neighbors. He reared a large family, and was by faith a Lutheran and a Democrat. Later in life, Mr. Ridenour moved to Evans Creek, and there passed the remainder of his days.

A year or two elapsed before the next inroad was made upon the trackless forests of Jefferson. In 1829, Francis Putt, a young man, left his paternal home in York Township, and settled at the site of the cheese factory, just south of Phillipsburg. He remained a few years, then sold his farm to Samuel Shawyer and removed to Ragersville, where he died. Shawyer was from Harrison County. In a short time he disposed of his property to John Bealer and went West.

In 1831, Samuel Dickey, a Pennsylvanian, settled on forty acres in the northeast corner of Section 24. He afterward migrated to Wabash County, Ind. The same year Michael Wherley, a young married man, came from Harrison County and located in the northeast portion of Section 24. He is still a resident of that farm, and is now an aged pioneer of eighty years. The following year, 1832, his father, Henry Wherley, who was a native of York County, Penn., but had sojourned for a few years in Stark and Harrison Counties, Ohio, settled with his family on the northeast quarter of Section 18. Like most of his early neighbors, he was politically a Democrat, and in religion a Lutheran. He remained on his first farm in this township to the day of his death, which occurred after he had attained the age of seventy years. William Sattler and his family, accompanied by an aged couple, Michael Harmon and wife, entered Jefferson in 1832 or 1833, and became the owners of the farm upon which Phillipsburg is located. They were Pennsylvania Germans, and Mr. Sattler, some years later, sold his farm to Philip Leonhart and emigrated to Iowa. Jacob Wyant was one of the first settlers in the southwestern portion of the township, locating in the northern part of Section 25. He was from Harrison County, and when nearly eighty years of age departed from this township for the State of Oregon, where he died within a year of his arrival.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Henry Nusbaum, who owned

forty acres in Section 23, and removed to Wabash County, Ind.; Thomas Fisher, from Harrison County, who owned forty acres in Section 12, and removed to Wabash County, Ind., and afterward to Kansas; Philip Dotts, who also was from Harrison County, and owned Lot 15, in the northwest part of the township; Philip Murphy, the possessor of Lot 18 in the northeast portion of township, a native of York County, Penn., who removed to Wabash County, Ind., and there died; Eli Morgan, who came from Harrison County, and afterward removed to Licking County; Jacob Border, a settler on Section 25, hailing from Stark County; Samuel Shawyer, from Jefferson County; Jacob Shaffer, who located on Section 25, and came from Stark County; Robert Barclay, on Section 16; and Daniel Crites, Chris Forney and Mr. Keffer, Pennsylvanians, settled on Old Town Creek.

John Hawk erected the first and only water saw-mill in the township. It was located on Stone Creek, in the northwest quarter of Section 18, and was built about 1835. The mill supplied the surrounding farmers with what little lumber they required, and was operated whenever the water supply was sufficient until Mr. Hawk's death in 1860. Philip Dotts built a log grist mill on his farm, on the west branch of Stone Creek, where for years both corn and wheat were pulverized between the rude mill-stones to a tolerable fineness for meal.

The first school was taught about 1835 in a small, round-log cabin, about 16x20, situated on the farm of John Hawk. Samuel Shook, a young man from Salem Township, was the first teacher. His pupils numbered ten or fifteen, and were members of the Ridenour, Hawk, Morgan and Wherley families. The wages received by Mr. Shook was 50 cents per month for each scholar. Paul Miller was the second teacher here. The second schoolhouse was built on Old Town Creek.

In 1840, a small frame Evangelical Lutheran Church was built on the hill about a half mile north of Phillipsburg, on a lot donated by John Hawk for a church and graveyard. Before that time, occasional services were conducted, sometimes in German and sometimes in English, in the barn of John Hawk, and it was some time after the erection of the little church that services were regularly held. John Hawk, Daniel Ridenour, Daniel Richey, Samuel Shawyer and others constructed with their slender means this house of worship. Revs. Baer and Colerado were early ministers. The incoming tide of Germans brought many members of the German Reform faith, and they, too, began to worship in this meeting-house. It was occupied by the two congregations until 1877, when a frame church, 40x60 feet, was erected in Phillipsburg through the joint efforts of the two societies at a cost of over $1,900. It is surmounted by a bell purchased for $125, and contains an organ that is valued at $140. The services of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation are held each alternate Sunday in the English language, and the German Reformed Church has services every Sunday. Rev. J. Y. Marks is the present pastor of the former congregation, which numbers about sixty members. Rev. William Steckow preaches to the latter congregation, which includes about a hundred families in its membership.

Those members of the German Reform Church, who settled in the northwestern part of the township, at first attended church in the old building near Phillipsburg, but in a little while their numbers increased, and they erected a small frame building in their own community near the north line of Section 15, and called it Jacob's Church. Jacob Stephan, Michael Haas, John Miller, John Dentzer and Mr. Rhodes were early members. The membership is now strong, and, besides Jefferson, includes many residents of Bucks and Auburn Townships. The pastor is Rev. William Steckow.

MATTHEW EVANS

Pleasant Valley was the title of a village plat laid out by Adam Sherrets in 1848, on the southwest portion of Lot 30, first quarter, Township 7, Range 3, just north of the junction of Dott's Fork with Stone Creek. With its thirty-five lots and spacious streets, it presents a pleasing appearance on paper, but it came to naught as an actual village.

The foundation of Phillipsburg was more successful. It was laid out on Stone Creek by Philip Leonhart in 1854. The original plot includes thirty-four lots, facing on either side of Jefferson street, and on the south side of Bridge and Dover streets, which form one continuous highway. In 1875, Frederick Regula made an addition of eleven lots on Bridge and Marietta streets, and east of Allen street. In 1882, George Meese laid out on the southeast an addition of eleven lots, five of which are outlots. The original proprietor, Philip Leonhart, was a native of Germany. Some time after he laid out this village he retired to a farm on Old Town Creek. Adam Regula was the first merchant, soon after followed by Frederick Wagner. There was need in the township of a country trading place, and Phillipsburg supplied that want. But it grew slowly. In 1865, there were but thirteen houses in town. The construction of the Marietta & Cleveland Railroad along the valley gave life to the village, and added materially to its size. It has now a population of almost 200, and its dwellings are for the most part new and neat. It contains two general stores, owned by Lieser Brothers and Regula & Froelich; a stove and tin store, Rolli & Sibert; one drug store, S. P. Putt; two hotels, Charles Angel and J. W. Shull; three saloons, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one cooper shop, one bone mill, two shoe shops, a planing and a grist mill. The planing and saw mill was started in 1876 by George W. Meese & Co., and is now operated by Mr. Meese alone. The grist mill, which does a general custom business, wss built about six years ago, and is owned by Adam Stocker, of Port Washington. The two physicians are Drs. John Parks and S. P. Putts; the former has been in active practice here since 1865, the latter for several years. Dr. Chapman is said to have been the first resident physician. He was followed by Drs. G. W. C. Gamble, John Black and others who remained but a short time.

The post office at Phillipsburg is called Stone Creek. It was established before Phillipsburg was laid out, and was located at first at the farm house of Joseph Murphy, one and a half miles north of the village. The Postmasters at Phillipsburg have been Adam Regula, Jacob DeGreif, Frederick Regula and Albert Wagner.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace for the township, as recorded in the book of oaths administered: Sedgwick Healy, 1837; Thomas Herington, 1840; Samuel Shawyer, 1840; Anthony Miller, 1843; John Hatchsteller, 1843; Thomas Dotts, 1846; Anthony Miller, 1846; Anthony Miller, 1849; Thomas Dotts, 1849; Thomas Dotts, 1852; William Gorsiline, 1852; Joseph Murphy, 1855; William Martin, 1855; Joseph Murphy, 1858; William Martin, 1858; Elijah Meese, 1859; Frederick Regula, 1861; Jacob F. Biddle, 1861; Michael Haas, 1864; Frederick Regula, 1864; Michael Haas, 1867; Frederick Regula, 1867; Joseph Murphy, 1870; Frederick Regula, 1870; Joseph Murphy, 1873; Frederick Regula, 1873; Hiram Angel, 1876; Frederick Regula, 1876; Hiram Angel, 1879; Frederick Regula, 1879; Michael Haas, 1882; Frederick Regula, 1882.

CHAPTER IX.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

HISTORIC GROUNDS—AN ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP—JUSTICES—TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST SCHOOLS—LAWRENCEVILLE—BOLIVAR—CHURCHES—THE ZOAR SOCIETY.

THE border-land between Tuscarawas and Stark Counties, in and about Lawrence Township, abounds in interesting and noted historic sites. Post's cabin, built in 1761, and occupied the following year by him and Heckewelder, stood in Bethlehem Township, Stark County, about four rods from the Tuscarawas River, and a few rods east of its southern bend. Calhoon's trading post was located almost a mile further east, on the opposite side of the river, and on the land annexed to Tuscarawas from Stark in 1847. The ancient capital of the Delawares, Tuscarawas, said also to have been previously inhabited by the Senecas and Wyandots, stood on the plains a few rods from the river, and opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek. Fort Laurens, the scene of savage warfare during the Revolution, was situated a mile and a half farther down the stream, about half a mile below Bolivar. The old settlers can remember when the embankments at the fort were seven feet in height. The Ohio Canal pierced these works and the desecrating plowshare has leveled the most of them to the ground, but small sections may yet be seen. The township was given its name in honor of this fort, but the orthography has been changed.

Lawrence was one of the four original townships established in 1808. It then embraced all the land which now forms Wayne, Franklin, Lawrence (except the small tract since annexed from Stark County) and Sandy Townships, in addition to as much of Dover, Fairfield and Warren as lies in the northern half of Range 9. The first election was held at the cabin of Gideon Jennings, in what is now Fairfield Township. The organization of succeeding townships reduced its territory, and it appears from the records that the balance of the original township of Lawrence, after other townships were organized, was converted into Lawrenceville. The incorporation of Lawrenceville Township was recorded May 13, 1817. As constituted at that date, it consisted of the present Lawrence Township and a tract two and a half miles square, from the northeast corner of Dover. Its bounds were as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 10, Range 2; thence south to the middle of Township 9, Range 2; thence west, to the center of Range 9; thence north to Township 10; thence west to Range 3; thence north to the northwest corner of Township 10; thence east along the line of Township 10, to the place of beginning. The electors were notified to meet according to law in the town of Lawrenceville and elect the proper township officers. The original name, Lawrence, was restored, and it was reduced in size August 7, 1820, by the attachment of its southeast portion to Dover Township. Small portions were since annexed from Stark County, and from Sandy Township.

The following have been the local magistrates of Lawrence. Many of the earlier ones resided on land which now belongs to other townships, but was then included in Lawrence:

Isaac Deardorff, 1809, resigned 1810; Abraham Mosser, 1810; John Davy, 1813; Isaac Deardorff, 1813; William Fashbaugh, 1817; John Taylor, 1818; John Sparks, 1816; Moses Ayres, 1817; Abraham Mosser, 1819; John Mackin, 1819; John Mackin, 1825; Milton Smith, 1825; Milton Smith, 1828; Lewis F. Burk, 1831; John Fashbaugh, 1831; Beasel S. Belknap, 1834; John Fashbaugh, 1834; John A. Knisely, 1835; A. J. Bennett, 1836; Christian Ruff, 1836; B. S. Belknap, 1837; John Fashbaugh, 1837; Lewis F. Burk, 1837; Jacob Burton, 1840; John Fashbaugh, 1840; Lewis F. Burk, 1840; David M. Bradshaw, 1843; John Patton, 1843, resigned 1845; Lewis F. Burk, 1843; David M. Bradshaw, 1846, resigned 1847; Lewis F. Burk, 1846; James G. Tinker, 1847; Lewis F. Burk, 1849; James G. Tinker, 1850; Jacob Willard, 1851; James G. Tinker, 1853; John G. Rouf, 1854; John G. Tinker, 1856, resigned 1858; John G. Rouf, 1860; William Hodge, 1861; Simon Beiter, 1862; John Q. McMurray, 1864, resigned 1864; Nicholas Baker, 1864; Simon Beiter, 1866; Nicholas Baker, 1867; Simon Beiter, 1869; Nicholas Baker, 1870; Simon Beiter, 1872; Nicholas Baker, 1873, resigned 1875; Simon Beiter, 1875; John McMurray, 1875; Milton Lessick, 1876; Lewis Haid, 1878; Milton Lessick, 1879; Samuel C. Klein, 1881; William Kurcherer, 1882.

The eastern half of the township consists of two 4,000-acre quarters. The first, or northeast, quarter was located by Abraham Mosser, of Washington County, Penn., and Thomas Bonde, of Lancaster, Penn., May 23, 1800. In November, 1805, it was almost equally partitioned between them, Bonde receiving the southwest portion. Abraham Mosser settled on his portion, and gradually disposed of the land to in-coming settlers. Bonde never resided here; he sold the land by parcels, Joseph M. Bimeler receiving the greater portion in trust for the Separatists, 1,275 acres, June 29, 1832, for $4,000. The fourth, or southwest, quarter was located by Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, his patent from President Jefferson bearing date January 25, 1803. He sold it to Godfrey Haga February 5, 1804, and Haga transferred it to Joseph M. Bimeler in the spring of 1818. The northwest, or second, quarter of the township consists of military 100-acre lots; and the southwest, or third, quarter of Congress lands. The roughest land in the township is found here.

The Tuscarawas River enters the township from Stark County, and soon after takes a northern bend of several miles, then returning it pursues a general southeasterly direction till it leaves the township. A southern dip of Sandy Creek brings it for a short distance into the township. Besides these, the streams of Lawrence are small and unimportant tributaries to the river. The Ohio Canal follows the western banks of the river, and the old Sandy & Beaver Canal extends from Bolivar eastward. The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad crosses through the valley of the Tuscarawas. The bottoms, plains and hillsides along the river, says Mr. David Yant, "were covered in early times with weeds, nettles, wild rye and grass as high as a man's head. This mass of vegetation was set on fire late in the fall by Indians and early hunters, for the purpose of encircling game, enveloping the surface in a sea of flame and effectually killing every twig of timber. No timber was thus permitted to grow upon the plains, until after these annual burnings ceased." The land away from the valleys is much more rolling than in some portions of the county, and is susceptible of a high cultivation. Farms in the township are valued at from $50 to $150 per acre. Immense quantities of shell ore have been taken from the hillsides in past years. It has been shipped to Granville, Akron, Massillon, Zoar and in small quantities to Dover. Commencing about 1835, the mining of iron ore has been an important business, but the best banks have been exhausted, and little is now produced. Some coal is shipped, but not to any great extent.

The first permanent settler was Samuel Mosser, brother of Abraham Mosser, one of the proprietors of the first quarter of the township. Samuel and Abraham Mosser first came out on horseback, about 1803, to examine the land the latter had entered. They were originally from Maryland, but had settled in Pennsylvania. While inspecting the land, they were met by two Indians, one of whom wished to trade his rusty old flint gun for a new rifle which Samuel carried. The offer was refused, but the savages were treated before they departed, from the flask the proprietors carried. The Indians soon returned, and the one with trading proclivities was more anxious than before to exchange weapons of war. To conciliate them, the whisky flask was again brought forth, but without producing the desired effect of conciliation, and at the request of Abraham, his brother at last surrendered the rifle, to avoid difficulties which might postpone the settlement of this tract of land. Samuel Mosser first settled opposite Bolivar, about eighty rods from the east bank of the river, and near the the route of the Sandy & Beaver Canal. His first house was a diminutive hut, which served as a shelter until better accommodations could be provided. About 1809, he purchased Lot 2, and the east half of 14, and died in 1810 or 1812, while constructing a substantial hewed-log cabin. His wife survived him many years. Their children were Elizabeth (Kline), Joseph (still living near Quincy, Ill.,) Jacob, Samuel, Catherine (Himes), John, Michael and Abraham.

Abraham Mosser, his son-in-law John Taylor, and Jacob Good next came out, about 1807, from Washington County, Penn., and settled on the Mosser tract. Abraham Mosser built his cabin nearly a mile east of Bolivar and close to the present residence of John Lebold. He died in 1822. Close by lived Jacob Good, who kept the first tavern in the northern part of Tuscarawas County. John Taylor settled on the hill about a half-mile distant.

The next settlers on the Mosser land were Peter Houseman, Peter Hartline, John Keller, John Kline and John Mackin, all of whom were probably here before 1812. Peter Houseman died in Fairfield Township. Peter Hartline was German born and came West a single man. He was one of Hull's surrendered soldiers, and was married in 1817. John and Christian Keller, brothers, were from Pennsylvania. None of this name now live in Lawrence Township. John Kline, in 1807, came to Sandy Township with his father, married about 1812, settled in Lawrence, east of the river, but soon after purchased and removed to Lot 2. John Mackin purchased the Abraham Mosser homestead. He was a Justice of the Peace and a good citizen.

The earliest settlers on the military lots west of the river were John and William Fashbaugh, Jacob Howman, Peter Himes, William Hill, George Robinson and John Streaby. The two Fashbaughs were brothers, of German birth, and emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1810. They owned Lot 1. Both died in Lawrence Township, and their families are scattered. Jacob Howman, who came about the same time, afterward migrated to Kosciusko County, Ind. He settled on the east half of Lot 11. William Hill was a resident of the township before 1809. He owned and occupied the west half of Lot 14. Peter Himes and John Streaby emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1812. The former became the owner of Lot 13, and the west half of 11, while the latter settled on Lot 17. George Robinson came about 1815, settled on Lot 19, and remained in the township till his death. Conrad Zutavern, from Baden, Germany, came in 1819, and purchased Lot 28. He remained in the township until death, and his descendants are still here.

John Mock came from Pennsylvania about 1815, and entered and located upon the southwest quarter of Section 14. In religious belief he was a Dunkard. He removed to Kosciusko County, Ind. George Mock, his brother, was

also an early settler in the township, and remained through life. The southwestern part of the township was settled later, mostly by Germans. Quite an emigration from Lawrence Township to Kosciusko County, Ind., commenced about 1830, and has continued to the present time. Most of the township's surplus population has gone thither. Shortly after hostilities began in 1812, a Mr. Dempster and another settler were encamped on the river in this township on a hunting expedition. Dempster, taking his rifle, went some distance from the camp, and finding no game relieved his rifle of its load by shooting at a mark. The shot was so bad that he hastily reloaded and, taking better aim, discharged the gun a second time. His partner, still in camp, hearing two successive shots, surmised the presence of Indians, and fled toward Canton, with the report that Dempster had been killed. Mr. Dempster, on his return to camp, finding no trace of his companion, also became terror-stricken, and hastened in an opposite direction toward Sugar Creek, spreading the alarm and announcing the death of his partner at the hands of painted savages. So near were the few scattering settlers here to the border, that grave apprehensions of an Indian descent were entertained, and for a time credence was given to every wild rumor of impending danger.

The first school on the west side of the river was kept in a log cabin on Lot 2, then owned by John Kline, now by John Bender. The house stood near a spring, in the southwest corner of the place. William Knappenberger was the teacher, and his term was taught about 1817. Messrs. Brown, David Kilgore, Robinson, Fashbaugh and Sibert succeeded him. About this time, Mr. Boyer opened a school at his cabin in Lawrenceville, on the east side of the river, and near its bank, about thirty rods above the bridge. The one room in the house served as schoolroom, kitchen and bedroom, and one use was not permitted to interfere with another. Many of the scholars were full-grown men and women. Here the Brantingham children, the Whites, Mackins, Taylors, Kellers, Hartlines, Housemans, Yants, John Pinicks, James Tracy, Peter Swank and others received the rudiments of an education. A few primers, Webster's Spelling Book, Dilworth's Reader and the Bible, says David Yant, were the principal text books. Among the sports in which the boys engaged during play-time was the sea fight, the idea of which was obtained from Perry's victory on Lake Erie. They had two large canoes, which would grapple, and the boys in each try to obtain possession of their opponents and their oars. When one side became too weak to continue the contest, it would capitulate and the captured boat and prisoners be rowed triumphantly to shore.

John Mock built the first saw mill. It was afterward rebuilt by David Kline. John Kline afterward built a second, and the Separatists a third, on the same stream, formerly known as Haystack Run. George Mock is said to have operated the first distillery in the township, about 1820, on Section 20. Conrad Zutavern started one a little later, on Lot 16.

Lawrenceville was the name of one of the earliest backwoods towns. It was laid out on the east side of the Tuscarawas, opposite present Bolivar, by Abraham Mosser in 1805, when the people in the vicinity were obliged to go to Zanesville to pay their taxes. It was not then known how this vast country would be divided into counties, and Lawrenceville indulged in the fond hope of becoming a county seat. The plat was spacious, including 176 lots, from which donations were made for court house and jail, market-houses and English and German Presbyterian, German Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal and Moravian Churches. The location was a beautiful one, and at that time there was a brisk trade on the river in canoes and small boats. The settlers speculated in a small way, by buying town lots, but the village never prospered. It contained at most four or five houses. A grocery was kept just north of the plat,

and one of the few residents of the village was a shoe-maker, Mr. Mock. Some of the earliest settlers were buried on Lebold's Hill in the vicinity, but the site of their graves is now obliterated. The plat of Lawrenceville has been vacated for many years, and the site is now under cultivation.

The second attempt to establish a town was more successful, and resulted in the handsomest little village in the northern part of Tuscarawas County. It owes its existence to the Ohio Canal. The village was christened Kelleysville, in honor of Alfred Kelley, of Cuyahoga County, who was Canal Commissioner. This gentleman, it appears, declined the honor, and the town was then called Bolivar, in respect to the emancipator of South Carolina.

The original plat of Kelleysville was laid out in August, 1825, on both sides of the proposed canal line. A space 200 feet in width was left for the canal, and for East and West Canal streets. Nine streets—Plain, Pine, Poplar, Cherry, Water, Tuscarawas, Sandy, Laurens and Walnut—each sixty-six feet wide, crossed these at right angles and extended various distances east and west. The lots numbered 109. The proprietors were John Shorb and William Christmas.

In this original plat of Bolivar (or Kelleysville) but two streets extended north and south, contiguous to the canal on either side. In 1835, an alteration was made in the plat by vacating West Canal street and laying out a street parallel with the canal 100 feet farther west. In 1836, all that portion of the village lying between the canal and river, including, with additions made to it, more than sixty lots, was altered, but afterward portions were vacated from time to time until nothing remained. The vacations were made on account of the low and wet condition of the soil. Surrounded by water on three sides, it was subject to frequent inundations, and therefore "unfit for the habitation of man."

In 1828, John Mackin made an addition of fifty-one lots on Tuscarawas, Water and Cherry streets, which he called "The Western Liberties." In 1835, David Yant made an addition of seventy-seven lots on West Canal, Mulberry, Liberty, Yants, Bolivar and Harrison streets, west of the canal, and twenty-four lots east of the canal; forty-eight of these lots were afterward vacated. East Bolivar, consisting of 251 lots, was laid out by John Short and others in 1837, east of the Tuscarawas and north of Sandy & Beaver Canal. A large town was evidently expected, but the failure of this canal withered the hopes of the proprietors, and the village had an existence only on paper. John Hays, in 1837, made an addition of thirty-three lots on Poplar, Cherry and Water streets. Jonathan Cables, in 1835, laid out an addition of ten lots, 52–61 inclusive, on Poplar street. A. C. Dickson, in 1874, had an addition of ten lots surveyed, located between Poplar and Water streets and west of Bruce. In 1882, J. F. Evans made an addition of nineteen lots between Poplar and South streets, and west of Dickson's Addition.

The original proprietors, Shorb & Christmas, were merchants of Canton, the former a Catholic, the latter a Presbyterian. The brush was cleared away from the plains at the town site and a tavern was built by John Shorb, and James Baldwin was established here as host. He was an Eastern man, of broken fortune, somewhat aristocratic in his ways, and remained proprietor of the village inn for many years. The tavern stood on the southeast corner of Water and Canal streets. Henry Stidger kept the first store. He was from Canton, remained about five years, then moved to Carrollton. Robert McMurray was the first Postmaster. He first manufactured brick at Bolivar, then secured the office and opened a little store. Gardner Field was the first produce dealer. The village opened with flattering prospects of success, and upon the

completion of the canal, in 1830, Bolivar became a great grain buying point. It commanded the trade of Carroll County, and portions of Stark, Harrison and even Columbiana and Jefferson. Warehouses were built, and a large mercantile trade established. The Sandy & Beaver Canal project, about 1834, greatly enhanced the price of property, and led to extensive additions to the village plat. The boom swelled until the enterprise proved a failure, when property rapidly depreciated in value and business decreased greatly. The village then grew slowly but steadily, and within the last few years the increase has been more rapid. The population in 1840 was 249; in 1850, 302; in 1860, 367; in 1870, 413; and in 1880, 564. The natural beauty of the village is unsurpassed in the county. It now contains three dry goods stores, one grocery, three saloons, one drug store, a hardware store, a furniture store, a shoe store, a millinery store, a meat market, a jewelry shop, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, two wagon shops, one cabinet shop, a livery, an extensive warehouse, a merchant tailor, a dentist, four physicians, a brass band, a town hall, a grist mill, a planing mill and four churches.

A tannery was started in 1836 by J. G. Tinker. About twenty-five years later, the tanning business ceased in Bolivar. Jacob Kline started the first steam mill, twenty-five or more years ago. It was destroyed by fire. Kline & Waters, about 1872, built a second large grist mill, which was also burned about two years later. The present mill was built by Hickman & Kline. In the spring of 1883, it came into the possession of Jacob Renkerd, of Dover, who is now remodeling the mill and adding rollers. The first planing mill was built by Helwick & Webber; the present and second one was built by Frederick Webber in 1882.

In the spring of 1883, the village schoolhouse, a two-story frame containing three rooms was burned to the ground. Work was soon after commenced on a large brick structure, which at this writing is not completed. It will contain eight rooms and cost about $12.000. J. W. Pfeiffer has been Principal of the schools for four years. There are now four departments, but the district is yet under the control of the Township Board. The first local physician of Bolivar was B. S. Belknap, who came about 1830, and practiced for probably a year. Dr. A. I. Bennett, in 1831, commenced a practice which continued twenty years, when he removed to Wisconsin. He came from Schoharie County, N. Y., and became a prominent citizen of the county, both as a physician and a politician. Drs. John C. Sisson and William Preston came next. The latter, after a residence of about five years, removed to Canton. Dr. William H. Tripp settled in Bolivar about 1851, and remained till after the war, during which, however, he served as Surgeon. He is now Treasurer of Carroll County. Dr. John M. Hodge studied under Dr. Bennett and commenced practice about 1851, remaining till the close of the war. He is now Registrar of the Land Office at Selina, Kan. Drs. Uhl, Shanefelt and Stephenson successively came and departed, and in 1863 Dr. John M. Black located here and practiced till his death in 1878. Dr. William H. McMurray opened a practice about 1865, and continued until his death several years ago. The present physicians are John C. Sisson, S. D. Hildt, William R. Black and Seth Hattery.

Caldwell Lodge, No, 330, F. & A. M., of Bolivar, was chartered October 16, 1860. Simpson Harmount, Isaac Teller, Ernest Becht, Dr. William Tripp, R. J. Mills, J. T. Overholt, Samuel Barnes, J. V. Smith and Josiah Haid were the charter members. The lodge owns a substantial two-story frame building erected in 1871. It meets the first Saturday on or before the full moon. The membership is fifty-eight, and the present officers are William Smith, W. M.; S. Hattery, S. W.; William E. Lash, J. W.; E. B. Truby, S. D.,

Lewis Willard, J. D.; J. W. Pfeiffer, Sec.; Jacob Trudel, Treas.; J.G. Manne; Tiler.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F., was instituted about 1850. In 1852, the hall and records were destroyed by fire, and the lodge was allowed to disband. It was re-instituted July 13, 1871, with five members—John Lessick, Christian Bigler, Henry Keefer, John Lebold and Joseph Miller. In 1879, the lodge erected a frame two-story building, 22x50, at a cost of $1,500. Meetings are held on Wednesday evenings. The officers now serving are Lewis Sesline, N. G.; George W. Borroway, V. G.; R. E. Baker, Sec.; J. O. Lash, Treas. The membership is about twenty-five.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1842, by Rev. Thomas Barkdull. Rev. Andrew Stewart had preached at the house of Peter Hartline, Lawrenceville, as early as 1820. Revs. Henry Whiteman and Hawkins were also early ministers. The leading early members were Jesse Riggs, J. P. Conly, B. S. Beiknap, John Lessick, Thomas Swank, James Rutter, Anthony Robinson, Rev. L B. Smith, David Moreland, I. M. Lichtenwalter and David Yant. Regular preaching was first held in the schoolhouse. In 1843, a dwelling house, located on Lot 36, was purchased, fitted up and occupied until the present frame structure was built on Lot 48 in 1853. The present membership is about fifty; the present minister, Rev. G. A. Reader.

The German Lutheran denomination have a large congregation at Bolivar, which was first started as a branch of the society in the country two miles west Among its early members were Jacob Maurer, George Bader, Ludwig Helwig, Daniel Miller, Christian Bigler and many others. They worship in a handsome frame edifice, which was built about 1866.

The Evangelical English Lutheran Church possesses the handsomest structure in the township. It is a large brick edifice, located on Lot 42, Poplar street, and was erected in 1881 at a cost of over $7,000 The congregation was organized March 9, 1843, by Rev. Solomon Ritz, in an old warehouse, which stood near the canal. Twenty-five members constituted the original organization, of whom George F. Fisher is the only remaining member. A house of worship was built in 1844, and after being remodeled several times was superseded by the present structure. The parsonage was erected in 1873, on a lot adjoining the church. The following have been the pastors in charge: Rev. Solomon Ritz, 1843–46; R. D. Emerson, 1846–48; W. C. Hauer, 1849–54; A. R. Smith, 1854–56; W. C. Hauer, 1856–58; A. R. Smith, 1859–61; J. W. Shreves, 1862–64; W. O. Wilson, 1864; J. W. Shreves, 1864–66; A. R. Smith, 1867–69; C. Flickinger, 1870–75; G. Z. Cochel, 1876–80; N. H. Weaver, 1881 to the present time.

St. Martin's Catholic Church of Bolivar was organized about 1853, by Rev. Wienands, as an affiliation of St. Joseph's Church of Dover. The congregation at its organization enrolled about fifteen families, including the Albrechts, Peffers and Labs. The pastors of St. Joseph's Church have successively administered to this charge, and in 1882 the primitive church was replaced by a new and handsome structure under the supervision of the present pastor, Rev. H. B. Dues. The new church has been named St. Stephen's. About forty-five families hold to the faith and membership of this congregation at present, and among them may be mentioned those of Andrew Gilbert, Felix Lab, August Lab, Alexis Lab, Coelestin Malqui, John Streb, Charles Renner, Peter Renner and Mrs. E. Kole.

St Peter's Catholic Church, the first Catholic congregation of Tuscarawas County, having its home in the southwestern part of Lawrence Township, on one of the highest elevations in the county—the "Hessian Hills"—was organized in 1849, by Rev. Damian Junker, then the resident priest at Canton, and

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afterward the first Bishop at Alton, Ill. A log church, about 25x32 feet in size, was erected the same year. The original organization embraced about twenty families, including those of Balthasar Niedenthal, John Streb, Sr., John Bambeck, Valentine Montag, Adam Weigand and John Bells. In 1846 and 1847, Revs. Wertz and Daugherty, of Canton, successively had charge of the congregation, and in 1848, Rev. Luhrs became the pastor. Succeeding him, in 1849, the pastors of St. Joseph's Church, at Dover, Ohio, have administered to this charge to the present day. The church is in a flourishing condition. and Rev. H. B. Dues is the present pastor.

On Lot 17, several miles southwest of Bolivar, stands a brick church, where a small German Lutheran congregation now holds services. A Lutheran society was organized here about 1822, by Revs. Melsheimer and Schmidt. Conrad Zutavern, John Streaby, John Kline and George Fernsel were among the earliest members. A log church was first built, supplanted by the brick edifice now in use. The former large English Lutheran congregation of this church has transferred its membership to the Lutheran Church at Bolivar.

Lawrence Township is the home of the Zoar society, a communistic organization, the history of which is remarkable and peculiar. In Germany, at the beginning of the present century, a lowly, simple-minded people dwelt, who, in order to live a life of religious simplicity, free from forms and ceremonies, had withdrawn from the Lutheran and the Catholic faiths, mostly from the former, and were known as Separatists. They were persecuted under King Frederick. For the sake of their religion they suffered imprisonment, confiscation of property and separation from their children. When King William ascended the throne their grievances were lightened but not removed, and many resolved to seek homes in a free land. Too destitute to pay their passage across the ocean, they enlisted the sympathies of some wealthy London Quakers, whose religion, it is said, closely resembled their own, and means were thus obtained to carry them beyond the reach of oppression. In the spring of 1817, about three hundred and fifty embarked, most of whom were from Wurtemberg, the rest from Bavaria and Baden. They arrived at Philadelphia, sick and sore, in August, 1817, after a tedious voyage of four months. Poor and friendless, they were welcomed by the Quakers at the City of Brotherly Love. Many were bedridden by a scrofulous complaint, and for these and the old and infirm the Quakers provided a hospital. The few emigrants who possessed means were received as guests, and places were found for many as domestics. Joseph M. Bimeler was the master-spirit of the persecuted religionists. For ten years he had been a teacher among them in Germany, and while on their passage across the ocean he had completely won their confidence and esteem. It was their desire to form a colony in the Western country, and Mr. Bimeler effected a purchase from Godfrey Haga of 5,500 acres, 4,000 of which is in what is now Lawrence and 1,500 in Sandy Townships. It was bought on credit for $15,000, payable as follows: $5,000 in 1828, $5,000 in 1829 and $5,000 in 1830. At the request of Haga, the land was purchased in the name of Mr. Bimeler, he obligating himself for the entire payment. The contract for the land was made in the autumn of 1817, though the deed did not pass till the following year. In the autumn of 1817, a number of the people were sent to the unbroken wilderness to provide habitations for those to follow. They arrived at the site of the village of Zoar, and constructed rude slab huts, covered with earth. In February, 1818, snow fell to the depth of three feet, and laid on the ground until April, when an unprecedented flood occurred. The great mass of the emigrants reached their new home in the spring of 1818; a few remained in Pennsylvania to acquire trades. The condition of the Separatists was that of extreme

destitution. They were burdened with many old and helpless persons whose labor was not productive. They were unprovided with the necessary implements of labor. Yet their expectations were not high; they only dared to hope, by a life of toil and privation, to eke out a bare subsistence, free from religious persecution. The prosperity they have since attained was not then dreamed of. The mode of life they first adopted was that each family should live separately. Whatever products remained above their absolute needs were to be sold and the proceeds placed in a fund for the payment of the land, which was to be parceled among them proportionately to their labor. A year and a half elapsed and their condition had improved very little. Then several influential members, who were inimical to Joseph M. Bimeler's supremacy, proposed a community of property. They argued the necessity of thus protecting the weak and helpless, who otherwise would be uncared for, and by this and other plausible arguments the point was carried. Articles of association were prepared and adopted April 19, 1819. They were amended in 1824. In February, 1832, the society of Separatists of Zoar was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and an organization effected under the incorporation May 14, 1833, which has since remained in effect. The corporation owns and controls everything. Individual members possess no rights of property whatever. The theory of the corporation is one of extended charity, the greatest good to the greatest number. Each member contributes his time and labor to the society, and in return it provides him with the necessities of life—nothing beyond. Whatever his labor produces above this goes to the common good. A birth-right does not exist. The children of a member are aliens and strangers; they can be admitted when they attain majority only like other applicants. When articles of association were first formed in 1819, all members were of one grade, but by a subsequent amendment two classes were established. The first class is one of probation, and a member who on application is received by a two-third vote can neither vote nor hold office. After a residence of at least a year, if he makes application for admission to the second class and is received, he conveys whatever property he possesses to the society and becomes a full member. When a member dies or withdraws from the society, his property rights merge in the surviving members. The officers of the society consisted of a general agent, three trustees, a standing committee of five and a treasurer. Mr. Bimeler was the General Agent, and at his death this office was abolished. The trustees have the general management of affairs, and the standing committee is an advisory board to settle difficulties that may arise between trustees and members. The society has been several times involved in litigation by seceding members and the heirs of deceased members, but the compact and articles of incorporation have always been held binding and inviolable. The case of Goesele *et al. vs.* Bimeler *et al.* was adjudicated in the Supreme Court of the United States, reported in 14 Howard, 587. The case of Gasely *et al. vs.* the Separatist Society of Zoar reached the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1862. It is reported in 13 Ohio State, page 144.

It was many years before the society gained the wealth and position it now holds. During the construction of the Ohio Canal, the Separatists took a contract, and all the able-bodied members labored there until it was completed. They thus procured much of the money to meet their indebtedness. Hampered by many members who were unable to labor, through age or infirmity, in order to obviate increased burdens, it was mutually agreed that marriages should not be contracted until their financial position would warrant them. Husbands lived apart from their wives, and the entire colony was divided into bands or artificial families. In 1830, according to C. H. Mitchener, in Ohio Annals, these families were as follows: Joseph M. Bimeler, three male and

four female members; Stephen Hoover, two males and twelve females; Joanna Mock, fifteen females; Christian Platz, nine males and one female; George Goesele, two males and two females; Barbara Shock, seven females; Maria Sink, two females; Magdalena Auck, three females; John Breymeyer, seven males and one female; Margaret Ackerman, one male and fourteen females; Casper Fetter, eight males and two females; Jacob Shearing, eight males and two females; John Miller, ten males, three females; Dorothea Dietz, fourteen females; Maria Koehule, fourteen females; Jacob Kimmerly, four males, two females; Christian Mitchely, one male, two females; George Groetzinger, five males, two females; Frederick Klotz, three males; Godfrey Lentz, four males, four females; total, sixty-seven males and one hundred and six females. The restraint from marriage arose from prudential considerations solely, and when fortune smiled upon them they married and were given in marriage. For many years the children, after attaining the age of three years, were placed in a nursery under the care of a matron, and retained there until maturity, but now each family has the care and nurture of its own children.

In early times, the women joined in the labors of the field, and performed equal service with the men. They worked in groups, in a plodding but systematic manner. Their tools were coarse, including the short and unwieldy German scythe, sickles without teeth and clumsy, heavy hoes. In 1832, they were visited by the scourge, cholera, which carried off more than fifty of their number. Accessions were received from time to time from Germany, and in 1831 about forty arrived. Applications for membership are now made almost daily, but experience has taught the community to receive no one until, by a blameless life among them, he proves his worthiness.

The early efforts of the society were not confined to tilling the soil. A grist mill was built in 1821, and rebuilt in 1848; a second mill was erected in 1837. A woolen factory was established in 1830, and for many years both woolen and grist mills did an extensive business, much greater than now. About 1831, the society purchased from Christmas & Hazlett an iron furnace, located in Fairfield Township. In 1834, a second one was built, about midway between Zoar and Bolivar, which was operated until about 1852. They proved a failure, financially, but did much toward developing the country in the vicinity. Charcoal was used in place of coal, and the demand for ore and charcoal enabled many settlers in the vicinity to obtain a start in life by supplying these materials. Indeed, at one time about one hundred families were dependent upon the furnaces for a living, and they were operated for a time at an actual loss, that the neighboring settlers might not suffer the inconveniences that would result from an abandonment of the furnaces.

Joseph M. Bimeler was the guiding spirit of all these enterprises, and it is to his labors and efforts that the society owes its prosperity. He was a man of powerful intellectual force and acumen, and was strongly attached to the people among whom he lived and died. His original intention in settling in the wilderness was to remain until his countrymen were comfortably situated, free from debt, then win for himself a high place in the new world, which he felt able to attain. The community of goods was adopted against his advice, and after he had been drawn thus unwillingly into the association, he determined to make it succeed. He controlled and managed everything. He possessed the qualities of one who is born to command, yet the bond that drew him to the benighted people was one of sympathy. Toward the members of the community he preserved an air of reserve and decision, as the only way to lead them, but his social faculties were large, and he delighted in receiving visitors. In their presence he relaxed his dignified mien, and met in pleasant, social equality. He was the first and only pastor of the society, and conducted

religious services regularly during his lifetime. He was physically imperfect; one of his eyes was much larger and more prominent than the other, and he was lame. But he held a place in the hearts of his people which has since been yielded to no other. Since his death, occurring August 27, 1853, his sermons, which had been written from memory by John Neff, were collected, and one of them is now read at each service in preference to an original discourse from another. The property of the society had been held in the name of Joseph M. Bimeler, but ten days before his death, by will he acknowledged the trust and bequeathed it all to the "Society of Separatists of Zoar."

The village of Zoar, which the Separatists have made their home since they first arrived sixty-six years ago, is a quaint town, located in the eastern part of the township, near the Tuscarawas. It was named in honor of the city to which Lot fled from Sodom and Gomorrah, to commemorate their own flight from German persecution. All the members live here. Their number is now about two hundred and fifty adults and one hundred children. The houses were at first miserable log huts, and are now of all descriptions. A few hewed-log cabins remain. Many of the houses are frame, usually two and one-half stories in height, and a number of spacious brick residences adorn the principal street. The older buildings are roofed with red tile, which was made here prior to 1850. The hotel was built in 1833. The schoolhouse is a two-story brick structure, where the common branches, philosophy, algebra and history, are taught, and the English and German languages. The first church building was a log affair; the present is a neat brick structure. A tannery, foundry, woolen mill, grist mills, garden, store and various industrial shops, occupy the time of the members, few of whom now labor on the farms, except during the harvest season, when all go forth to labor in the fields. The farm work is nearly all done by hired help, and a number of farms are also leased to renters. The society now owns more than seven thousand acres of land, located in one body in Lawrence, Sandy and Fairfield Townships. The affairs of the society are managed by the Board of Trustees, one of whom is elected annually. The treasurer holds his office for four years. No member has ever been expelled, except the few who involved the society in its litigation, yet many forsake the community voluntarily, and these are usually allowed to take with them their household furniture. There are now between seventy and eighty voters, who usually vote the Republican ticket. They are a lowly-minded people, generally with no marked mental development. The weight of the law has never yet, in the long history of the community, fallen upon one of its members in good standing. German is still the language used in family and business discourse. Many of the customs of former times are gradually abandoned, and with a closer association with the outer world innovations are creeping in. The women formerly wore a uniform garb, of the utmost plainness, but now they dress, within a certain limit, according to their taste.

CHAPTER X

MILL TOWNSHIP.

NAME — STREAMS — ORGANIZATION — MILITARY QUARTERS — THE PIONEERS — FIRST CHURCH — JUSTICES OF THE PEACE — EASTPORT — NEWPORT — UHRICHSVILLE — ITS GROWTH — ORIGINAL PLAT AND ADDITIONS — FIRST RESIDENTS — INCORPORATION AND MAYORS — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — CEMETERY — ORDERS — PHYSICIANS — ATTORNEYS — NEWSPAPERS — INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS — DENNISON — FIRST LOCATION AND FOUNDATION — THE DENNISON LAND COMPANY — THE RAILROAD SHOPS — INCORPORATION — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — SECRET SOCIETIES — HISTORICAL MISCELLANY — PHYSICIANS — ATTORNEYS — EARLY INDUSTRIES — NEWSPAPERS — EARLY SETTLERS.

MILL TOWNSHIP doubtless received its name from Uhrich's Mill, which, at the date of the township organization, was an important and widely known pioneer institution. The township is irregular in shape, and is distinctively the territory of Big Stillwater Creek, which enters from Rush in the southeast, and, by a very winding course, gradually creeps northward till it finds the Tuscarawas River, in the northwest corner of the township. The bottom lands of the creek are broad and rich, and, in consequence of the meanderings of the stream, compose a large portion of the township's territory. Little Stillwater, which separates Uhrichsville and Dennison, enters from Union Township, and, after flowing circuitously for several miles, mingles its waters with those of Big Stillwater. As in surrounding townships, the land in Mill, which lies back from the streams, is hilly, but it produces good crops.

Mill Township was organized by the County Commissioners March 6, 1833, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 13, Range 7; thence west to the military land; thence north to the southeast corner of the first quarter of Township 7, Range 1; thence west one-half mile; thence north to the southwest corner of Lot 1, in the fourth quarter of Township 8, Range 1; thence west two miles; thence south five miles to Township 6; thence east two miles to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 6, Range 1; thence south one mile to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 6, Range 1; thence east through the middle of Sections 33, 27 and 21, in Township 13, Range 7, to Harrison County; thence north to the place of beginning. The outlines have since been slightly altered several times.

The land of Mill Township consists of twelve and one-fourth sections off the Dohrman tract, forming the eastern portion of the township, and the greater part of the first quarter and the fourth quarter of Township 7, Range 1, forming the western part of Mill, besides one and a fourth sections of Congress land in the southwest part of the township, at and above Newport.

The first quarter of Township 7, Range 1, a four-thousand-acre tract, most of which is situated in Mill, forming its northwestern portion, was located by David Galbraith, a merchant of New York City, and Thomas Elms, and was

transferred by them, in 1802, to Jonas Stanberry and Jonathan Dayton, both of whom were extensive Western landholders. In October, 1818, Oliver H. Spencer, a physician of New York City, purchased the undivided three-fourths interest in this tract from Jonathan Dayton, for $6,000, and the one-fourth interest from Joseph Constant for $2,000. Spencer retained it till his death, and the guardian of his minor children, by virtue of an enabling act, passed in the Ohio Legislature February 2, 1832, sold the entire tract of 4,000 acres, in September, 1833, to Walter B. Beebe, Daniel Kilgore, John Olmsted and Chauncey Dewey, of Harrison County, for $9,000. These proprietors made a subdivision of the tract into lots the same year, and during the next few years most of it was sold at an average price of, perhaps, $10 per acre. This part of Mill Township consequently has little or no pioneer history. The land was withheld from the market for twenty-five years after the organization of the county, though it included a large area of very valuable land. If it had any settlers prior to 1833, they were squatters or lessees.

The fourth quarter of Township 7, Range 1, another 4,000-acre tract in the western part of Mill, was located by John Rathbone, a New York merchant. In May, 1804, Rathbone conveyed to Michael Uhrich 1,500 acres off the north end of this tract, the consideration being $1,500. The land thus conveyed included the site of Uhrichsville, and here Mr. Uhrich made an early settlement. John Rathbone, by deed dated September 13, 1809, conveyed the south half of this quarter, or 2,000 acres, to his daughter Content, wife of Robert Chesebrough, a New York merchant. In 1835, Daniel Kilgore and John Olmsted, of Cadiz, Ohio, purchased this 2,000-acre tract from Chesebrough and his wife for $6,000, and also the tract of 500 acres intervening between it and the Uhrich land, from John Rathbone for $2,000. Thus all this large scope of fertile land, except the Uhrich tract, is also destitute of early history. Messrs. Kilgore and Olmsted in 1835 made a subdivision of the tract into twenty lots of irregular size and shape, and disposed of them to their great pecuniary advantage within a few years.

Michael Uhrich was the pioneer of Mill Township. He was born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 7, 1751, and in 1772 married Catherine Borroway, by whom he had eight children. Mrs. Uhrich died in 1794, and Michael was married a second time, to Susannah C. Rouse. As mentioned above, Mr. Uhrich became the purchaser of 1,500 acres of land in 1804; he migrated to it from Pennsylvania the same year, bringing with him five of his children—Hannah, Catherine (afterward Mrs. Godfrey Haga, then Mrs. John Andreas), John, Jacob and Michael. Mr. Uhrich became one of the most prominent and useful pioneers of the county. In 1806, he built a grist and saw mill, at the site of the present Uhrichsville Mill, which was the first or second water mill in the county. Assisted by his sons, he cleared a large farm in the Stillwater Valley, while dense forests surrounded him on all sides for many miles. He was a member of the Moravian Church, was benevolent and kind hearted, and possessed great energy and perseverance. He died August 14, 1817, his wife preceding him to the grave four years.

John Fenner, who married Susan Demuth, and was a brother-in-law to Jacob Uhrich, settled on the Uhrich tract at a very early date and assisted materially in its development. He leased a farm in the wilderness, and his cabin stood just west of Uhrichsville, near the present residence of W. W. Porter. Richard Ferguson was also an early lessee on the Uhrich land.

William Caples was the first pioneer in the vicinity of what is now Newport. He was one of the first citizens of Ohio, emigrating with his family to the State from near Baltimore, Md., and settling in what is now Harrison County. Abiding there for a time, he came in 1806 to land which now be-

longs to Mill Township, having entered the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 6, Range 1, close to Newport. He remained in the township through life, and his descendants still abide here.

As mentioned in Chapter VI, of the County History, the twelve sections constituting the eastern part of Mill Township is a part of the Dohrman Township granted by Congress to A. H. Dohrman for services rendered during the Revolutionary struggle. It also embraced six sections in Mill Township and eighteen in Harrison County. As this land was not subject to entry, it was not occupied as soon as other parts of the county. It includes a considerable amount of beautiful land in Stillwater Valley, which did not long remain untenanted. The exact order of its settlement is not known, but in 1820 the following resident land-owners were here, and some had arrived many years before 1820: Perry Andrews owned the northeast quarter of Section 24; James Banister, an old man, the northeast quarter of Section 23, where he died; James Barnes, the southwest quarter of Section 36, where he remained till death; Henry Bidinger, who afterward moved West, the southeast quarter of Section 30; Arthur Cheneworth, who also went West, the west half of Section 24, and the northwest quarter of Section 23; Samuel Caldwell, a New Englander, who subsequently migrated farther West, the southeast quarter of Section 23; John and Griffith Cahill, brothers, who removed afterward to Union County, the former owning the north half of Section 27, the latter, land in the north part of Section 33; James Crabtree, a Marylander and former resident of Harrison County, who afterward went to Union County, the southwest quarter of Section 34; John Creagh, the southwest quarter of Section 23; Robert Caples, who died recently in this township, son of William Caples, 145 acres in the north part of Section 33; Charles Caples, another son of William Caples, later removing West, seventy acres in the same section; James Edes, a life-long citizen of the township, the northwest quarter of Section 22; Henry Foster, from Ireland, and a resident of the township through life, the southwest quarter of Section 30; Peter Frederick, a German and a shoe-maker from Pennsylvania, the northwest quarter of Section 36; James Gray, seventy acres in Section 30; Harmon Gatchell, from Harrison County, the northeast quarter of Section 28; James Murkey, the northeast quarter of Section 22; Jacob Middleton, who later in life removed to Port Washington and there operated a saw-mill, the northeast quarter of Section 30; Jacob Mills, the northwest quarter of Section 21 and southeast quarter of Section 22; Aquilla Moffit, a life-long citizen, the northwest quarter of Section 35; Connel O'Donnell, the northwest quarter of Section 34; Elijah Preston, the southwest quarter of Section 22; Caleb Perry, who removed to Illinois, the southeast quarter of Section 33; William Ross, later a resident of Uhrichsville, the southeast quarter of Section 36, and William Turner, the northeast quarter of Section 35.

On the southeast quarter of Section 30, in very early days, stood a log Methodist meeting house, the first religious edifice in the township. The society which worshiped here has long since been dissolved, and a graveyard remains to mark the site of the church.

The following are the township magistrates, with their several dates of election: Philip Laffer, 1833; William Ross, 1834; John E. Cahill, 1836; William Ross, 1837; William Logan, 1839; William Ross, 1840; William Logan, 1842; George Tennant, 1843; William Logan, 1845; George Tennant, 1846; Joshua Howard, 1848; Mathias Collier, 1851; Alfred Lester, 1851; Isaiah Thompson, 1852; Mathias Collier, 1854; Isaiah Thompson, 1855; Mathias Collier, 1857; Joshua D. Howard, 1858; John Milone, 1860; Joshua D. Howard, 1861; John Milone, 1863, resigned 1865; Joshua D. Howard, 1864, resigned 1866; Charles Gantzman, 1865; John Milone, 1865; John W. Lytle,

1866; John Milone, 1868; Thomas H. Mozena, 1869; John Milone, 1871; Thomas H. Mozena, 1872; John Milone, 1874; Charles Borgar, 1874; J. T. McCullough, 1875; John Milone, 1877; Charles B. Willoughby, 1877; Thomas H. Mozena, 1878; John Milone, 1880; Joseph Healea, 1881; Thomas H. Mozena, 1881.

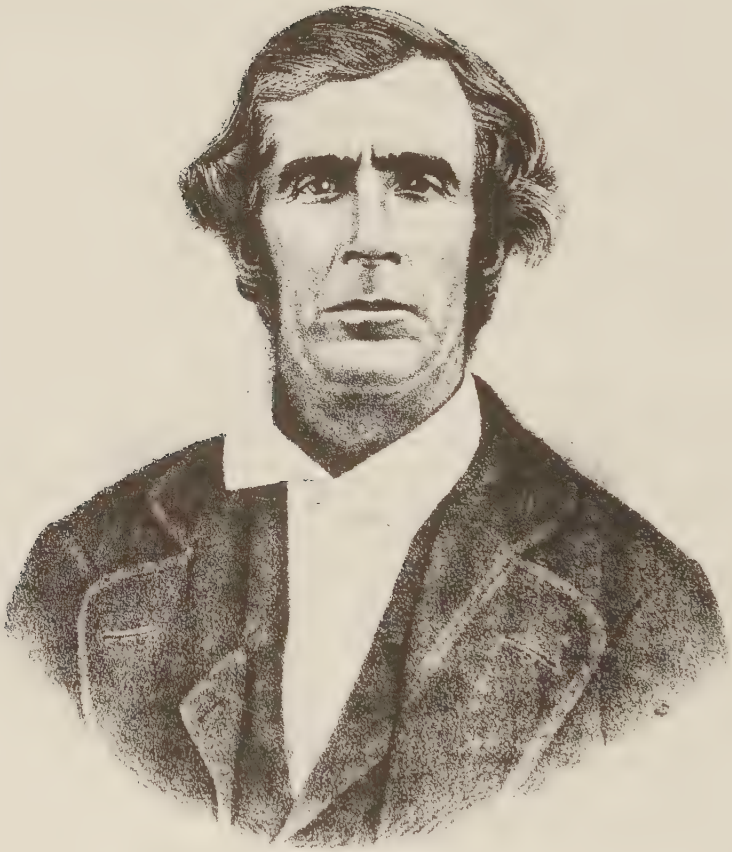
The year 1833 was an eventful one to Mill Township. It marks not only the foundation of the township, but also the establishment of three villages, Eastport, Waterford (now Uhrichsville), and Newport. One of these has since lapsed into its primitive state; another is a quiet country place of 200, while the third has become a populous, active town.

Eastport, as laid out by Beebe, Kilgore, Olmsted and Dewey in 1833, on the east bank of Big Stillwater, two miles north of Uhrichsville, contained sixty-six lots. The proprietors erected a hotel, which was kept for a few years by Mrs. Thompson, a widow lady from Steubenville. The village became the head of navigation for a time for canal boats, and a large business was transacted. Great quantities of wheat were bought at the two warehouses of the Eastport company. Richard Lyons was the first store keeper. John Minnich also owned a store here. For a little while Eastport thrived, but Uhrichsville had a stronger growth, and absorbed its business. Only three or four houses mark the site of the village.

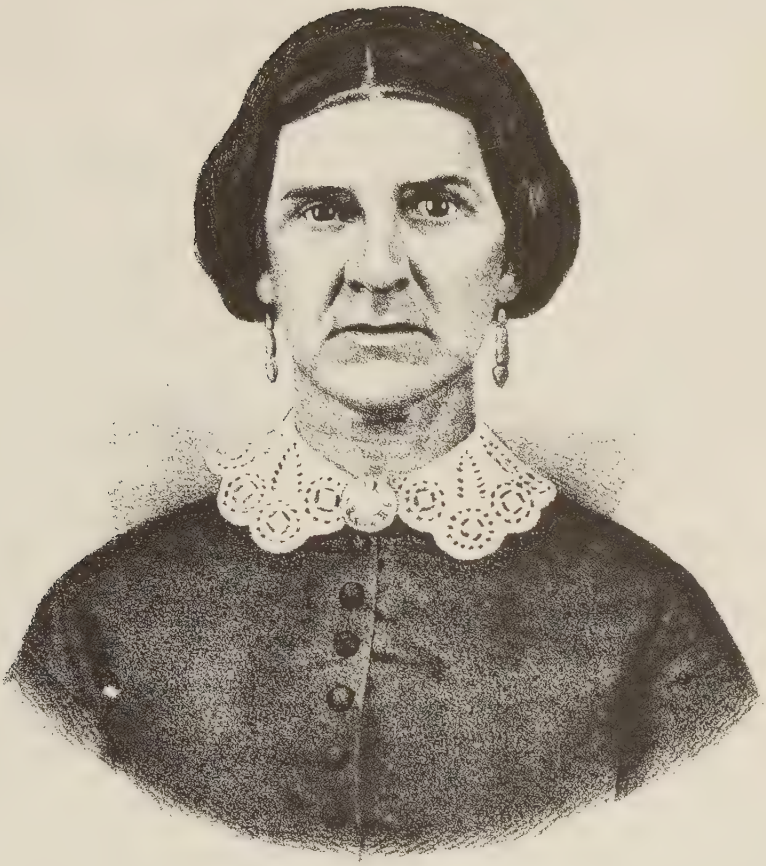
Two miles south of Uhrichsville, nestling in the beautiful valley of Stillwater, lies the little village of Newport. It was laid out in 1833 by Philip Laffer, and in the contest with Uhrichsville for precedence, it, too, was worsted. The land upon which it is located was entered by William Caples; he sold it to the proprietor of the town. The original plat embraced fifty-five lots, and the streets thereon appearing were Water, Second, Third and Fourth extending north and south, and Main and Wood extending east and west. James Tracy in 1875 made an addition of seventeen outlots on Tracy street. William Caples resided in a dwelling-house which stood upon the town site many years before the plat was surveyed. Philip Laffer kept the first store, which contained, however, a very limited amount of merchandise. Eli Westhafer was the first Postmaster. He received the appointment many years after the village was founded, and had not held it long when the rebellion commenced, and soon after that event the office was given to Robert Caples, who had it but a short time when it was abolished; the name of this office was Brady. The village was then without a post office until the spring of 1882, when Jacob Welch secured the establishment of Tracy Post Office here, and became the Postmaster; he was succeeded in about a year by Mrs. Jane Beemer, who now holds the appointment.

Newport has a population of about one hundred and fifty. It contains two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, a good district school of two departments, a church, a creamery and two potteries. The first pottery was started by Andrew McChesney about 1843. Thomas Reed succeeded him; he sold to Nelson Tracy, whose son, John B., now operates it. The other was started about 1845 by Laban H. Warbs. Subsequent owners were Joseph Figley, Thomas Reed, Nelson Tracy, T. A. Packer, and Lambright & Westhafer, the present proprietors. The potteries are operated about eight months in a year, and each burns about two thousand gallons of stoneware per month.

The creamery was started by Beemer & Ward in the spring of 1883, and soon after was sold to John Bukey, who now operates it. Cream is purchased from the neighboring farmers for nearly as much as they would receive from the butter churned from it. The butter is then churned in a revolving barrel by steam power each morning, the proprietors depending chiefly for their profit on the greater market value of creamery butter.



Philip Lord



Sarah Fouk

The present Methodist Episcopal Church at Newport was erected about 1869, at a cost of $1,500, during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Dennis. It is a commodious frame, surmounted by cupola and bell. An old frame house of worship preceded it, built about 1840. The class, from which the present congregation sprang, was organized before the town was laid out. Its earliest meetings were held at Wallace's house, two miles distant up Stillwater; James Tracy, Capt. John Brady, Samuel Smith, Abijah Robinett, John Cahill and William Ross were early members. The present membership is about 150; the present minister, Rev. J. Beetham.

UHRICHSVILLE.

Uhrichsville is the largest town of Mill Township, and is the second in size in Tuscarawas County. It is located in one of the earliest settled and most important localities of the county. Uhrich's Mill, on Big Stillwater, one of the first built in pioneer times, was patronized by the settlers for many miles around long before the town was laid out in 1833. The name, with which the proprietor, Michael Uhrich, dedicated the village, was Waterford, but about six years later it was changed to Uhrichsville. The history of the village may be divided into three distinct periods. The first or canal period was one of activity and vigorous growth, culminating with the construction of the Pan Handle Railroad about 1850. Then followed a period of general depression for about fifteen years; business was extremely dull, property greatly depreciated in value and the increase in size scarcely perceptible. The erection of the railroad shops at Dennison proved an invaluable boon to Uhrichsville, for the population was rapidly augmented and a bustle and activity developed which was theretofore unknown. In 1840, seven years after the village was founded, it contained 229 people; in 1850, the population had increased to 577. During the next decade, the increase was only sixty-nine, and few, if any, additional inhabitants were residents here in 1865. Affairs then took a turn; in 1870, the census returns indicated a population of 1,541, and in 1880 of 2,790. During the past three years, this has materially increased.

The town of Waterford was laid out on the east side of Big Stillwater in the fall of 1833, by Michael Uhrich. The plat was of goodly dimensions, embracing 94 lots, 1 to 94 of present Uhrichsville, extending from First to Sixth street, and from Stillwater eastward to and including the lots on the east side of Main street. The streets are 66 feet in width. All lots east of Water street are 66x160 feet in size. Those west of Water are 66 feet wide, but of various lengths. Robert M. Dawson in 1845 made an extensive addition to Uhrichsville, formerly called Waterford, south and east of the original plat. It extended from Sixth street to South, and contained 122 lots, 95 to 216 inclusive. The lots were 66x160 feet; the streets 66 feet wide, and the alleys 16 feet.

Peter Hoopengarner's Addition to Uhrichsville is located on East First street. It was made in 1867, and includes 28 lots, 217–245 inclusive. William Thompson's Addition of 5 lots, 246–250, was made in 1867, and is situated on East Fourth street. Mary McManus the same year laid out an addition of 10 lots, 251–260, on an extension of Third street. Scott's Addition of 25 lots, 261–285, on High and Cross streets, was made in 1868, and modified four years later. In the same year, Bell's Addition was laid out. It included 10 lots, 286–295, located on Little Stillwater, between the Deersville road and First street. Parrish's First Addition, comprising 24 lots, 296–319, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and immediately west of the Eastport road, was surveyed in 1868.

Carr's Addition of 13 lots, 1–13, located west of Sixth and Fifth streets,

was made in 1869; a subdivision of Lots 5 and 6 into 6 lots, was made in 1871. Parrish's Second Addition, consisting of 49 lots, 320–368, on Water and Main streets, and the Eastport road, between Seventh and Ninth, was laid out in 1871. E. G. Helwig and George W. Dawson in 1871 made an addition of 71 lots, 369–422 inclusive, and 441–457 inclusive, between Ninth and Eleventh streets, on and west of Main street.

Joseph Thompson's Addition of 18 lots, 423–440, on Second, Third and Thompson streets, was made in 1871. Huston's Addition was laid out in 1871. It included 15 lots, of irregular shape, located on Little Stillwater, west of Bell's Addition. Alexander Huston's Second Addition, comprising 33 lots, was laid out in 1872. He laid out a third addition, consisting of 16 lots located on Bank street, in 1874. Helwig & Dawson's Second Addition, including 64 lots, located on Main, Water and Eleventh streets, was made in 1872. Their third addition was made the year following, and comprised 49 lots, situated on and between Tenth and Eleventh streets. William Ray in 1872 laid out an addition of 10 lots north of Fair street. Parrish's Third Addition was made in 1874; it consisted of 12 lots, 458–469, located on Parrish street, between Seventh and Eighth.

William W. Porter in 1873 laid out an addition west of Big Stillwater, on First, Second and Third streets. It included 61 lots. The same year, he made a second addition, which consisted of 81 lots. Sebastian Schon in 1872 made an addition of 16 lots between East and West streets. Mary A. Mohr in 1873 subdivided into 7 lots out-lot 18, of Porter's Addition of out-lots. In 1874, Elizabeth Cohall and Theodore Packer subdivided a portion of out-lot 4, of Chalfant's Addition of out-lots, into 30 lots, situated on Packer street. The same year, Alexander and William McConnell subdivided a portion of the same out-lot into 30 lots on McConnell street. Abigail A. and David B. Murphy in 1874 made an addition of 27 lots, on and near Little Stillwater and Murphy street. Monroe and Alexander laid out in 1875 an addition consisting of 29 lots, and situated on the Gnadenhutten road, and High and South streets. John McKinley in 1877 made an addition of 139 lots, situated on the Gnadenhutten road, Second, Third, Center and West streets, by subdividing out-lots 2, 3 and 4, of Chalfant's Addition of out-lots. The several additions of out-lots to Uhrichsville have been omitted.

When the plat was surveyed in 1833, several buildings had already been erected in the vicinity. At the south end of Water street stood the large hewed-log dwelling of Michael Uhrich, the proprietor. In this building, which was erected about 1804, Mr. Uhrich kept the first tavern in Mill Township. John Welch, who came from Harrison County, kept the first store in this locality. It stood west of Big Stillwater, but after the town was laid out he built a store and warehouse on Lot 1 and moved across with a stock of goods worth $1,500. He bought wheat extensively, and about 1844, through the fluctuations of the Eastern market, he lost heavily and soon after retired to his farm, upon which Dennison now stands, where he died quite recently at a ripe old age. About the time the town was laid out, or shortly before, John I. Moore came from Moorefield, Harrison County, and in company with Michael Uhrich built a store and sold goods on Lot 86, northeast corner of Water and First streets. They also bought and shipped wheat. Mr. Moore remained in business here only two or three years. He then returned to Moorefield, where he subsequently died of cholera. John Sterling was another early and a prominent merchant. He was Irish born, had farmed near Albany, N. Y., and in 1835 came to Waterford, opening a store the ensuing year. Dealing in wheat resulted in his financial ruin, and, after a residence elsewhere for a time, he returned to Uhrichsville and passed his declining

years in this place Jonas Haskins came from Moorefield in the autumn of 1835. He was a merchant and died in the spring of 1837, leaving a wife and eight children, several of whom still reside in this vicinity.

Mordecai Wheatley, a Virginian, is said to have built the first dwelling house within the plat, after it was laid out, and to have been the first blacksmith. His house stood on Lot 81, east side of Water, between Second and and Third streets; he afterward moved West. Aaron Robinet, from Harrison County, was also among the foremost settlers of the village. He, too, was a blacksmith and pursued that avocation. He is still living in Uhrichsville. Barleen Myers was here before 1835. He built a tannery on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets and lived on an adjoining lot. He removed to Iowa and died in that State. Joshua Lock, a carpenter, was here in 1835. He afterward emigrated to Iowa. John Cahill, an aged man, came with his three sons—Dennis, Alexander and Thomas—about 1835. He died in 1837. William Ross built a house on the northeast corner of Main and First streets in 1836. He was a Justice of the Peace for several terms and until his death at an advanced age. Samuel Warfel came from Cadiz in the spring of 1836. In partnership with Michael Uhrich, he erected on the southwest corner of Third and Water streets a steam saw and carding mill. About a year later the mill came into the possession of Thomas Benner, and its subsequent owners were Nelson Poulson and Philip Uhrich. Mr. Warfel then engaged in tavern keeping for some time and was afterward variously engaged. He possessed great mechanical genius, and died in this village a few years ago.

Besides most of the above, Richard Morris, Robert McClintick, Charles Andreas, Jacob Huston, John Meese and Thomas Ramsour were here in 1838. Richard Morris was a Yankee and a carpenter; he remained here but a few years, then went West. Robert McClintick pursued various occupations, operating a carding machine for awhile. Charles Andreas was a shoe-maker; moved West and now resides in Kansas. Jacob Huston was a tavern-keeper on Water street, near the old bridge; later in life he farmed, and died near Uhrichville while so engaged. John Meese was a merchant and horse-dealer, remaining here several years. Thomas Ramsour was a laborer, met with ill success in life, and his career terminated in a benevolent county institution. The above are believed to include, with very few exceptions, if any, the earliest residents of Waterford or Uhrichsville.

John Welch was the first Postmaster. He retained the office but a short time, and was succeeded by Samuel Warfel. Subsequent Postmasters were Marcus Haskins, Samuel Haskins, Thomas Shaw and John Milone, the present incumbent.

Wheat buying and shipping was the chief business of Uhrichsville prior to the construction of the railroad. When the town was laid out, the Ohio Canal was in operation, and transported all the surplus grain of the West to an Eastern market. Uhrichsville commanded the whole trade of the valley of Stillwater. Wheat was hauled to this point from a distance of thirty or more miles, from a large portion of Harrison and Guernsey, and even a part of Carroll, County. In 1836, there were two grain warehouses at Uhrichsville, and the number afterward increased to five, each doing an extensive business. At first the grain was taken by boats, the flour by flat-boats, down the Stillwater, Tuscarawas and Muskingum as far as Dresden, where a lock connected the river and canal, but about 1838 a lock was constructed at Trenton, and the commercial facilities of Uhrichsville thereby greatly increased. A number of canal boats were built here by George Wallick, and the village enjoyed all the advantages of a canal town, but the construction of the Steubenville & Indiana, now Pan Handle Railroad, completely sapped the vigor of the vil-

lage by depriving it of its trade. Numerous stations along the line became shipping points, and business at Uhrichsville ceased almost entirely. Property depreciated rapidly, and could be purchased for a mere fraction of its former value. The town had developed as a grain port, and when this was gone it was left a stranded, overgrown country town. Its growth was slight till the hum of the railroad shops was heard across Little Stillwater, when a new era of its existence began, which has rapidly advanced it in size, population and importance. The construction of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad has assisted greatly in building that portion of the town which lies west of Stillwater, and which was formerly called Edgefield, but is now included in the Uhrichsville incorporation.

A petition signed by John Milone and seventy-five other citizens of Uhrichsville, and dated June 5, 1866, was presented to the County Commissioners two days later, praying for the incorporation of the village. On the 13th of August, the day appointed for a hearing, the petition was granted, and the village as named and described was ordered to be organized. The first election was held November 10, 1866. John G. Price, William McCollams and David Hanley were the Judges on this occasion, and William V. Keepers and William H. Dempster, Clerks. One hundred and seventy-seven votes were cast, which for Mayor, Clerk and Council were divided as follows: For Mayor, John Milone, 114; John P. Brisbon, 61; for Clerk, Charles Ganzman, 98; Thomas J. Forbes, 71; W. A. Bovey, 4; William Wagstaff, 1; Councilmen, H. A. Redfield, 102; W. V. Keepers, 105; John C. Williams, 104; Elias Johnson, 91; John G. Price, 92; William Wagstaff, 69; G W. Venblarcun, 71; William McCollams, 77; William B. Thompson, 65; M. V. B. Haskins, 72; W H. Dempster, 15; George M. Warfel, 9; S. R. Thompson, 1; five councilmen were elected. The Mayors of the village, with terms of service, have been as follows: John Milone, from November, 1866, to April, 1867; W. B. Thompson, 1867 to 1869; John Milone, 1869 to 1870; M. Collier, 1870 to 1872; L. C. Ball, 1872 to 1874; E. A. Parrish, 1874 to 1880; L. C. Ball, 1880 to 1882; William Johnson, elected in 1882, now serving.

When Uhrichsville was laid out, a little district schoolhouse stood in that part of the present corporation called Edgefield, near the present schoolhouse, and here the first youth of the infant village received their instruction in the rudiments of education. William Russell, among others, wielded the ferule in this building. A few years later a small one-story frame schoolhouse was built on the east of Main street between Second and Third. Peter Mooney and Miss Melissa Myers were among the instructors who taught here. In 1852, this building was destroyed by fire, and for four years schools were kept in rooms leased for the purpose in different parts of town. In 1856, a large frame structure was erected at a cost of about $3,000 on the east side of Uhrich street, between Second and Third. Amos Warford was the first teacher here and taught until his death, which occurred about 1861. George Campbell was Principal three years later, and was succeeded by Mr. Poulson, who remained one year.

The Uhrichsville School District became an organized institution by the election of the following School Board in April, 1867: George M. Warfel and John Milone for one year; William Wagstaff and E. A. Parrish for two years; H. A. Redfield and George Hoffman for three years. The improved school system began its course with six departments. W. S. Poulson was elected Principal for one term at $60 per month; the remaining five teachers received $33⅓. They were Miss Jennie Harris of the grammar school; Mrs. Smith, intermediate; Mrs. Warford, secondary; Miss Alma Johnson and Mrs. Myers, primary. W. T. Fry was elected Superintendent in the summer of 1867, at

$60 per month. He was re-elected the following year at a salary of $80 per month. Dennison was then within the school district, and in 1868 the board took the necessary action to construct a school building there, 30x 52 feet in size, at a cost of about $4,500. The contract for its erection was awarded to John W. Baily. The enumeration of September, 1868, was as follows: White male children, 301; white female children, 333; colored male children, 9; colored female children, 9; total, 652. The records are imperfect, but as nearly as can be ascertained Mr. Fry continued Superintendent until 1870, when he was succeeded by John Tucker, who remained in charge several years. J. J. Rockwell served from 1873 to 1875, when Horace G. Welty was elected at a salary of $900, and superintended the schools for two years. W. H. Ray, the present Superintendent, was chosen in 1877 at a salary of $1,000 per year, and has since occupied this position. In May, 1874, the question of erecting a new building, at a probable cost of $25,000, was submitted to the voters who favored the proposition by a vote of 203 to 114. It was further decided to build on a new site by a vote of 160 to 133. At the same time a proposition to erect a schoolhouse on the west side prevailed by a vote of 116 to 96. It is a two-story brick, and cost about $4,000. For the main building a lot was selected on the northeast corner of Main and Sixth streets. The bid of W. F. Bricker to erect the new schoolhouse for $23,215 was accepted. Including the furnishing and other expenses the total cost has considerably exceeded this amount. It is a large and handsome brick structure, containing twelve apartments. The present corps of teachers numbers fourteen, including the Superintendent. The School Board is constituted as follows: E. S. Collier, President; J. E. Groves, Secretary; T. D. Healea, Treasurer; D. C. Foster, R. A. Allen and T. A. Packer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest religious society in Uhrichsville. Its first house of worship was built in 1839 or 1840 on Main street, and is the building now known as Central Hall. Prior to the erection of this building, services were held at the dwellings of the members of the society, and in the old schoolhouse. The earliest membership included William Ross, John Myers, Barleen Myers and Henry Romig A little later, John Myers, Thomas H. Mozena, Dr. D. B. Myers, Eli Flickinger, George Sterling, Uriah Green, Robert Leggett, Samuel G. Carter, George Laport and a few others were identified with the class. In 1870, a large brick church edifice was built on the southeast corner of Third and Dawson streets. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. C. A. Holmes. Its dimensions are 84x55 feet, and its seating capacity is 900. The spire rises 145 feet. Including the parsonage, the cost of the structure was $30,000. The membership of the church is now about 470. It is the largest congregation in the township, and is prosperous and active in church work. Rev. G. B. Smith is the present pastor.

The Presbyterian Church dates its origin forty-five years ago. A meeting of the citizens of Waterford who were favorably disposed to the Presbyterian interests, was held September 15, 1838, and it was resolved to apply to the Presbytery of Wooster for a church organization. John Sterling was appointed a Commissioner to attend the presbytery for this purpose. The petition was granted and Rev. James B. Morrow organized the Waterford Presbyterian Church, November 10, 1838, with the following sixteen members: John Sterling and Sarah, his wife, Robert Johnson and Nancy, his wife, Mary Sterling (widow), Ann Worstell, Rebecca Bartley, John Johnson and his wife Catherine, Abraham Fredenburr and his wife Mary, Catherine Irvin, Andrew McNeill and Mary, his wife, Miriam Criswell and Alexander Carpenter. The schoolhouse was occupied as a place of worship until the church was erected

on Lot 78, corner of Main and Third streets. The lot was purchased in 1841, but the building, which was a commodious brick structure, was not completed until two years later. It was once or twice repaired, and in 1875 remodeled, and a tower added at a cost of about $6,000. A parsonage was built in 1871, which cost $1,200. It was located in Parrish's Addition, and used by the church for six or seven years, then sold. In 1839, the name of the congregation was changed from Waterford to Uhrichsville, and February 11, 1840, it was incorporated with John Sheets, John Johnson, Alexander C. Carpenter and their associates as members. John Sterling was the first Elder; Benjamin Warfel and John Johnson were elected to this position in April, 1841. Other members who have since served in this position are George Tennant, John Merril, Richard McClelland, Andrew Bartley, Hugh McCrary, William Ray, Mr. McElravy, James Crossan, John W. Adams, Alfred Lister, Samuel Welch, Joshua Leggett and W. H. Ray. The last-named six constitute the present session. Rev. James B. Morrow was the first minister. He was elected stated supply April 1, 1839, for one year, and was then called to the pastorate for one-half his time at $225 per year. The other half of his service was devoted to the New Philadelphia charge. Rev. Morrow continued as pastor until his death, which occurred July 30, 1842. Rev. Thomas M. Finney was called to take charge in September, 1843. In 1844, Rev. Joseph Gorden became a supply for one year, when Rev. Finney, then laboring at New Philadelphia, became stated supply, and continued in that relation for several years. Rev. Israel Price was a supply in 1853. In September, 1856, Rev. Samuel Patterson was called and assumed charge, receiving $250 for one-half his time. He remained about two years, and presbyterial supplies occasionally served the congregation for a year or two, when Rev. D. S. Logan became regular pastor. Rev. W. C. Nealy was called in 1863, and remained about four years. Occasional services were then held until July, 1869, when a call was extended to Rev. W. M. Grimes, who terminated his pastorate in 1871. Rev. C. J. Hunter, who was pastor of the Dennison Church, then supplied the church two years, after which services were held at irregular periods, until Rev. J. K. McKallip was installed pastor in 1874. He served nearly eight years. An interim of a year or two occurred; then in March, 1883, Rev. R. R. Moore, the present pastor, was called. The present membership of the church exceeds 200.

The Uhrichsville Moravian Church was organized in 1874. On the 17th of May of that year, a meeting of the Moravian members in this locality was called and held, at which Isaac E. Romig and wife, Edmund G. Helwig and wife, Christian D. Helwig and wife, Daniel J. Holliger, Gottlieb R. Holliger, Rufus W. Walton, William Walton, Friedhold Oehler, John Brunner, Mrs. Mary D. Myers, Mrs. Harriet McGonigle, and Mrs. E. J. Ferguson were present. Rev. E. A. Oerter presided. A permanent organization was effected on the following October 24, with a membership of fifteen, who had previously been connected with other Moravian societies of the Tuscarawas Valley. The first meeting was held at the residence of Edmund G. Helwig. Different halls were then rented and occupied until the completion of the church edifice in the autumn of 1878. The building is a handsome and imposing stone structure, 40x80 feet in size, and located on Lot 60, Water street. It is well furnished, and cost in the aggregate over $12,000. The first pastor of this congregation was Rev. J. M. Levering, who entered upon his labors January 1, 1875. His connection with the society was severed April 13, 1879, and May 25 of the same year Rev. J. H. Clewell, the present pastor, succeeded him in the pastorate of this church. The total membership is now about 130, of whom 76 are communicants.

The Disciple, or Christian, congregation was organized in 1878, by Rev. James Dodd, who was then Superintendent of the Port Washington Schools. The old school building on Lots 153 and 154, Uhrich street, had been purchased by Daniel Kennedy, and he donated the second story to the use of the congregation. They still occupy this hall. The original members included probably sixteen or eighteen, among whom were Daniel Kennedy and wife, Elias Johnson and wife, William McKeever and wife, Z. Bliss and wife, Mrs. Emily Wherry, Mrs. Matilda Hayes, Mrs. Kate Uhrich and Mrs Allen. Rev. James Dodd continued to minister to the church two years, until he removed to the West. The congregation was then without a regular minister for about one year, but was occasionally supplied with preaching. In 1881, Rev. B. L. Smith became pastor, and remained in that relation for almost a year. An interim again occurred when the little flock was without a minister, but in the summer of 1883, Dr. S. T. Dodd took charge, and is now supplying the congregation, which numbers about seventy-five members.

The Uhrichsville Cemetery lies northwest of the village, near Stillwater, and embraces a tract of about four acres. Of this, one acre was donated as a public place of burial by Michael Uhrich. The remaining three acres have since been purchased and added by the town. The first burial in this cemetery occurred in February, 1837, when John Cahill was laid to rest in the midst of a grove of beech wood. Two months later Jonas Haskins died and his remains were consigned to the second grave that was excavated in this silent city of the dead.

Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 194, F. & A. M., was chartered October 16, 1850. John D. Rich was first W. M., and besides him the charter members were Samuel Adams, David Chalfant, Robert Seamen, Thomas H. Mozena, E. A. Parrish, Mathias Collier, Elias Wolf and Philip Baker. The lodge was organized, and held its first meetings on the second floor of a building which stood on Lot 85, east side of Water street, between First and Second. This and several other halls were occupied successively, until ten or more years ago, when the lodge obtained the lease of its present hall, in Wilkins' Block, Third street, for ninety-nine years, by erecting the third story in which the hall is located, at a cost of about $4,000. The lodge now numbers over 200 members, and is officered as follows: R. A. Allen, W. M.; William Johnson, S. W.; John Smith, J. W.; J. E. Groves, Secretary; E. S. Collier, Treasurer; James Crossan, S. D.; Z. Bliss, J. D.; Thomas Thompson, Tiler. The lodge meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Cyrus Chapter, No. 114, R. A. M., was granted a dispensation October 22, 1868, and chartered October 16, 1869. Its charter members were J. B. McGonigle, H. P.; David Chalfant, King; Thomas H. Mozena, Scribe; Gabriel Goodman, W. T. Fry, William A. Bovey, J. W. Fularton, James Wilcoxen, Ross Kells, William W. Alexander, William McCollam and Charles Ganzman. The membership is now about sixty-five, and regular meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. The present officers are: W. A. Bovey, H. P.; James Crossan, King; John L. Davis, Scribe; R. A. Allen, C. of H.; John Smith, P. S.; David Dunlavey, R. A. C.; L. H. Ferguson, 3d V.; Thomas J. Evans, 2d V.; John Rusk, 1st V.; C. Ganzman, Secretary; E. S. Collier, Treasurer; D. J. Thompson, Guard.

Gebal Council, No. 56, R. & S. M., received its dispensation January 3, 1870, its charter September 15, 1870. Its charter members were J. B. McGonigle, David Chalfant, William A. Bovey, E. S. Ferguson, John H. Manner, W. W. Alexander, Gabriel Goodman, James Wilcoxen, Henry Keffer and William McCollam. The Council meets on the second Friday of each month, and has a membership of about thirty. The number has been greater, but removals from this vicinity have reduced it.

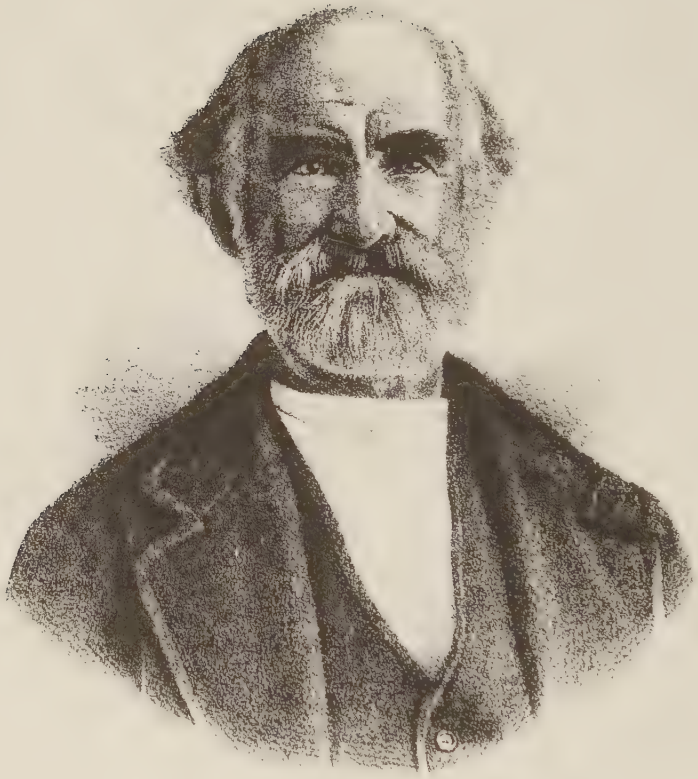
Uhrichsville Lodge, No. 519, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 19, 1872, with the following thirty-one charter members: F. W. McCauley, J. J. Rockwell, W. B. Thompson, C. Ganzman, W. H. Gibboney, F. F. Koeblitz, W. Johnson, J. Hoover, J. Knox, W. A. Bovey, M. Stahly, J. C. Wilkins, R. P. Loller, J. Harvey, H. H. Foster, J. H. Campbell, T. H. Mozena, C. S. Getz, D. J. Holliger, P. S. Hooper, G. Braden, G. Goodman, W. Griffin, P. Rosel, D. C. Foster, W. C. Leffingwell. L. P. Hilton, J. Brunner, F. B. Holliday, L. Bigger and J. F. Ralston. The lodge owns a vacant lot on Third street. Its hall is in the Thompson Building, Third street, where it meets every Tuesday evening. The present membership is forty-seven. The officers are F. F. Koeblitz, N. G.; James Stanard, V. G.; H. N. Parks, Secretary; O. W. Griffin, Treasurer.

Jewett Encampment, No. 128, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 4, 1870. Its charter members were L. Hardman, W. H. Gibboney, J. H. Campbell, W. H. Smith, J. H. Teaff, G. Mizer, J. C. Manner, W. Griffin and G. G. Pickerell. The present officers are: J. H. Benson, C. P.; T. J. Moore, S. W.; W. H. Gibben, H. P.; Peter Rosel, J. W.; F. F. Koeblitz, Scribe; Erwin Shamel, Treasurer. The Encampment meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and has a membership of twenty-three.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 15, K. of P., was instituted October 25, 1869. The charter members were Thomas H. Mozena, J. A. Teaff, William A. Stone, William A. Bovey, George M. Wyne, J. B. McGonigle, William M. Teaff, David Chalfant, George Goodman, E. A. Parrish, John W. Rusk, George N. McGonigle, Willis H. Gibboney and twenty-nine others. The lodge is in a most flourishing condition, and is now officered by John F. Wolf, P. C.; John M. Laizure, C. C., John Hendricks, V. C.; Alvin S. Work, Prelate; C. E. Sauers, K. of R. and S.; J. M. McCullough, M. of E.; Lewis McCollum, M. of F.; J. M. Anderson, M. at A.; John Goens, I. G.; Thomas Reed, O. G.

Probably the first physician who located at Uhrichsville and there engaged in the practice of his profession, was Dr. H. H. Worstler, an Englishman, who came soon after the village was founded. He is now residing on a farm in Harrison County. Dr. David Chalfant came about the same time and remained in practice a long time. Dr. Albert Osbun, who was reared on a farm in this township, opened an office in Uhrichsville very early, continued in practice a few years, and about 1840 took up his residence in Cadiz. Dr. S. R. Magee came about that time, and was for a time associated with Dr. Chalfant. Magee removed to Deersville about 1845, and is now a resident of California. In 1844, Dr. F. W. McCauley entered upon a practice which he has continued successfully ever since, except for a period of three years when he was in the service of his country. Stephen B. Permar came a few years later, but in 1861 entered the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Hospital Steward, and is now practicing in the western part of the State. Dr. Tucker settled in Uhrichsville about 1860, but in a few years removed to Gnadenhutten, and subsequently to Kansas. Dr. Crawford came about the same time, but remained only a short time; then removed elsewhere and died. A number of other physicians have been identified with the village, but usually the duration of their residence has been brief. The present practitioners are F. W. McCauley, S. R. Thompson, D. B. Myers, J. E. Groves, G. C. Welch, J. W. Haverfield and W. B. Loller, allopaths, and Nathan Cash, homœopathist.

Robert E. Knight was the first attorney to seek a practice at Uhrichsville. He came from Leesburg, Carroll County, about 1848, remained several years, then removed to Youngstown, where he is now a lawyer of some note. J. H. Barnhill was the next legal practitioner. He remained until his election as Probate Judge of Tuscarawas County, and since that event has resided at



George Lechner

New Philadelphia. W. B. Thompson, in 1862, began a practice which continued for fifteen years. He then retired, and is now engaged in banking. Joseph McCullough, after a practice of four years, removed, in 1883, from Uhrichsville to New Philadelphia. At present the bar is represented here by five members—L. C. Ball, William Johnson, I. N. Gibson, E. A. Parrish and T. D. Healea.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* was started in New Philadelphia by V. P. Wilson in 1865. A few months later, James E. Graham became associated with the paper and remained a partner for about one year, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Wilson. In its earliest days the *Chronicle* championed the cause of negro suffrage and was very pronounced in its opposition of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. In January, 1869, Mr. Wilson sold the paper to P. S. Hooper and J. T. Warner, who soon after transferred it to Pittenger & Co., who removed the paper to Dennison. The first number issued from that village bears date March 18, 1869. Thence it was removed to Uhrichsville in the autumn of the same year by Pittenger & Campbell. The paper was conducted in the old Union Hall which was destroyed by fire in February, 1870. Notwithstanding the loss which this fire occasioned, the publication was immediately resumed under the management of W. A. Pittenger and J. H. Campbell, the firm name changing once or twice, until December, 1876, when James E. Graham, the present proprietor, purchased, and has since been sole publisher except during a few months, when M. Moody was joint owner. The *Chronicle* is Republican in politics, and has the support of an excellent subscription list, which is constantly increasing.

The *Tuscarawas County Democrat* issued its initial number at Uhrichsville, September 10, 1879, and has since been regularly published every Thursday. It is Democratic in politics and has an active circulation. Though yet in its infancy, the *Democrat* bids fair to take an honored place among the old established newspapers of the county. Its founder and present publisher is J. E. Fisher. When this paper was started, many of the people of Uhrichsville and Dennison thought it was only a campaign sheet, and others predicted that it would not live over ninety days. It is still in full blast and "flourishes like a green bay tree."

The *Tuscarawas County Democrat*, a twenty-eight column weekly Democratic newspaper, was established in the summer of 1879, by J. E. Fisher, the present editor and proprietor. Terms: $2 per year; $1 for six months. The editor of the *Democrat* is a good deal of a politician; has been a delegate to every State, Congressional, Senatorial and County Convention for the past four years, from his county, and has enjoyed the confidence of Senator Pendleton, the Hon. George Hoadly, Congressman Wilkins and others, and as his paper is constantly increasing in circulation he says that he hopes to live long that he may be of benefit to his family and party.

The Uhrichsville and Dennison Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1878, with a capital stock of $2,500 divided into $25 shares. Its first officers were William Hill, President; E. W. Uhrich, Secretary; J. Morehead, Treasurer. Twenty-five acres off the Gorley tract, north of Sixth street, were leased for ten years at an annual rental of about $200. The first fair was held in the autumn of 1878, and they have been continued regularly each year to the present time. The first four fairs were pecuniarily successful but that of 1882, owing to the constant wet weather during the fair week, did not quite pay expenses. The interest in this society has been steadily growing. Its present officers are D. C. Foster, President; J. C. Wilkins, Secretary; E. S. Collier, Treasurer. George Welch, A. B. Johnson, David Dunlavey, J. Morehead and William McCauley, constitute the Board of Directors, for the year 1882–83.

The grist mill at Uhrichsville is one of the oldest in the county. It was erected by Michael Uhrich in 1806, at which time the only opportunities afforded for grinding in what is now the county were at a horse mill at Gnadenhutten and Deardorff's mill in Dover Township, constructed in 1805 or 1806. The mill remained in the possession of the Uhrichs until 1850 or later. Its subsequent owners have been John Hitchcock, Andrew Stewart, V. B. Haskins, Joseph Firebaugh, Squire Carrol and Aiken & Lucas. The mill has been rebuilt, and the present owners have introduced rollers.

The banks of Uhrichsville are two in number. The first banking house was opened for business in 1869, with a capital of $25,000 by A. James Sterling, W. B. Thompson and Beriah Wilkins. It continued successfully until December, 1881, and was then merged into the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, capital, $50,000. Its officers are W B. Thompson, President: E. W. Uhrich, Cashier; C. B. Thompson, Assistant Cashier. The Union Bank, a private institution, was started by George Johnson January 1, 1874. He is still sole owner and operator.

The village contains two good hotels. The United States Hotel, located on the northeast corner of Third and Main, was built as a private residence by William Uhrich about 1850. A few years later, he sold it to William H. Dempster, who converted the building into a hotel, and has ever since been its owner and proprietor. The Central Hotel, on the southeast corner of Water and Second streets, was built about 1873 by E. G. Helwig. He sold it in 1874, while yet unfinished, to J. F. Birney, who completed and furnished it. The subsequent proprietors and owners have been William Hart, Brewster & Son, Frederick Gentz and J. S. Scarborough; the latter gentleman is the present proprietor. The West Side Hotel, built by D. L. Smith in the autumn of 1882, at the junction of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads, was destroyed by fire in July, 1883.

Dawson & Whittemore started a planing mill at Uhrichsville about ten years ago. In 1882, it was purchased by Everett & Thompson, the present owners. Elias Uhrich, during the summer of 1883, built and put in operation a second planing mill which he still owns. Just without the corporation limits, on the west side, the Mazuric Bros., in the summer of 1883, erected large tile works, which they are now operating at their full capacity. James A. Harper is engaged in the manufacture of carriages.

Of the mercantile interests of Uhrichsville, it may be said that an extensive business is transacted. Within the village are eleven establishments where dry goods are retailed. Many of these, however, deal in groceries and other merchandise. There are also three groceries, five drug stores, three hardware stores, two clothing stores, three merchant tailors, two jewelry stores, two boot and shoe stores, two bakeries, two furniture stores, three millinery establishments, two restaurants and six saloons.

DENNISON.

The town of Dennison is located on the east side of Little Stillwater Creek from Uhrichsville, the creek forming the dividing line between the two towns. It was named after Hon. William Dennison, Ohio's famous war Governor, now deceased, and, bearing the name of one so widely known, together with the fact that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company had announced their intention of making it the principal point on their line between Pittsburgh and Columbus, the town became familiar to the public from the start. Dennison is sometimes called, and very appropriately, too, the "Altoona of the Pan-Handle road," for the reason that it bears the same relation

to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway that Altoona, Penn., does to the Pennsylvania Railroad—the creature of its creative power and progressive industry, and the location of its principal shops and division offices. The origin of the town was conceived in the councils of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, about the time the road was completed across the Pan-Handle from Steubenville to Pittsburgh. The location was selected because of its being about the middle of the completed line from Pittsburgh to Columbus. The distance to Pittsburgh is ninety-three miles, and to Columbus one hundred, but the grades of the track being considerably greater on the east end rendered the distance equal from an operative standpoint in the minds of the railway officials. Thus Dennison became a place of necessity and importance, and it is not to be wondered that it has grown to be quite a little railroad city.

When the location of the railroad shops and offices here had been decided upon, a company known as the "Dennison Land Company" was formed, which purchased from John Welch, Sr., Isaac Osbun and Alex Huston, between four and five hundred acres of land, lying partly in Mill and partly in Union Townships. The principal portion of Dennison is built upon the ground purchased from Mr. Welch. That gentleman owned in one tract 159 acres, and he sold to the land company 132½ acres, retaining as a homestead and residence the remaining 26½ acres, the large brick dwelling-house, orchard, and a pasture field or two comprising the reservation. The following-named gentlemen composed the Dennison Land Company: Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thomson, William Dennison, H. M. Alexander, W. H. Clement, Ashbel Green, George W. McCook, H. J. Jewett, Thomas L. Jewett and George W. McIlvaine. Of these ten persons it may be noted as a remarkable fact that five of their number—just one-half—are now dead, but the heirs still retain their interest in the company, with the single exception of that of William Dennison, which was purchased some time since by Mr. M. Moody, of Uhrichsville. And still more remarkable is the fact that the one for whom the town was named is the only member of the original company not now connected with it either by himself or family, a fitting illustration of time's eventful and changing scenes. The Land Company still owns, outside of the town, about 200 acres of land, besides a considerable number of building lots within the incorporated village. George W. McCook was the Trustee of the company, and had charge of the purchase and sale of all property until his death in 1868, when M. Moody was appointed, and still holds the position.

The above-mentioned purchase of land was made in 1864, but Dennison was not laid out as a town until 1865. The shops, however, were begun in 1864, and completed and occupied in 1865. From that time until the present the growth of the town has been steady and substantial, and, in many particulars, remarkable. In 1870, according to the Federal census, the population was 800; in 1880, it was 1,607, showing that the population had doubled in ten years. The lowest estimate, based upon the poll of the politicians and enumeration of school children, places the present population at 2,000, and at this ratio of increase the population of the town in 1890 will be at least double what it was in the census of 1880. Few, if any, towns in Ohio show a more rapid or substantial growth.

Nature had done but little to make the new town attractive or desirable as a place for living; the ground was low, and, in some places, swampy, and in wet seasons mud was the most common article to be found on streets, sidewalks and lots. But the disadvantages of nature must yield to the onward march of progress. What was lacking in natural surroundings and helps to the advancement of the town has been supplied by money, industry and perse-

verance. From an open waste of field and swampy bottom, from mud and discouragement at the beginning, Dennison has become a pleasant, well-built and attractive town, with good streets, solid business blocks and elegant residences, and a system of drainage seldom surpassed by towns of its age and size. It is now a very healthy and desirable place in which to live, and its earliest settlers and oldest citizens point with pride to its achievements and progress, and their attachment for Dennison, rising as it has from nothing to its present position within their recollection and the time of their residence in it, is very noticeable and remarkable.

As a matter connected with the early history of Dennison, it may be of interest to note here that when the town was laid out a part of its territory was in Union Township, the line between that township and Mill passing along about where the railway square shop now stands. In order to have the town and school district all in one township, the line was changed soon after the town was laid out, so as to include the entire town plat within the territory of Mill Township.

The shops of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. at Dennison are among the most complete and extensive in the country. Both new work and repairing are carried on to an extent hardly to be realized by outsiders. New locomotives and cars are constantly being built, and the repair work in both the motive power and car departments of the entire line from Pittsburgh to Columbus is done here, besides considerable work for other divisions of the Pan Handle system. The main buildings consist of square shop, blacksmith shops, boiler shop, tin shop, carpenter shop, car shops, round house and brass foundry. Connected with these are several smaller departments, such as paint shop, draughting and pattern rooms, engine and boiler rooms, store room, tool room, oil room, together with a comfortable office for the general foreman and his assistants. Extensive ice and sand houses, lumber yards, coal yards, transfer tables, etc., are also to be found in close proximity to the main shops. The whole forms a perfect hive of human industry, and contains some of the finest machinery operated by some of the most skillful mechanics to be found in the world. The great works move forward under a system as near perfect as a master mind can make it, and all the officers, machinists and employes seem to take pride in rendering faithful service to the company, and performing such labor as will demonstrate the highest skill. About 700 men are employed the year round in these shops, and so great is the amount of work to be done that very often the employes are required to put in extra time, for which they are well paid, of course. The company contemplates building large additions to the shops in the near future, when the working force will doubtless be increased, and the facilities rendered adequate to the work required without employes being obliged to put in extra time. The shops are located on the south side of the track, while on the north side is a large, two-story brick building, occupied by the Master Mechanic's office, Train Master, and telegraph departments, with their corps of clerks and attaches. On the same side of the track, also, are several smaller buildings, occupied as offices for the yard dispatcher of trains, superintendent of water works, etc. The railroad company with its shops, offices and tracks, occupies forty acres of the original town plat. The road runs through the center of the town, the population being at this time nearly equally divided between the north and south sides.

The first Master Mechanic in charge of the Dennison shops was Mr. Thomas Denmead, for many years a faithful servant of the company. He was succeeded February 1, 1872, by Mr. Elbridge Pierce, who held the office until his death, June 30, 1875; Mr. Ross Kells, general foreman, was then pro-

moted to Master Mechanic, and held the position until September 1, 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles B. Street, present incumbent, who is a very pleasant gentleman, and has few, if any, superiors as a Master Mechanic. The railroad company has been very fortunate in the selection of its officials at Dennison. They have uniformly been first-class men, popular with the employes under their charge, always taking a deep interest in the advancement and prosperity of the village. The friendly feeling of the railroad company for the town of its creation, exercised through its officials, has done much to make Dennison what it is.

Being the middle of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division of the Pan-Handle, all passenger trains change engines here, and it is also the terminal point for all freight trains, Dennison to Pittsburgh forming the eastern division, and Dennison to Columbus the western division, or east and west ends, as they are more commonly called. This gives the town an additional importance, making it of necessity the residence of most of the engineers, freight conductors, and other road men.

The town was incorporated in 1873, and the first borough officers elected at the April election of that year, as follows: Mayor, Thomas McCormick; Clerk, C. B. Willoughby;, Treasurer, D. T. Denmead; Marshal, E. W. Showman; Council—Joseph Healea, H. B. Keffer, John McHattie, Thomas Shipton, J. C. Johnson, F. J. Andregg. The corporate village has always been carefully managed by its officers, and the people take great pride in bearing testimony to this fact. It has been kept free from debt, and the property owners have never been burdened with excessive taxation, as is too often the case with new and rapidly growing villages. The following Mayors have presided over the affairs of Dennison since its incorporation: Thomas McCormick, 1873 to 1875; William Gloyd, elected in 1875, but only served about two months, when he resigned the office; J. T. McCullough was appointed Mayor *pro tem.* until a special election could be held, and served about one month; J. W. Yeagley was chosen at the special election, July 14, 1875, to serve until the next regular election in April, 1876, and at that time was re-elected for one year, to fill out the remainder of Mr. Gloyd's unexpired term, ending April, 1877; he was then re-elected for a full term of two years, and was succeeded in April, 1879, by Thomas McCormick, who served another full term, ending April, 1881; E. C. Lingan was then elected for two years, retiring in April, 1883, being succeeded by the present incumbent, Joseph Healea, whose term of office will expire in April, 1885. The incorporated village owns two lots, southeast corner of Grant and Third streets, on which has been erected a small, one story frame building, used as Mayor's office and Council room, adjoining which, on the alley south, is the village prison. It is the intention of the corporation to erect on these valuable lots, at some future day, a public building which will be a credit to the town, and commodious enough for the demands of the corporation for all time to come.

There have been three additions to the town of Dennison since it was first laid out, viz., Shipton's Addition on the southeast. Mozena's Addition on the southwest, and McKee's Addition on the north.

From the beginning of the town until the year 1874, the territory belonged to the Uhrichsville School District. A commodious school building was erected on the corner of Logan and Fifth streets in 1867–68, at a cost of about $4,000. The first school was opened in the fall of 1868, with Miss Agnes Morgan, of West Virginia, and Miss S. M. Burns as teachers. Prof. John Tucker was at that time Superintendent of the Uhrichsville Schools, and as such had charge of the new rooms opened in Dennison. Miss Morgan, who taught the primary department, only remained part of the school year, re-

signing, for some reason, in the spring of 1869, and Miss Maggie Inglebright was chosen to fill the vacancy. Miss Inglebright has remained in the schools ever since, being still the efficient and highly respected teacher of the First Primary Department. With the opening of the school year of 1869–70, Miss Burns was transferred to Uhrichsville and Mrs. Ruth Havener took charge of the Secondary Department of the Dennison Schools. Soon afterward an Intermediate Department was added to the schools, with Mr. Thomas White, Sr., as its first teacher. In the year 1873, a law was passed by the Ohio Legislature, making all incorporated villages separate school districts, and under that law an election for School Directors of the Dennison Village District was held April 7, 1874, resulting in the choice of the following persons: E. Pierce, I. M. Hoover, W. A. Pittenger, Thomas McCormick, J. C. Timmons and John Jordan. Mr. E. Pierce was the first President of the Board, and served until his death in 1875, when W. A. Pittenger was chosen President and served until the close of his term in 1876. J. C. Timmons was the first Clerk of the Board and I. M. Hoover the first Treasurer. Prof. William Hill, a well-known educator in the county, a fine scholar and an exemplary Christian gentleman, was the first Principal of the the schools under the new organization. He remained in the position until 1878, when he was succeeded by Prof. A. C. Bagnall, of Newcomerstown, who served three years, being succeeded in 1882 by Prof. Charles Haupert, A. M., the present incumbent. The first graduating class in the history of the schools completed the course of study with the close of last school year, the commencement exercises being held on Friday evening, June 1, 1883, in Library Hall. The class consisted of three young ladies and two young men, viz., Jennie McCurdy, Annie Cummins, Ella Lingan, Oscar McCurdy and W. B. Stevens.

The schools having grown to such an extent that more room and additional teachers had become a necessity, the board erected a large addition to the building in 1876, at a cost of $1,450, and a second addition was built during the summer of 1882, at a cost of about $1,000, making the total cost of the present edifice about $6,450. The people of Dennison take a just pride in their public schools, believing them to be as well conducted and as thorough in their course of instruction as any of their size in the State.

Dennison has three churches, viz., Presbyterian, Catholic and Episcopal. The first church edifice erected in the town was the Dennison Presbyterian Church, commonly known as the "Railway Chapel." Previous to this, however, services were held by some Presbyterian families in a room in Benson's Block, corner of Logan and First streets, and in the school building. The first Sunday school in the town was held in a room in the Benson Building, where the lamented Thomas Denmead, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Robb, Miss Maggie Inglebright, Miss Julia Card (now Mrs. Simpson Harmount), Miss Abbie Card (now Mrs. Rev. Osborne), and a few others, organized what is now the Presbyterian Sunday School. It increased in numbers very rapidly, and by the time a church building was ready for occupancy the school numbered from seventy-five to one hundred attendants. On the 10th of June, 1870, a meeting was held in the schoolhouse, at which time the Dennison Presbyterian Church was formally organized. Twenty members were enrolled, and one Ruling Elder and five Trustees elected. Thomas Denmead was the first Elder of the church, and Messrs. W. W. Card, Thomas Denmead, William D. Robb, J. C. Johnson and E. M. Crigler composed the first Board of Trustees. Revs. A. Swaney, T. A. McCurdy and S. Patterson constituted the Committee of Presbytery to organize the church. Ground having been donated by the Land Company for the erection of a house of worship, work was commenced on the

building, on the site selected by the congregation, northeast corner of Grant and Third streets, in the latter part of June or first of July. The corner stone was laid August 31, 1870, Rev. W. Morris Grimes, then pastor of theUhrichs ville Presbyterian Church, and temporary pastor of the Dennison Congregation. conducting the impressive ceremonies. Among other distinguished ministers, the venerable Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, of Steubenville, was present on the occasion. The building was dedicated on Sunday, April 9, 1871, Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., President of Wabash College, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church edifice is one of the finest in Ohio. Though ordinary in size, it is finished in a style seldom seen even in the churches of our large cities. The building is brick, 46x75 feet, including vestibules and choir gallery. The height from floor to square is twenty-four feet; from floor to apex, thirty-three feet; height of tower 110 feet. The roof is slate, the windows are of stained glass, and the audience-room is furnished with reversible cushion seats, with upholstered backs, after the fashion of seats in a railway passenger coach. In the choir gallery is a very fine pedal pipe organ of full compass. The railroad company, in their accustomed spirit of generosity toward their employes, lent substantial aid in the construction of the building, as did also Messrs. W. W Card, Thomas Denmead and others, from their private means, and the result was the completion of a most beautiful and comfortable house of worship, at a cost of about $20,000, it having a seating capacity of 600 persons. A large annex was erected in the rear of the main building in the spring of 1879, which is used for Sunday school and lecture-room, and for socials, official meetings, etc. Rev. C. J. Hunter, D. D., then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Philadelphia, was called to the pastorate of the Railway Chapel, and preached the first sermon within its walls, on the Sabbath preceding its formal dedication. He was installed June 12, 1871, and remained pastor of the church until July, 1880, when he resigned, after nine years of faithful and successful ministerial service. On Saturday evening, October 2, 1880, Rev. S. S. Gilson, of Ligonier, Penn., was elected at a congregational meeting, as the second pastor of the church, and entered upon his labors November 14. Rev. Gibson resigned the pastorate at the end of his third year, October 21, 1883. The congregation owns a comfortable parsonage property on Grant street, near the chapel, valued at $2,500, and is entirely free from debt on both church and parsonage. Two of the Ruling Elders and fathers of the church, Thomas Denmead and Prof. William Hill, have been called to their long home, and by reason of other deaths and the many changes incident to a railroad town like Dennison, but few of the early members of the church now remain, but it is still composed of an active and earnest membership, who seem disposed to carry on the work so well begun by the founders and fathers of the church in its early days.

The second church organized in Dennison was the Catholic, known as the " Church of the Immaculate Conception." The history of the Catholic Church in Dennison is characteristic of that denomination. In 1867, there were only three families of that faith in the town. Father Wiseman, of Canal Dover, administered to the spiritual welfare of the few Catholics in the vicinity at that time. Services were held once a month in the dwellings of the parishoners, the first mass being said at the residence of Mr. John Lingan. The congregation increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to procure a hall for the purpose of holding services. The parish being changed from the charge of Father Wiseman to Father Toomey, of Steubenville, the latter, in 1870, commenced the erection of a church building on the corner of First and Sherman streets, which was completed the next year. In 1873, the Rev. W. T. Hawe was assigned to Dennison as the regular and permanent pastor. He at

once commenced the erection of the elegant parsonage which now graces the grounds adjoining the church. Rev. Hawe being compelled, on account of ill health, in 1879, to relinquish the pastorate he had so long and ably filled, the Rev. F. J. Campbell, the present incumbent, took charge, who, perceiving that the church building was inadequate to accommodate his largely increasing congregation, proceeded to enlarge it to its present size. The edifice was dedicated on the 21st of November, 1880, by Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, of Columbus, Bishop of the diocese. Father Campbell has made a great many improvements, and the church property is to-day one of the most valuable in the county. Owing to the zeal and energy of Father Campbell, the congregation is probably the largest in the county, containing a membership of about 100 families, making about 600 souls in charge of the pastorate.

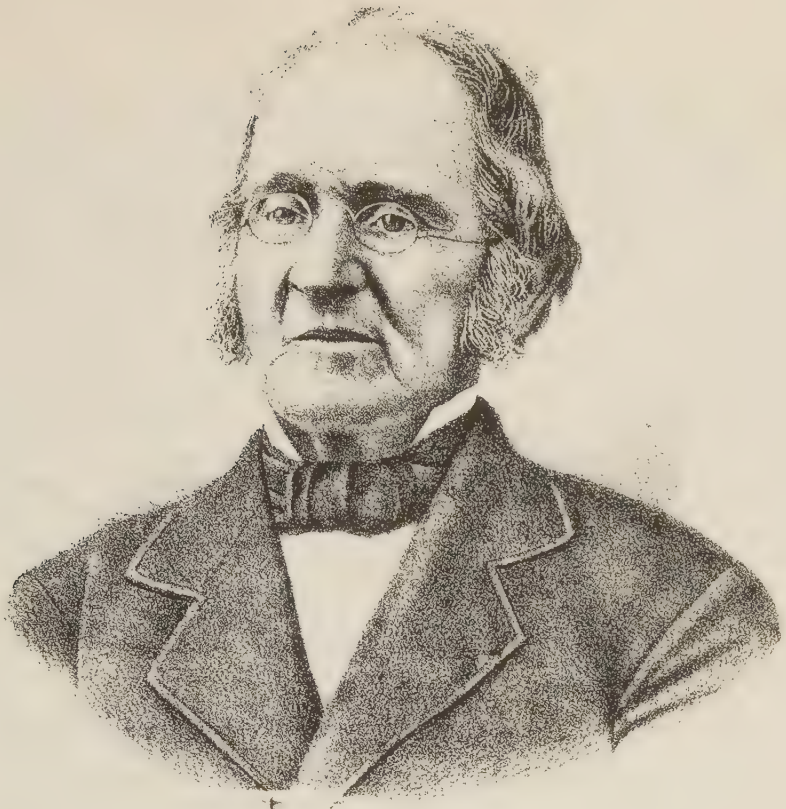
The third church, and the last organized, is "St. Barnabas' Episcopal Mission." This chapel, a frame building, situated on the west side of Sixth, between Grant and Sherman streets, while small and plain in outside appearance, offers to view an interior of great beauty. The windows are of stained glass, one in the south side of the house being a memorial of the Rev. W. M. Probasco, deceased, former rector of St. Timothy's Church at Massillon, who performed ministerial services for the congregation at Dennison before the acquisition of a rector. Besides the usual symbolical church furniture of plain walnut, the chapel contains a good pipe organ and seats for 180 people.

This mission was founded in 1876, by a number of Episcopalian gentlemen, mostly connected with the railroad, among them Messrs. A. B. Beach, J. B. Blinn, J. L. Carnahan, I. Denmead, R. G. Galbraith and Col. J. R. Shaler. The last named officiated as lay reader, holding services at his own house until a suitable room was obtained and furnished. The chapel building, standing on ground donated by the Dennison Land Company, was constructed at a cost of about $2,000 in the summer of 1877, and at Easter, 1878, Rev. J. M. Hillyar became rector. Mr. Hillyar removed to Boston in January, 1882, when Rev. J. H. Clewell, of the Moravian Church, Uhrichsville, officiated until Easter following. In June, 1882, Rev. E. M. W. Hills became rector. In 1879, a comfortable rectory was built adjoining the chapel, also on ground donated by the land company. Both buildings are paid for, and the mission owes no debts.

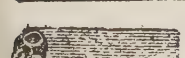
By reason of death, removals and other causes, very few of the original founders remain; but the number of communicants is still about thirty. The Sunday school, superintended by Mr. J. L. Carnahan, consists of ten teachers and about forty scholars.

The Odd Fellows is the only secret order that has lodges in the town. Of these, there are three—the Subordinate Lodge, the Encampment and Daughters of Rebekah. Jewett Lodge No. 389, named after the late Thomas L. Jewett, the first President of the P., C. & St. L. R., and a member of the Dennison Land Company, was instituted July 4, 1867, by John A. Lee, Grand Master. The lodge was chartered for Dennison; but, there being no suitable room in the town at that time, the meetings were held in Uhrichsville, by special dispensation from the Grand Master, for several years, until the present lodge room was ready for occupancy. This lodge numbers among its members many of the earliest and most prominent citizens of the community, among whom we may name Ross Kells, George G. Pickerrell, Thomas Denmead, John Varner, R. C. Adrian, W. A. Bovey, M. C. Sauers, I. M. Hoover, John Hicks, A. J. Trader, William Surgenor and others.

Martha Washington Lodge No. 61, D. of R., was instituted February 22, 1871, by Horace Y. Beebe, Grand Master of the State. Dennison Encampment, No. 198, was instituted September 10, 1875, by W. B. Kennedy, Most



Yours Truly
Samuel Fertig
Canal Collector



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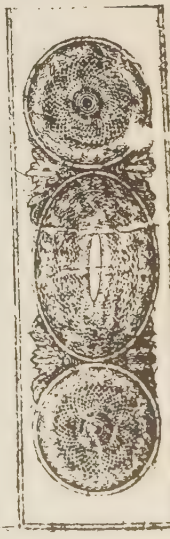

THE DOVER CANAL STORE

Will pay on demand to or Bearer
a sum of **Six and a fourth Cents,** in Current Bank Notes,
when the amount of One Dollar is presented.

Canal Dover, 1837 S. Fertig

[Fac-simile of a note which went to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, in 1838, and remained there until May 22, 1883, when it was sent to E. Burnet, Postmaster, Dover, and for which I paid $1.00.—S. FERTIG.]

Worthy Grand Patriarch. All these lodges are in a growing and prosperous condition. The elegant lodge room of the order in which they meet, located on the third floor of the large brick block corner of Fourth and Center streets, was dedicated February 22, 1871. It is one of the finest and most commodious lodge rooms in the State, richly carpeted and furnished in the most complete manner throughout. Jewett Lodge owns two valuable building lots on Grant street, nearly opposite the Railway Chapel, on which a fine Odd Fellows building will be erected at some future day.

The Post Office.—A post office was established at Dennison, in December, 1869, with Mr. I. M. Hoover as Postmaster. It was located in the office at the Railway Dining Hall, and remained there until the Dennison Store was opened in the large brick building corner of Fourth and Center streets, when Mr. E. S. Kimber, superintendent of that store, was appointed. and the office moved to that place. Mr. Kimber held the position until April, 1872, when he was succeeded by Mr. D. T. Denmead, who held the appointment about eighteen months, being succeeded October 1, 1873, by John Hover. The latter was Postmaster until July 1, 1883, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Bovey, the present incumbent. The business of the office has steadily increased ever since it was established, and it is now one of the most important post offices in the county.

The Railroad Station.—A ticket, freight and express office was established at Dennison by the Pan-Handle road in December, 1873, with Mr. J. M. Maylone as agent. Previous to that, all the business for Dennison was transacted through the Uhrichsville office, except such as was required for the exclusive use of the railroad company at this point. Mr. Maylone remained as agent until October, 1875, when he resigned and was succeeded by George H. Bower, a clerk in the Superintendent's office. Mr. Bower resigned in 1878, when Charles L. Riddle was appointed agent, and remained until May, 1881, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas Wright, the present incumbent. The company does a large business at this office

Newspapers.—The first newspaper printed in the town was the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, which was moved by W. A. Pittenger & Co., from New Philadelphia about the 1st of March, 1869, the first issue from Dennison bearing date of March 18 of that year. The office was located in a small frame building on the east side of Sixth street, between Grant and Center. This building was afterward attached to the west end of the Railway Hotel, and was destroyed by fire on the night of October 23, 1881. There being no post office, freight or express office at Dennison at that time, it was decided by the publishers of the *Chronicle*, for the sake of these conveniences, to move the office to Uhrichsville, which was done about the 1st of August, 1869. From that time there was no paper in the town until December 13, 1879, when the *Dennison Paragraph* was established. The office of the *Paragraph* was first located on the second floor of the brick building, corner of Third and Center streets, and was moved to the new building erected for its use on Grant street, in January. 1882. Mr. W. A. Pittenger, formerly of the *Chronicle*, and now of the *Paragraph*, is the only newspaper editor who has ever resided in the town.

Physicians.—The first physician in the town was Dr. T. H. Wilson, who located here in 1869. Dr. James Campbell came from Coshocton in February, 1872, and practiced here until 1877, when he moved to the West. The next physician was Dr. J. M. Giffen, who came from Cadiz in May, 1872, and remained until the early part of January, 1874. Dr. S. H. Brown located in Dennison, in the latter part of December, 1873, and remained until his death, March 27, 1882. Then came Drs. L. H. Hughes and S. L. McCurdy, who

located here about the same time, in the spring of 1882, and still remain in practice in the town.

Attorneys.—The first attorney to locate in Dennison was Mr. J. W. Yeagley, who entered upon his professional career here in April, 1874. J. T. McCullough also located here in 1874, and remained about one year. E. C. Lingan, a law student of Mr. Yeagley, was admitted to the bar September 1, 1879, and gave some attention to law practice until the close of his term as Mayor in April last. Mr. Yeagley is at this time the only practicing attorney in the place.

Early Industries.—Among the early industries of Dennison, we note the steam flouring mills of Robert Hanna. They were moved here from Hannatown, a little settlement two or three miles north of Dennison, as early as 1868 or 1869, and have been in successful operation ever since.

The first business house in Dennison was built by John Benson, on the corner of Logan and First streets. In one of the rooms of this building Mr. Benson started the first dry goods and general merchandise store in the town. That was at that time the business center of Dennison, but its glory in that respect has long since departed The first residence on the south side of the tracks is the one in which Abraham Johnson now lives, southwest corner of Logan and Third streets. The "Company Row," occupying nearly all the ground on both sides of South Third street, between Bank and Logan streets, was built early in 1869, and were the first residences in the town of many of the railway employes. These buildings are still owned by the Dennison Land Company.

The first grocery and provision store in Dennison was kept by Mr. W. W. Wallace, in the front room of the one-story frame house belonging to E. W. Showman, near the railroad tracks, corner South Fourth and Bank streets. He afterward moved his store to Benson's Block, and from there to his present location on Third street. Mr. Wallace is the pioneer of his branch of trade in the town. He came here in 1867, and still remains as one of Dennison's most prominent citizens and business men.

The first drug store was opened by Dr. T. H. Wilson, in one of the rooms of the Benson Building on Logan street, in the fall of 1871. This store was moved to the brick building, corner Third and Center streets, in November, 1872, and was purchased by W. W. Alexander in 1873, and soon after sold by him to Finney & Trader, present owners.

The first stove and tinware store was started by Foster & Woodborne, in the Benson Building, in November, 1872; the first furniture store, by John Hicks, in October, 1873. Other branches of business were also started up about the same time by various parties, but, so far as we have been able to learn, all data are lost as to who was first in the field.

The Dennison Railway Dining Hall and Lunch Rooms were opened in the winter of 1868–69, by Messrs. I. M. Hoover & Sons. These gentlemen continued to conduct it, with the exception of an interval of a year or two, until 1878, when Mr. W. A. Bovey, the present lessee and proprietor, assumed control. Trains have always stopped here for meals, and the hungry traveler has ever found plenty at both hotel tables and lunch counter.

One of the most extensive business ventures in the history of Dennison was that of the Dennison Store Company, which erected the large three-story brick building, corner Fourth and Center streets, and opened a general store, with a stock of goods estimated at about $20,000 in value. The building was put up in 1870, and the store opened, with prominent announcement, November 14 of that year. As an evidence of the enterprise and flourish with which the business of this company was inaugurated, we mention the fact that their

newspaper advertisement occupied one full page of the Tuscarawas *Chronicle* of December 8, 1870. The names of the firm were Thomas L. Jewett, Charles Hallowell and A. J. McDowell, with E. S. Kimber as Superintendent. A. J. McDowell retired at the close of the first year, and Messrs. Jewett and Hallowell carried on the business until April, 1872, when Mr. Jewett disposed of his interest to Thomas Denmead and W. W. Card, of Dennison. Mr. D. T. Denmead also succeeded E. S. Kimber as Superintendent. These gentlemen carried on business with varied success until October 1, 1873, when the stock was purchased by John Hover, who remained in possession until February, 1876, when he disposed of the store to Henry Hay, of New Philadelphia. Mr. Hay made an assignment in a few months, and thus ended the career of the Dennison Store.

The Dennison Building, Saving & Loan Association, an institution which did much toward building up the town, was organized in the spring of 1873, and continued in operation for about ten years, closing up its affairs early in the present year.

The Tuscarawas Library and Reading Room was organized in Dennison in January, 1878, with Col. J. R. Shaler as President and leading spirit, assisted by Messrs. J. H. Barrett, R. Kells, A. M. Mozier, J. W. Ansell, J. C. Timmons, Thomas Wright and others. The object was to furnish a public reading room for the benefit of railroad employes and others, and a suitable place for concerts and other first-class musical and literary entertainments. The Gounod Club was organized about this time, and rendered "Pinafore" and several other entertainments with great success. The early days of the reading room and the Gounod Club are among the most pleasant social recollections of Dennison. The reading room is still in existence, but is managed more in the interest of the railroad company, as a resort and reading place for its employes than formerly, after the fashion of the railroad reading rooms in the larger cities.

One of the leading industries of Dennison is the Dennison Coal Company, which has extensive mines just south of town, and has a tram-way extending into the P., C. & St. L. Railway yard, east of the shops. A large coal tipple supplies the engines of the P., C. & St. L. Railway with coal, and a considerable quantity is also shipped to distant points. Thomas Shipton, Jacob Pearch, O. S. Cummings and other citizens of the community were formerly interested in the enterprise, but it is now owned and operated by Messrs. Hurxthall, Allen & Graham. About seventy miners are now employed in the mines of this company.

Dennison, though comparatively a young town, has had several pretty extensive fires within the period of its history. Among the first of these disasters was the large frame boarding house, just east of the Railway Hotel, known as the "Big Onion," and owned by the land company. It was totally destroyed by fire June 20, 1873. A large two-story brick, erected by the Greer Brothers on the corner of Grand and Third streets (where Bell & Penn's new building now stands), and owned at the time of its destruction by Andrew Crim, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed in 1877. The elegant residence of the Division Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, on the corner of Grant and Sixth streets, and occupied at the time by Superintendent J. H. Barrett, was burned to the ground November 3, 1874. An extensive conflagration which destroyed four frame buildings in the rear of the depot, on Center street, and threatened for a time the destruction of Bovey's Railway Hotel and lunch rooms, the depot and other buildings, occurred on the night of October 3, 1881. These disasters retarded to considerable degree the progress of the town for a time, but the waste places have

all been rebuilt, except the "Big Onion" and the Superintendent's residence.

Among the earliest settlers of Dennison now living in the town, we mention the names of John Benson, Thomas McCormick, George M. Wyne, William M. Teaff, J. C. Johnson, John Varner, John McHattie, John Lingan, Thomas Nelson, J. M. Gloyd, Robert McCully, Mrs. Mary Newton, Mrs. A. Marsh and Mrs. I. Denmead. Others are still living elsewhere, many of them occupying important positions in railway and other public service. Persons who lived in Dennison in its infancy are to be found in all parts of the country, scattered far and near, never to be brought together again this side the eternal shore. Mr. John Welch, the oldest citizen of the town, who owned the land on which it is mostly built, died at his residence in Dennison, April 21, 1881, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Mr. Alonzo Marsh, one of the oldest employes of the Pan Handle shops, and who had charge of a small blacksmith shop located near where Third street now crosses the Dennison yard, and where necessary repair work was done for the railroad before the shops were built, died at his home in Dennison June 15, 1881. Prof. William Hill, the first Principal of the Dennison Village Schools, died here December 24, 1880.

Many other incidents of an interesting character, relating to the history and growth of Dennison might be written, but our space is exhausted, and we must leave them for the pen of the future historian. That Dennison, young as it is in the calendar of years, has considerable history bound up in the period of its existence, and that it seemingly has a bright future before it, we think no one who reads this brief sketch will stop to question.

CHAPTER XI.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION — SURFACE AND STREAMS — HIGHWAYS — GEKELEMUKPECHUNK — FIRST WHITE OCCUPATION—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—JUSTICES—NEWCOMERSTOWN—ITS CHURCHES, ORDERS, SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP occupies the southwest corner of Tuscarawas County, and embraces Township 5, of Range 3. The Salem Moravian tract, which was located prior to the establishment of township and range lines in the United States Military District, cuts off about 600 acres which otherwise would have been in the northeast corner of Township 5, Range 3. The southern half of the township is Congress land. The northeast or first quarter is surveyed into thirty-four 100-acre military lots. The northwest or second quarter, a full 4,000-acre tract, was entered in a body by John Beaver in 1800, and by him sold in tracts of various size from time to time. Oxford was one of the four original townships of Tuscarawas County, which were formed in 1808, and included one-fourth of the county, or all of Township 5 and the southern half of Township 6, of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, territory which now comprises Oxford, Washington and Perry and parts of Salem, Clay and Rush Townships, Tuscarawas County, and Oxford Township and the southern half of Adams, Coshocton County. These extensive bounds were gradually lessened by the erection of new townships, until the present limits of Oxford were reached.

The topographical features correspond closely with those of other townships in the Tuscarawas Valley. Along the route of the river, which courses in a westerly direction through the northern part of the township, the level bottom lands afford the best facilities for fertile farms, while the rough and hilly lands on either side require greater toil before they yield the generous harvests of the valley. The southern part of the township is drained by runs and rivulets, which flow southward, and finally reach the Muskingum through the waters of Will's Creek. The surface was heavily timbered, when first known to the settlers, with walnut, white oak, black oak, wild cherry, buckeye, and other species of forest growth. Dunlap's Creek, named from an early settler on its banks, enters the river on the south, in the eastern part of the township; in the northwestern part of the township is Buckhorn Creek, so called from its peculiar shape; this stream does not reach the river until it crosses into Coshocton County.

The Ohio Canal crosses the northwest portion of the township; here two railroads also meet the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, following the valley of the river, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie running north and south. On the latter road, in the southern part of Oxford, is Post Boy Station, so named from the boy mail-carrier, William Cartmell, who was murdered near by in 1825 by Funston, as noticed in a previous chapter. The Coshocton road, over which the mail was carried, passed east and west through the southern part of the township, and in early times was traversed frequently. It was by this road that most of the early settlers of Oxford and the adjoining townships arrived.

Gekelemukpechunk, the capital of the Delaware nation, was situated on the north side of the Tuscarawas River, east of the present Newcomerstown, on a part of its outlots. It occupied the low plateau, near Nugen's bridge, which sweeps down to the river bottom, and stretches back to the foot of the ridge of mountains that form the northern barrier of the valley. The plat belonging immediately to the town itself probably was a mile in length, extending from the field next above the Newcomerstown Schoolhouse to the bridge. On the south side of the river, opposite the capital, evidently were its cornfields. David Mulvane, in his childhood, saw abundant evidence that as many as 300 acres of land had once been cleared there and under cultivation. When Zeisberger first visited Gekelemukpechunk in March, 1771, as the guest of Netawatwes, it was in the zenith of its prosperity. It numbered then about 100 houses, nearly all of which were constructed of logs. That in which the chief lived was the largest among them, built of dressed logs, and had a roof of shingles, floors of sawed boards, regular staircase, and chimneys of stones, walled with mortar. Capt. Kollender, of Carlisle, Penn., an Indian trader, had his headquarters there, and besides him Zeisberger found nearly a dozen white persons in the town, mostly engaged in bartering. In 1775, the capital of the Delawares was removed from Gekelemukpechunk to Goshackgunk, on the site of Coshocton, and a majority of the inhabitants removed to the new capital. Indians, however, lingered and dwelt here for many years, naming the place Newcomerstown, probably in honor of their former chief.

From being the haunt of the Indian traders while the red men still remained in the valley, the vicinity of Newcomerstown was occupied by hunters and trappers, whose title to the domain was only a squatter's claim or a right by virtue of possession. They remained only until the land was entered and occupied by its owners, then journeyed farther to the West, where they might enjoy the wilds of nature undisturbed. Who the first permanent white settlers of the township were cannot be definitely determined. John Mulvane was dwelling in the valley as early as 1804, as shown by a running account he then had at the Gnadenhutten store of David Peter. He afterward owned 100 acres in the second or northwest quarter of the township. His brothers, Joseph and William, were pioneers of Oxford Township, Coshocton County. The Mulvanes are yet numerous in Newcomerstown and vicinity. The same evidence which establishes Mulvane's residence in 1804 proves that David Johnson sojourned in the land in 1805. He was the happy owner of 269 acres in the northern portion of the township, and, in partnership with Mr. Sills, who was also a pioneer, operated a distillery, greatly to the satisfaction of his neighbors who indulged their taste for the ardent fluid. Daniel Harris, a Virginian, was among the first residents, though only an occasional one. He was here some time prior to 1809. He was the owner of Lots 5, 12, 13 and 20, in the first quarter, and 350 acres in the second quarter of the township. His permanent home was in Virginia, but he made periodical trips to his land in this township, where his two sons, George and William, lived. William Harris returned to Virginia, where he died, and George moved to near Port Washington, where he spent the remainder of his life. George Bible, a great hunter, was found living on the site of Newcomerstown by Nicholas Neighbor. He had been there for many years, but had acquired no freehold. Barney Riley, another hunter and also a squatter, had pitched his cabin on the Stark patent in an early day, and lived there till his death.

Near Riley, several other squatters dwelt in very early times. John Pierce was there before 1816. He was a rough frontiersman and a hunter, and died in the township. Nicholas Funston was also a squatter on the Stark patent before 1816. He was a rough character, and had a large family. One of his

sons, John Funston, was the murderer of the post boy in 1825; he was only twenty-two years old at the time he committed the villainous act, and previously was regarded as a worthless young man. His only occupation had been fishing and hunting. What was widely known in early times as the Stark patent, and is still so-called, was a tract of ten military 100-acre lots, Nos. 21, 22, and 27 to 32 inclusive, located in the northeastern part of the township, north of the river. This land was located by the famed Gen. John Stark, of Manchester, N. H., and his son, Lieut. Archibald Stark, on a warrant granted for their gallant services rendered during the Revolutionary war. It was occupied first by squatters, but in 1824 and 1825 Caleb Stark, a relative of the General, purchased the land and made a western trip to improve the track, and while here sickened and died. John Hartley was another early hunter and squatter. He was a tall, stout, robust frontiersman, who, summer or winter, wore a shirt with a wide collar unbuttoned about the neck. His daughters wore buckskin dresses, in true backwoods style, and, as the settlement increased, the freedom of the forests became restricted, and about 1831 the entire family, in discontent, betook themselves to the wilds of Arkansas.

The most important early settlement was made by a colony from New Jersey, chief among whom were the Neighbors. In 1814, Nicholas Neighbor, of Morris County, N. J., made a tour of inspection to the Tuscarawas Valley, and, pleased with the land, purchased in behalf of himself and others from Godfrey Haga 1,900 acres in the northwest part of present Oxford Township. Haga had obtained the land from the original proprietor, John Beaver. The following year, a colony of about sixty emigrants left New Jersey for this land. It included the families of Nicholas, David and William Neighbor, three brothers, that of Leonard Neighbor, the son of Nicholas, William Gardner, Townsend Cobb, John Welch and family, and George Starker and Moses Morgan. The last named two settled with their families across the line in Coshocton County. They came in wagons, and four weeks were consumed in the journey. Until cabins could be erected, they took possession of some Indian huts in the Indian village of Newcomerstown, but in a short time the cabins of the settlers dotted the valley north of the river.

Nicholas Neighbor was a prominent pioneer. He removed to a farm near New Philadelphia, in 1818, but returned to Oxford Township in 1831, and in connection with Jacob Overholt, conducted the first store in Newcomerstown, which village he had laid out a few years previous. From 1818 to 1832, he was one of the Associate Judges of the county. He died in 1848, leaving a numerous posterity. Leonard Neighbor, his son, died in February, 1816. David Neighbor died prior to 1830, and William in 1840. They were highly respected settlers, Lutheran in religious belief. Their early cabins were half-hewed, excelling the ordinary pioneer log cabin.

John Welch, the son-in-law of Nicholas Neighbor, received a large portion of the purchased tract. Not liking the wilderness, he soon returned to New Jersey with his family, selling his land to John Tufford, John Flock, and perhaps others. Years afterward he returned to this county, and spent the balance of his days within its borders. Townsend Cobb was a laborer, poor and destitute of land. He died in this township, as did also his two children, John and Elizabeth, wife of James Mulvane, the latter of the two, recently. William Gardner remained only a short time, but years afterward he returned to Oxford Township.

In 1816 and 1817, other settlers from Morris County, N. J., reached the settlement. Among them was Jacob J. Miller, the son-in-law of Nicholas Neighbor. He was a Lutheran, and died in the township. John Tufford, also a Lutheran, came from the same locality in 1816. He settled north of

the river, southwest from Newcomerstown, where he was a life-long farmer. He died about 1829. His son, Jacob Tufford, who resides on the old place, is the only survivor of the family. Andrew Creter, who likewise hailed from Morris County, N. J., came about 1818. He was a farmer, and kept the first tavern in the township. He succeeded Nicholas Neighbor as Postmaster of Newcomerstown, before the village of that name was laid out. John Flock, another New Jerseyman, came in 1816 or 1817. He remained here through life; a son afterward emigrated to Iowa. Joshua Gardner came from the same place and about the same time. He was the brother of William Gardner, and died at Newcomerstown at an advanced age.

Jacob Stouffer was a resident of the township prior to 1820. He purchased a farm from Abraham Shane, but the title proving defective he was obliged to yield possession. Daniel Booth was one of the early settlers in the southeast portion of present Oxford. He owned and occupied the northwest quarter of Section 22, some time prior to 1826. Nathan Shepherd, ano her pioneer of this locality, owning the northeast quarter of Section 23, was from Belmont County, and afterward returned there.

Jacob J. Miller probably taught the first school in the township. He gave instruction in 1818 or earlier at his cabin, situated north of the river and near the county line. Not long afterward, Seth Hart, a stranger in the land, gave a term or two of school at the Stouffer cabin, a short distance above the Nugen bridge. The cabin contained two apartments, and the one occupied during the day as the school room, was used at night as a bed room by the family of Mr. Stouffer. John Funston received at this school all the education he ever obtained.

In Oxford Township, beyond the bounds of Newcomerstown, are four churches. A German Lutheran Church stands in the southwest quarter of Section 16, in the southwestern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Jacob Boltz. The society was organized in Guernsey County; but removed to this township, and erected the present building in 1868. The membership of the society is about fifty.

Bird's Run Baptist Church was also organized in Guernsey County, in 1845, and, in 1853, by removal became a society of Oxford Township. The present edifice, a frame, 30x45 feet, located on J. McDonald's land, in the southeast quarter of Section 16, was erected in 1870. Rev. Miller is the present minister. The membership is seventy-one.

The People's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1843, and very soon after a meeting-house was erected on land owned by John Booth in Section 22. In 1875, the old church was destroyed by fire, and the same year a new one was erected. The present membership is about one hundred, and Rev. L. Timberlake is the minister.

The United Brethren Centenary Church is located close to the center of the township. The society was organized about 1855, when the first church structure was built. It was superseded by the present edifice, 32x36 feet in size, which stands on the site of the old church, and was opened October 23, 1873. The first pastor was Rev. C. Titus; the present one, Rev. Joshua Cecil. The membership is 110.

The following is a list of the Justices of the township, whose names have been preserved on record. Some of the earlier ones resided on land that is not now in Oxford Township. James Douglass, who lived across the Coshocton line, on the site of the fair grounds, 1808; John Carr, 1810, resigned 1811; George Bible, 1811; Robert F. Caples, 1812, resigned 1812; Joseph Wampler, 1812, resigned 1813; Paul Sherader, 1814; David Neighbor, 1819; David Neighbor, 1822; Jesse Upson, 1824; Andrew Creter, 1828; Andrew Creter,

William Evans

1831; Andrew Creter, 1834, resigned 1836; Lemuel Bartholow, 1836; Jacob Neighbor, Sr., 1836; John Eckman, 1839; Jacob Neighbor, 1839; Levi Sargent, 1840, resigned 1842; Morris Creter, 1842; Jacob Neighbor, 1842; Charles F. Davis, 1845; Jacob Neighbor, 1845; Charles F. Davis, 1848; John Laughead, 1848; Charles F. Davis, 1851; John Laughead, 1851; Clark Creter, 1853; John Laughead, 1854; George Booth, 1856; I. G. Creter, 1857; James Portemess, 1859, resigned 1861; John W. Rodney, 1860; George R. Little, 1861; John W. Rodney, 1863; G. R. Little, 1864; Charles F. Davis, 1866; G. R. Little, 1867; William S. Dent, 1869; Morris Creter, 1870; O. B. Dent, 1872, resigned 1875; Morris Creter, 1873; George R. Little, 1875; Morris Creter, 1876; S. F. Timmons, 1878; Morris Creter, 1879; John T. Pocock, 1881; Horace G. Little, 1882.

Newcomerstown, the principal town in the southwestern section of Tuscarawas County, has had a steady growth from the year of its formation in 1827 to the present. In 1840, its population was 270; ten years later, it reached 476. In 1860, another hundred were added, the census returning 577; in 1870, the number reached 791, and in 1880 there was a further increase to 926. The present population doubtless exceeds 1,000. It is situated on a broad plateau, in the valley of the Tuscarawas. The Ohio Canal passes through its midst, and two railroads, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie intersect within the limits of the town. The settlement here, before the town was laid out, was dubbed by the pioneers "Neighbortown," in honor of its first settlers; but the locality was known by the Indians and by traders as Newcomerstown. The Delaware chieftain, Netawatwes, who ruled the nation at Gekelemukpechunk, was also called King Newcomer, and in this name he sometimes signed State papers. From him the town has doubtless received its name, though a more romantic origin has been ascribed to it. Nearly all the towns in Tuscarawas County, located on the canal, were founded during the period of construction of that commercial highway, and owe their origin to it. Newcomerstown was among the number.

The original plat contained thirty-four lots in three tiers, two north and one south of the canal. Bridge street formed the eastern boundary, and Cross street extended through the plat parallel to Bridge. Canal and Basin streets crossed the village east and west. John Tufford in 1827 laid out West Newcomerstown on both sides of the canal. His plat contained forty lots. In 1836, Nicholas Neighbor and Jacob Overholt made an addition of twenty-two lots, 35—56, located on both sides of Neighbor street, from Bridge street westward; Lots 7–12 were also located on the south side of the canal. In 1845, Jacob J. Miller made an addition of thirteen lots, 57–69 inclusive, on the south side of South Canal street; and the same year Andrew Creter laid out an addition of seven lots at the southeast corner of South Canal and River streets. In 1851, Elisha Pocock made an addition of forty lots west of River street, and on both sides of Goodrich street. Andrew R. and Nancy A. Wilcox in 1868 laid out an addition of seventeen lots, numbered 70–86, located south of Miller's Addition, and west of the Union School Lot. In 1872, Andrew J. Miller and Joshua Wier made an addition of eight lots immediately south of South Canal street. In 1873, A. M. Beers made an addition of eight lots north of the canal, and bounded by Neighbor, Bridge, Basin and Buckhorn streets. David A. Mulvane in 1873 laid out an addition of thirty-six lots, 87–122 inclusive, bounded by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, College, State and Chestnut streets. The same year John W. Rodney laid out thirteen lots on Buckhorn and First streets.

At the time the village was founded, it contained a log cabin, located immediately south of the present Pan Handle depot; it had been built many

years before, and occupied by Judge Nicholas Neighbor. He also erected the first store building, a small brick structure on Lot 1, the site of Dent & Powleson's hardware store. Nicholas Neighbor and Jacob Overholt were the primitive merchants, commencing about 1828, and continuing probably eight years, when Matthias S. Neighbor succeeded. In 1830, the village contained but three or four buildings. Besides the above, Aaron Schenck, from New Jersey, dwelt in a small cabin here and operated a tannery. William Garner kept a canal station at Lot 21, in West Newcomerstown. Jacob J. Miller, son-in-law of Nicholas Neighbor, and also a New Jerseyman, opened the first tavern in town about 1835, on the site of the present Globe House. Andrew Creter had, however, kept tavern in the township in the vicinity of Newcomerstown from about 1825 to 1838. Morris Creter, from Morris County, N. J., came to the township in 1829, and kept a grocery two miles up the canal from the village for a year, when he removed to Newcomerstown.

The first church organization of Newcomerstown was that of the Evangelical English Lutheran denomination. The records show that Rev. E. Greenwold, of New Philadelphia, commenced preaching at Newcomerstown November 11, 1832. About a half dozen members then resided here, the remnant of a number of Lutheran families who had emigrated from New Jersey nearly twenty years before, and during that period had been deprived of pastoral care. An organization was effected May 10, 1835, at which date Nicholas Neighbor and Joshua Gardner were elected Elders, and Jacob J. Miller and Leonard Neighbor Deacons. The first communion service had been held May 4, 1834, at which there were six communicants—Nicholas Neighbor, William Neighbor, Hannah, Elizabeth and Catherine Neighbor and Margaret Tufford. Rev. Greenwold remained pastor until about 1840. Rev. E. C. Yunge succeeded him. He died in charge, January 28, 1846. Rev. E. Melsheimer followed, and after a service of three years, he, too, died at Newcomerstown. The subsequent ministers with term of pastorate were as follows: Rev. A. N. Bartholomew, September, 1850, to September, 1858; Rev. M. M. Bartholomew, from August 1, 1859, to August 18, 1861; Rev. S. S. Lawson followed and remained until 1863; Rev. U. Jesse Knisely, Ph. D., from April, 1864, to April, 1865; Rev. Joseph A. Roof, from March 7, 1866, until 1869, when Rev. U. Jesse Knisely was recalled and ministered to the congregation until his death, which occurred May 19, 1881. Rev. J. H. Summers, the present pastor, took charge July 1, 1881. The membership of the church is now one hundred. During the past two years it has been steadily increasing. The earliest ministers had an extensive field of labor, which was gradually reduced as the various societies became well established. Until Rev. U. J. Knisely was called, this charge included Chili, Stone Creek and Evans Creek appointments. It was then limited to Newcomerstown and Port Washington. Rev. Summers has hitherto confined his labors to the Newcomerstown church. The first church edifice was a brick structure, erected on the hill at the northwest corner of Neighbor and Railroad streets. It was completed in 1838, and is now occupied as a dwelling house. The corner stone of the next and present house of worship was laid October 29, 1869. It is a two-story frame building, 48x60 feet, the second floor of which is occupied as a Masonic hall. It is located on Lots 65 and 66 of Miller's Addition, and the total cost of its construction exceeded $3,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1830, with Rev. Donahue as pastor. The first Board of Trustees were Jacob Tufford, Aaron Schenck, Peter Gaskil, Conrad Miller and Isaiah Wilkin. The society worshiped in schoolhouses and homes until 1835, when Conrad Miller deeded to the trustees the lot upon which the present edifice stands. A brick church was

erected in 1836 and used by the society until after the war. In 1866-67, a new frame structure was erected upon the old site. The church was dedicated during the ministry of Rev. Dickenson R. Moore. A parsonage was also built at a cost of $1,100. A year after the dedication of the church, during the pastorate of Rev. S. A. Thompson, an extended revival occurred, also during the pastoral term of Rev. S. R. Clark. The society at present is in a flourishing condition with Rev. W. C. Endly as pastor. During the last winter, the society was visited by the most gracious revival that has ever occurred in its history. The present church membership is 130.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Newcomerstown was organized in 1842. In September of that year, Coshocton Circuit was divided and Tuscarawas Circuit and Newcomerstown Mission formed. Dr. James Brown and David Mulvane were early leading members. The first church was built on the east side of the present Presbyterian Church, and was occupied until the present edifice was constructed in 1878, during the pastorate of Rev. W. L. Wells. It was dedicated July 3, 1879, by Rev. S. A. Fisher, of Cambridge. The building is a handsome brick structure, 40x64 feet in size, and its cost, including furnishing, was about $4,500. The present pastor is Rev. L. Boman, the present membership about 100.

The Presbyterian Church was organized November 13, 1876, by a committee of the Steubenville Presbytery, with the following original members: Adolphus W. Search and Mrs. Low M. Search, Jonathan and Rebecca Evans, Mrs. Emma Evans, George and Ruth Bagnall, Robert Y. Patterson, by certificate; and Philip Sheets, Mrs. Susan Sheets and Miss Lillie T. Bagnall on profession. For several years the congregation was irregularly supplied, and, in 1879, Rev. George W. Riggle took charge, and remained ten months. Rev. A. B. Wilson succeeded him, was regularly installed pastor, and continued a little longer than a year. After a vacancy of some time, Rev. David B. Rodgers, in the spring of 1883, assumed the pastoral relation, and still maintains it. George Bagnall and Robert Y. Patterson, the first Ruling Elders, were installed November 13, 1876. George W. Barnett and Philip Sheets were installed in the same official position January 22, 1879, and John Buck was elected March 17, 1880. The church edifice is a handsome and commodious brick structure, located on the west end of South Canal street. It was erected in 1878, at a cost of $3,000. The membership of this congregation is now about sixty.

A Baptist society had an existence here a few years ago, which was, however, of brief duration. Samuel Mardis and Caleb Emerson were its main support.

A public notice, directed to the electors of Districts 1, 2 and 3, of Oxford Township, and signed by Andrew Creter, G. H. Dent, James Pilling, William Gardner, William H. Craig, L. C. Davis, Thomas Banks, James Brown, James Norris, C. T. Emerson, J. W. Gibbons, R. H. Nugen and G. R. Little was issued March 18, 1856, calling for an election to be held on the following 29th of March, to vote for or against the adoption of the Akron school law. On the day of election forty-two votes were cast, all favoring the adoption. The first School Board, elected April 12, 1856, consisted of R. H. Nugen and G. H. Dent, for three years, George R. Little and L. C. Davis for two years, and W. H. Craig and Amasa Brown for one year. The special school district thus organized, was very large, including all the land of Oxford Township north of the river and the Nugen farm of 600 acres south of it. When the Akron law was adopted, two small district schoolhouses stood within the present corporate limits of Newcomerstown, one on the lot west of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the other just south of the old graveyard near the depot. In 1857, the two-story frame school building, still in use, was erected and its four

apartments occupied. In 1880, a frame structure containing two rooms was built on the same lot. In 1873, a small school building was erected within the district, two miles northeast of Newcomerstown, wherein a school has since been held for the better accommodation of those people who resided in that vicinity. C. T. Emerson was the first Superintendent, remaining three years. Christian Forney, Rev. H Bickel, H. H. Porter, now of Port Washington, followed. Rev. U. J. Knisely, Ph. D., then conducted the schools for several years. He afterward opened and conducted a private school, which was very successful. Subsequent Superintendents of the Public Schools of Newcomerstown were A. W. Search, who remained three years. Joseph Rey, who was also in charge three years, and J. T. Duff, who is now serving his third year. The present school enumeration is about 450. The present School Board is composed of J. T. Pocock, President; J. R. Mulvane, Secretary; Joseph S. Lyons, Treasurer; Samuel Tyhurst, G. R. Little and Frank Miskimen.

Lafayette, now Lone Star Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M., was chartered October 18, 1849, with the following charter members: John Allen, R. H. Nugen, Benslow Hare, John Laughead, James R. Johnson, Samuel Hutchinson, Arthur Fields and Phineas Inskeep. The first officers were John Allen, W. M.; Col. R. H. Nugen, S. W.; Benslow Hare, J. W. The present officers are G. B. Smith, W. M.; J. S. Lyons, S. W.; M. B. Kenedy, J. W.; S. F. Timmons, Treasurer; L. Carhart, Secretary; T. J. Patterson, S. D.; J. Riggle, J. D.; James McClure, Tiler. The membership is eighty-five.

Newcomerstown Lodge, No. 445, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 28, 1870, with the following eleven charter members: William McFadden, John Switzer, F. M. Swan, E. S. Pocock, A. W. Murphy, J. J. A. Thrapp, William Huff, J. H. Frees, J. W. Ayers, Nathan Shepherd and G. M. Wright. The first three mentioned are now deceased. Ten other members were initiated the evening of institution. The present membership is forty-four. The lodge meets every Friday evening, and is now officered by Frank Miskimen, N. G.; James Loader, V. G.; W. R. Shields, Recording Secretary; J. H. Mulvane, Permanent Secretary; J. H. Frees, Treasurer.

Dion Lodge, No. 102, K. of P., was instituted September 20, 1878, with eighteen charter members, as follows: W. R. Shields, P. C; J. A. Buchanan, C. C.; A. C. Bagnall, V. C.; W. A. Johns, M. of F.; R. L. Shoemaker, M. of Ex.; S. F. Ayers, K. of R. and S.; Thomas Lybarger, Prelate; Lewis Gardner, O. G.; J.T. Pocock, I. G.; H. G. Little, W. C. Riggle, William Maberry, J. P. McClelland, G. L. Patterson, Thomas Brady, E. S. Connelly, R. F. Dent, A. W. Search, R. P. Neighbor and William Shurtz. The lodge now numbers about twenty-five members, and its regular evening for meetings is Wednesday. The present officers are Daniel Laub, P. C.; John E. Woods, C. C.; William Shurtz, V. C.; H. G. Little, M. of F.; Thomas Crawford, M. of Ex.; John T. Pocock, K. of R. and S.; Alvin Sperling, Prelate; W. A. Johns, I. G.; David Stitts, O. G.

The first newspaper of Newcomerstown was styled the Newcomerstown *Visitor*. It was a continuation of the *Saturday Visitor*, of Coshocton, Ohio, and its publication at the former village was commenced June 7, 1871, by A. W. Johns, H. B. Beech and Dr. A. M. Beers. June 22 following, Mr. Beech withdrew, and December 27, 1871, the name of the paper was changed to the *Ohio Independent*. From the start, this newspaper venture was successful, and on the 8th of March, 1872, when the paper was sold to N. H. Barber, it had a circulation of 816 paying subscribers, and was well patronized as an advertising medium. Mr. Barber carried it on for a few months and was succeeded by Dr. Goodrich, of Woodsfield, Monroe County, who edited it for an equally brief period. The paper again became the property of Johns &

Beers in May, 1873, by foreclosure of mortgage, after having been suspended while the case was in litigation. In September, 1873, it was purchased by Dr. W. H. Dunham and J. A. Buchanan, both of Barnesville, who converted it into the Newcomerstown *Argus*. After several changes in ownership, it came into the possession of A. W. Search and J. A. Buchanan, who retained it until the property was destroyed by fire November 20, 1877. The town was then without a paper until January 1, 1878, when W. V. Kent and W. Ferguson moved an office from Cadiz and commenced the publication of the *Eye*. This paper, having become the property of A. W. Johns October 18, 1879, it was regularly issued as the Newcomerstown *Eye* until August 20, 1881, when the paper suspended. It was purchased, in March, 1882, by A. C. Hursey, who re-christened it the Newcomerstown *Index*. Mr. Hursey, during his proprietorship, associated with him upon the editorial staff C. W. Knisely and afterward Cliff Sultzer. The present proprietor and editor, Wick W. Wood, took charge of the paper March 1, 1883.

Newcomerstown has had its full complement of the various industrial shops which usually flourish in villages and towns. The first pottery was established by Harmon and Gustavus Fox, about forty years ago. It was situated on Main street near the W. & L. E. Railroad. About 1870, another pottery was erected and put in operation on State street, between River and Goodrich, by George Bagnall, but it is now a relic of the past. The first tannery was owned by Aaron Schenck. It was built about 1827, and stood on the southwest corner of Canal and River streets. About 1850 it became the property of Elias Patterson, and a few years later, of George R. Little. In 1871, Horace Little and C. F. Hicks took possession and held it for two years, and in 1880 it was purchased by Lewis Carhart, who has carried on the business to the present time. Five or six years after the first tannery was set in operation, David Mulvane built one on West Main street, where the business was continued until within a few years. The first saw mill was built by Edmund Smith about 1833, directly north of the canal on Buckhorn Creek. The Eureka Planing Mill was erected by John Wilson, George Benton and J. R. Mulvane in 1875, and continued in operation seven years.

William Gardner and Paul Roberts were the first millers. As early as 1836 they erected the mill which stands at the west end of Main street. Their successors have been Elias Patterson and Isaac Hamersley, William Gaskill, Mr. Patterson; then in 1866, W. J. Patterson and William Marlatt, succeeded by Jesse A. Wiandt, the present proprietor, who does an extensive commercial business. A second mill was built by William H. Craig in 1853, on the south side of the canal, opposite the former mill. The subsequent owners and operators of the mill have been Abraham Dean, William Marlatt, Marlatt & Patterson, Wilkin & Ayers and A. J. Wilkin, the present owner. It is a custom mill and does a good business.

James Pilling started a woolen mill in 1838, on the banks of the Tuscarawas, about a mile east of town. In 1845, Thomas Benton joined him as a partner. James Pilling rebuilt the mill on a larger scale in 1870, and it was operated for ten years. Since 1880, the mill has been lying idle.

A foundry was built in 1879, by Kenyon & Ferguson, but was shortly afterward destroyed by fire. A second one began operations in 1880, under the management and ownership of Elliott & Clark, who in the spring of 1883 disposed of it to Carhart & Williams. By them it was removed from the banks of the canal to new and commodious buildings near the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. It is now known as the Peerless Bell and Machine Works.

The Enterprise Manufactory, built a few years ago and now owned and

operated by R. L. Shoemaker, is one of the most thriving industrial works of the town. Besides an extensive planing mill business, large quantities of cigar boxes, churns and bee hives are manufactured.

There are also at Newcomerstown a carriage shop, owned by Charles Schneider, a wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, two meat markets, three harness shops, three boot and shoe shops, two barber shops, two lumber yards, a bakery, two livery stables, two billiard halls, five saloons and four good hotels—the Commercial, Fountain, Globe and Central Houses. The mercantile trade is represented by six general stores, three queensware and grocery stores, two groceries, four hardware and tin stores, two drug stores, one millinery store, two furniture stores, one boot and shoe store, one clothing and gents' furnishing establishment, one book store, one jewelry and one music store. A bank has been recently opened. One or two previous attempts in banking have proved failures.

Andrew J. Wilkin is the only practicing attorney. The first physician was Dr. John Upson, who had come and gone before 1830. H. G. Clark was the next practitioner. He came about 1832, and remained till his death several years after. Drs. A. Brown and James Brown had each a long and successful practice. Other physicians of Newcomerstown were O. G. Sheldon, Dr. Case, Dr. Welty, Solomon Beers and others. At present there are three. J. R. McElroy, A. M. Beers and John W. S. Goudy.

Newcomerstown was incorporated in 1868. Its first Mayor was John Wilson. Since him, the following have filled the same municipal office: Frank Swan, Charles F. Davis, E. S. Pocock, John A. Buchanan, Thompson Lybarger, J. R. Mulvane, F. S. Timmons and J. T. Pocock, who was first elected in 1880, and is now filling his second term. The other present officers of the village are Lewis Carhart, John A. Burris, A. W. Murphy, I. G. Dickenson and Samuel Tyhurst, Council; George W. Hoglan, Clerk; R. F. Dent, Treasurer; W. H. Sills, Marshal; G. L. Patterson, Street Commissioner. There is at this writing a town hall in process of construction, which, when completed, will prove a valuable property. It is a brick, two-story building, estimated to cost $10,000. The second story will be used as a public hall, and below will be the Mayor's office, engine room and prison.

CHAPTER XII.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—WATER-COURSES—PIONEERS—HUNTING GROUNDS—WESTCHESTER—WILMINGTON—MILLS—CHURCHES—TOWNSHIP MAGISTRATES.

PERRY TOWNSHIP occupies the southeast corner of Tuscarawas County. Guernsey County bounds it on the south and Harrison on the east; Rush Township bounds it on the north, and Washington on the west. It consists of Township 5, Range 1, of the United States Military District, and is five miles square. It is composed entirely of Congress land. The township was formed from Oxford Township and named Perry, at a session of the County Commissioners held August 11, 1818, in compliance with a petition presented by Robert Johnson. Its original limits included, besides Township 5, Range 1, a strip two miles wide off the east side of Township 5, Range 2, now in Washington Township. The erection of Washington in 1827 reduced Perry to its present size. The inhabitants of the newly formed Perry were directed to hold an election for township officers on the last Saturday of August, 1818, at the house of Robert Johnson, of Westchester.

Perry is isolated to a great extent from other portions of the county not only by distance, but by rough and hilly roads. No large streams have a place within its bounds to break by broad, sweeping valleys the rugged contour of the surface. Fallen Timber Creek crosses eastward through the northernmost tier of sections. It received its name from the adjoining ridge, where a severe local storm, about 1828, had swept to the earth much of the standing timber. Laurel Creek takes its origin in the southwest part of the township, and flows northeasterly. It received its name from the multiplicity of laurel which grow upon its banks. About half way across the township it is met by the waters of a small stream called Phillips Fork, flowing from the northwest. A tradition ascribes the following origin to the name. In times before the forests here were disturbed by the woodman's ax, and when hostilities were rife between the white and red men, Joseph Huff and a Mr. Phillips, while hunting, were discovered by a band of savages, who immediately gave chase. Huff was fleet, and outran his pursuers; but his unfortunate companion was captured and killed near the mouth of the run which now bears his name. In the extreme southeastern part of Perry is Atkinson Creek, which has an easterly course. It is stated that a Mr. Atkinson once killed a bear here, and that this exploit has invested the stream with his name. The soil in the highest ridges is sandy, and chestnut the prevailing timber; but on the lower hills a clay soil is found and oak predominates, intermixed with the general variety of woods found in this region.

The earliest settlers as a rule did not remain long in this locality. The rugged hills could tempt only those whose means were insufficient to locate in lands more favorably situated Many came, and after a brief residence sold out and migrated farther toward the setting sun. The settler often found his way here with all his worldly goods packed on a horse, or in a cart drawn by a team of horses or yoke of oxen. The first settlements were made in the southeastern portion of the township. The first settler was John Cadwallader,

who entered the south half of Section 20, it is said, about 1808. He was of the Quaker faith, and was accompanied by three adult sons—John, Joseph and David. He is described as a moral, temperate man, obliging, truthful, and capable of giving good advice. He was influential among the primary settlers of Perry, and in the matter of township officers, it is said, secured the election of any one by simply nominating him for the office. John Cadwallader built the first house in the township, kept the first hotel, was first Postmaster and elected the first Clerk. At the first election, it is said, but seven votes were cast.

The next settlers were John Wilson, Ephraim Sears, John Sharron and Samuel Boston. John Wilson hailed from the Emerald Isle; owned the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 19. He died on the farm in old age. Ephraim Sears emigrated from Lancaster County, Penn. He owned 141 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 14, was a prominent man, an early Justice of the Peace, and migrated to Missouri. Joseph Sharron also came from Pennsylvania and died on his farm. Samuel Boston was a native of Scotland, and lived in Perry Township from the time he entered until he died.

In 1820, the following residents, in addition to several of the above, were paying taxes on real estate in this township: Elias Brewer, six acres in southeast quarter of Section 20, at Westchester; Robert Johnson, three acres in the same quarter section; Thomas McCready, two acres in the same quarter section; Samuel Maires, 118 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 19; Thomas Shannon, who entered and owned the northwest quarter of Section 17; Israel Wilson, two acres in the southeast quarter of Section 20; John Williams, who entered and then owned the southeast quarter of Section 21; Edward Ware, fifteen acres, and Jacob Yantis, eighteen acres, in the southeast quarter of Section 20.

The tax duplicate for 1826 exhibits the following as owners of land in that year. As Congress land was not taxable until five years after entry, this property was all entered in 1821 or prior thereto. The land mentioned above is omitted here. Nathaniel Ayres, part of the southwest quarter of Section 11 and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, 212 acres; Samuel Boston, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 13; William Barcus, the southwest quarter of Section 14; David Burgess, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 16; Joshua Swain, the northwest quarter of Section 21; William and Hugh Conley, the southwest quarter of Section 15; John Carver's heirs, the southeast quarter of Section 17; John Cook, two acres in Westchester; Thomas Carver, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 21; Jacob Gitchell, 113 acres in Section 20; Samuel Gilpin's heirs the southwest quarter of 17; John Gibbon, fifty acres in the northeast quarter of 24; Thomas Holliday, part of the southeast quarter of 20; Evan Hurford, the northwest quarter of 10; Lewis T. Hankinson, 110 acres, part of the northeast quarter of 24; William Hensel, 155 acres, part of the southeast quarter of 7; Israel Jenkinson, the northeast quarter of 20; Elisha Keach, southeast quarter of 16; Alexander Logan, southwest quarter of 23; Jacob Millison, southwest quarter of 21; Jacob Miller, southeast quarter of Section 22; Neal Morris, east half of the northwest quarter of 16; William Morrison, eight acres in Section 8; Ephraim Morrison, five acres in Section 7; Thomas Pearce, the northwest quarter of 25; John Shotwell, the northeast quarter of 9 and the southwest quarter of 19; Elisha Spooner, forty acres in the northwest quarter of 17; Samuel Schooly, the east half of the southwest quarter of 24; Thomas Taylor, the north half of 23; Amos Townsend, the west half of the northeast quarter of 21; William Wilson, two acres at Westchester; Robert Wilson, forty-two acres in the southeast quarter of 19; Peter Williams, 295

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acres in the southern part of 8; Thomas Young's heirs, three acres at Westchester. Many of the above proprietors were doubtless non-residents of the township. Jacob Miller came in 1816 from Maryland, bringing all his worldly effects on two old horses, besides a cow, a heifer, a calf, a rifle and a dog. His son John still lives on the home place. Neal Morris hailed from Loudoun County, Va.; came to Belmont County, Ohio, about 1805, and to Perry Township about 1820, where he died, leaving a large family.

In 1830, when John Dearth came to the township, but nine families lived north of Philip's Fork and Laurel Creek, as follows: James Wright, Isaac Buffington, John Parks, Joseph Dawson, Robert McCoy, Samuel Schooly, Jacob Livergood, Thomas Linden and Thomas McGuire. Many of the early settlers were superstitious and firm believers in witchcraft. It was a long time until the township was entirely settled. Many of the buildings are yet the primitive structures.

Perry Township embraces some of what were once the best hunting grounds in this part of the State, in the valleys of Laurel and Fallen Timber and the adjacent hills. The hillsides were rough, rocky, and mantled with dense thickets of laurel, while the ravines were covered with a mass of thick underbrush, almost impenetrable. Game could be found here when it had disappeared from the surrounding country. A number of noted hunters dwelt here, chief among whom was Joseph Huff. His adventures with Indians and wild animals would fill a volume. He had hunted with Lewis Wetzel, and was a wonderful marksman. Huff came to the township from Harrison County in 1837, and remained until his death in 1844. He had been a frontiersman in the eastern part of the State, and his brother was killed by the Indians. This made him an inveterate foe to the red race, and in the border warfare he brought low with his unerring rifle many a skulking savage Though eccentric, he was a big-hearted man and a good neighbor, a fast friend to his friends, but the unforgiving enemy of the Indians. He had often ranged the hills of Perry before they were settled, and in several instances narrowly escaped destruction from infuriated wild animals.

The town of Westchester was laid out by John Cadwallader, Jr., in September, 1814, on the south half of Section 20, Township 5, Range 1. The original plat was in the form of a parallelogram, containing 94 lots. The lots are 66 feet wide and 198 feet deep. Market and High streets extend due east and west; Gay, Philadelphia and Marietta streets, north and south. High is 80 feet wide, Market and Gay 66, and Philadelphia and Marietta 60 feet. Two lots on the east side of Gay, between High and Market, were donated to the public. The town was started while the country about it was yet an almost unbroken wilderness. Remote from river, canal or railroad, its opportunities for extended growth have been very slight. In early times one of the principal western thoroughfares, the Coshocton road, passed through the village, and the place was then bustling with activity. Robert Johnson was probably the first tavern-keeper at Westchester. He first took out a license for this purpose in October, 1816. David Cadwallader and Joshua Cory were other early tavern-keepers. It would not be uncommon in early times for the two or three taverns here to be filled to overflowing with emigrants seeking homes in this Western land. William Boyd and Benona P. Evans were early merchants; also James McMath and Mr. Jenkins. Benjamin Parsons commenced business here in 1830. Frederick Butters was the first to attempt the practice of medicine in this locality, and soon learned that his services were not in demand. Dr. Isaac H. Kurtz, now of New Philadelphia, practiced here successfully for many years.

As early as 1830, an effort was made by the people of Westchester and

vicinity to procure the erection of a new county from territory of present Tuscarawas, Harrison and Guernsey Counties. The project was agitated from time to time, and in 1850 efforts were renewed to establish Chester County, with Westchester as the county seat. For the purpose of booming the scheme, the Westchester *Times* was ushered into being, its first issue bearing date May 11, 1850, with Charles N. Allen and J. F. McGaw, editors. It was a six-column folio, and survived about one year. At present the village of Westchester contains three dry goods stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, an undertaking establishment, a graded school, and three churches—the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren and Presbyterian. It contained in 1870 a population of 198; in 1880, of 216. It was recently incorporated, and in 1882 G. W. Reese was elected Mayor. The post office is called Cadwallader.

The first cooper in the township was Isaac Wells; the first blacksmith, Jacob Yantis; David Cadwallader was the first Justice of the Peace (while this territory was yet in Oxford Township); Joseph Cadwallader was the first minister; he was a Quaker, but advocated Armenian doctrine. John McAdow was the first school teacher; he taught a subscription school for 50 cents a scholar per month, and had eleven scholars. Charles Clauts was the first tailor; John S. Rank, the first shoe-maker; Isaac Shafer, the first carpenter; Samuel Hoover, the first saddler; John Buthler, the first wagon-maker; John Hines, the first cabinet-maker; Thomas Wilkin, the first tanner (on Section 21); Jacob Balsel, the first hatter; Isaac N. Roberts, the first plow maker; and Enoch Creppin, the first tinner. Mr. Rentoul and Joseph Galbraith were among the earliest teachers. The latter was a graduate of Cannonsburg (Penn.) College, and was a noted and excellent teacher.

Wilmington was laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 14, by Ephraim Sears, September 14, 1815. It consisted of forty-eight lots in the form of a square, with two streets, Coshocton and Market, crossing at right angles in the center. The plat was vacated in 1860, by Charles Galbraith. The village existed only in name, and even that was scarcely known beyond the farm upon which it was platted.

The first grist mill in the township was a horse mill, started by Hugh McAdow about 1830. It was afterward converted into a carding mill, which was owned by Chrisly Swatz, and operated by John Cory. James Wright built the first water grist mill in 1831, in Section 4, on Fallen Timbers. It was at first a round-log structure, was twice rebuilt, last owned by Silas Gray, and ceased to exist about 1860. The next mill built in the same valley was owned by Joseph Dicks. Mr. Porter built the third on Laurel Creek in Section 18. Joseph McCue still owns and operates it occasionally. James McCue built another just below. Bazil Longsworth erected one in the southeast corner of the township, and Zachariah Shannon now has one in Section 18. The first saw mill was built by Disbury Johnson on Section 12. About ten have since been operated in the township.

The first religious society was of the Methodist Protestant persuasion. After worshiping in private houses, the class about 1838, built on Henry Gardner's place, in the southwest quarter of Section 12, a small log meeting house, known as the High Hill Church. It had a mud-daubed interior, seats made of split chestnut poles, no pulpit, but a platform instead, withal a typical pioneer structure. Among the early members were David and John Gardner and Nathan Meeks, Sr. The society did not attain a great numerical strength, and in a few years perished.

Hoagland's Chapel is the only Methodist Protestant Church now existing in the township. It stands near the center of Section 8, was erected about ten years ago, and named in honor of Rev. Hoagland, who was preaching on

this circuit at the time of its construction. A former church was built by the same society about 1840, on James Boals' farm in Section 9. It was called Amity Church. The society was organized a few years previous. The early membership included I. N. Roberts, Joseph Lanning, Hugh S. Smith, John Meddles, John Parks, Hugh Boals, William Gray and others. After the old building became dilapidated, meetings were continued in Lanning's Schoolhouse until the present structure was reared. The membership is now probably forty, and the pastor in charge is Rev. Oliver H. Louther.

In the western part of Section 17, stands the Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. It is a frame structure, built about 1865, and superseding a former frame edifice which occupied the same site, and was destroyed by fire. The society is quite an old one, and numbered among its pioneer members Job Gilpin, Samuel Gilpin, Elisha Spooner, Jonathan Roberts and Zachariah Shannon. It belongs to the Mineralsville Circuit, which includes this and the Westchester Churches in this township, Newton and West Union in Washington Township, and one in Guernsey County. The present membership of the Grove society is about fifty. Rev. John Knight is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal society at Westchester is in a flourishing condition, and is now in possession of its second house of worship, a substantial frame structure, built about twelve years ago. Its predecessor was also a frame building, and the first church built in Westchester. Early leading members were John McGuire, William Fleming, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hart and others.

In the northern part of Section 3, the Perry Presbyterian Church flourished a few years ago. The building was erected about 1848. The society was organized and has held services some time before in private houses, at William McCullough's (the northwest quarter of Section 5), and elsewhere. The early membership included in its list Robert McCoy, Richard Parker, Richard Moore, Henry Linard and Alexander Parker. Rev. Neely of Uhrichsville and Rev. Samuel Patterson, of Deerville, Harrison County, were the regular pastors. Services were discontinued about 1875, through loss in membership by death and removal.

About the time that meetings were suspended at the Perry Church, a Presbyterian Church congregation was organized at Westchester, and a neat frame building soon after erected. It is still in a prosperous condition.

The United Brethren Churches of this township owe their origin to a camp meeting, conducted, about 1835, by Rev. James McGaw. From that time services were regularly held at the house of John Dicks, on Laurel Creek, until 1837, when the Mount Carmel United Brethren Church was built in the eastern part of the township. It is a frame structure, 30x44 feet in size. The early members here were John Dicks, Imes Dicks, Mr. Moore and Mr. Hinton. Zera Davidson is the only member now living who was cotemporaneous with these founders of the church. The early ministers were Revs. Sewell Briggs, the McGaws, Samuel Long, Jacob Brill, Abram Lemasters, Asbery and William Simpkins, Revs. Paxton, Sherman and others. The society remains active and flourishing.

The society at Westchester was organized with fourteen members, at the house of John Paulls, in 1851 or 1852. Services were held at Mr. Milleson's, and in 1853 the house which is used to-day was built at a cost of $400 in money and additional work. Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., their Presiding Elder in the Muskingum Annual Conference, preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastors have been the same as have ministered at Mount Carmel, except Rev. J. R. Shipler, who was pastor in charge at the time of dedication. Early members were John Miller, Daniel Swain, who still survive, and Thomas

Horn, deceased. The parsonage, a neat frame building, stands in Westchester.

The township magistrates of Perry have been as follows: Robert Johnson, 1818; David Cadwallader, 1820; Ephraim Sears, 1823; David Cadwallader, 1823; Hugh McAdoo, 1826; William Sharron, 1828; Joshua Cory, 1828; Ephraim Sears, 1830; Benoni P. Evans, 1831; Joshua Cory, 1832; Isaac N. Roberts, 1833; Ephraim Sears, 1835; Isaac N. Roberts, 1836; Benjamin P. Ferguson, 1836; William Boyd, 1836; Joseph Lanning, 1839; Ephraim Sears, 1839; Joseph Sharron, 1840; John O. Cory, 1842; Thomas McGuire, 1842; Joseph Sharron, 1843; William Boyd, 1844; James McCue, 1845; Thomas McGuire, 1845; Joseph Sharron, 1846; James McMath, 1847; Thomas McGuire, 1848; Joseph Sharron, 1849; James McMath, 1850; Thomas McGuire, 1851; Joseph Sharron, 1852; Thomas Horn, 1853; Clark Conwell, 1853; Thomas McGuire, 1854; Adam Timmerman, 1854; Thomas Horn, 1856; Thomas McGuire, 1857; Benjamin Wright, 1857; Thomas Horn, 1859; Thomas McGuire, 1860; Benjamin Wright, 1860; Thomas Horn, 1862; Thomas McGuire, 1863; Isaac G. Spech, 1865; John M. Parks, 1867; Thendas Randall, 1868; Harrison Miller, 1870; George Bear, 1871; Harrison Miller, 1873; George Bear, 1874; J. M. Parks, 1875; John C. Donahey, 1877; T. J. Murphy, 1878; J. C. Donahey, 1880; Francis R. Berkshire, 1881; George Bear, 1881; George Bear, 1883.

CHAPTER XIII.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—EARLY TEACHERS—THE SCREAM OF THE IRON HORSE—LIMA—POST OFFICES—CHURCHES—JUSTICES.

RUSH TOWNSHIP was constituted by the Board of Commissioners December 1, 1828, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 6, Range 1, adjoining Lot 21 in the Gnadenhutten tract; thence south to the southeast corner of Lot 22 in that tract; thence west to the line between Ranges 1 and 2; thence south to the line between Townships 5 and 6; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 6, Range 1; thence north to the northeast corner of the same township, and west to the place of beginning. Its boundaries have since been changed and enlarged principally by accessions of territory on the east. As it exists at present, Rush includes all of Township 6, Range 1, save one and one-fourth sections in the northeast corner, now a part of Mill, and the slight inroad which the Gnadenhutten tract made in the northwest corner, several hundred acres. It also embraces six sections east of this, a part of Township 13, Range 7, of the seven ranges. Of Township 6, Range 1, all is Congress land except the second or northwest quarter, which was surveyed into thirty-eight 100-acre military lots. At the suggestion of Judge Patrick, the township was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia.

Stillwater Creek meanders through the eastern section of the township from Harrison County on the south, to Mill Township on the north. It is met by Laurel Creek, which also enters from Harrison. Crooked Run flows from northwest to southeast across the township, and is joined by Watson's Fork, which has a general easterly course. There are other streamlets threading the surface in various directions, but none of any size. The land is a succession of hill ranges, rough and continuous, save where they break away into little meadow lands along the streams. The valley of the Stillwater is broad and fertile, and here are found some excellent farming lands, the best in the township.

It was here in the valley of the Stillwater that the first settlement in the township was made. The six sections which form the eastern part of Rush, 19, 20, 25, 26, 31, and 32 of Township 13, Range 7, like those in Mill Township, are a portion of the Dohrman tract. It began to be settled about 1808, and in 1820 the following settlers resided here and owned property: Thomas Archbold, the east half of Section 19; Nathan Adams, the northeast quarter of Section 20; Peter Bennett, the southwest quarter of Section 19; Patrick Bennett, the northwest quarter of Section 31; Richard French, the northeast quarter of Section 31; Charles Foster, the southwest quarter of Section 32; William Lyons and James Martin, the south half of Section 31; Hugh Nelson, the northwest quarter of Section 32; John Niblack, the northeast quarter of Section 25; Levi Porter, the southwest quarter of Section 20; Andrew Sewell, the southeast quarter of Section 25; William Wilson, the northeast quarter of Section 32.

Many of these pioneers removed a few years later. Thomas Archbold mi-

grated to Wells County, Ind., and from last accounts was still living. John, Peter and Edward Bennett were brothers, and all lived here for awhile. James Martin died in Harrison County. Hugh Nelson was a noted local Methodist preacher and died in this township. Daniel Turner was another early Methodist local preacher. John Niblack removed to Freeport, Harrison County. The family of Levi Porter went to Martin County, Ind. Andrew Sewell was an Irishman and died on his farm.

Thomas Lyons was an early settler, and lived in the southern part of Section 31. Daniel Enterling was another pioneer. He owned and occupied the northeast quarter of Section 3, in the north part of the township. Henry Grum owned Military Lots 17, 24, 25, 26 and 27, in the northwest part, prior to 1820. Nathan Griffith, at the same time occupied and owned the south half of Military Lot 5, and John Lambright the northeast quarter of Section 2. Abijah Robinett was one of the foremost residents of the township. Casper Warner entered and dwelt for many years upon the west half of Section 2, in Dutch Valley, as it was called. Henry Stahl settled in Stillwater Valley in 1812.

Mr. Houk, the father of Jacob Houk, came with his family from Wellsburg, Va., to the valley of Stillwater in 1807, and located near the site of Newport. He taught an early school, in the winter of 1817–18, in a log schoolhouse which occupied the lot now used as the Dutch Valley Cemetery. Among other early teachers of the township, were Charles Everett, Joseph Whitney, Mr. Finney, Henry Conwell, Thomas Rankin, Gabriel Watson, Isaac Condon, John Steel, Ephraim Whitney, Robert Ogden, Samuel Lindsay, John F. Hines, Peter Bennett, Bernard Bennett, Abraham Porter, William Spooner, William Crum, William Turner, John W. Lytle and Isaac Blackwell.

The early settlers came chiefly from Pennsylvania. They were mostly unlearned, and many were superstitious. Their life among the shaded hills was isolated from the outside world. "When the Pan Handle road was building," says the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, "the whistle of construction trains caused consternation in Rush Township. Some thought it was somebody lost; some thought it was a 'painter,' and others, more superstitious, attributed the unearthly racket to supernatural agencies. One family had lost a son who was killed in felling a tree. They decided that it was Jake's spirit that had come back, and was screaming and screeching through the woods. One morning, the noises became so terrifying that they could stand it no longer. The old man went out to where Jake was killed, to seek an interview with the ghost, and find out, if possible, what caused him to cavort around in such an alarming fashion. A neighbor, who went to the house that morning before the old man returned, found the whole family seated in solemn silence, each holding a book of some sort. There not being enough works of a devotional character to go around, some of the family had almanacs, and every countenance wore a deeply pious look. They felt that the time had come for them to be religious."

The township is, and has always been, without village or town. The nearest approach to one is Lima, a hamlet of a few scattering houses near Stillwater, on the northwest quarter of Section 25. About 1825, John Tolbert moved from the Quaker settlement at Richmond, near Steubenville, and built a grist mill on Stillwater, about a half-mile south of Lima. In a few years it was washed away during a freshet, and with his two bachelor brothers he rebuilt the mill at Lima, which are now known as the Brainerd Flouring Mills. In early days, an extensive merchant business was transacted here. Wheat was purchased, ground into flour and shipped by boat down the stream to the canal. A few years ago the dam was washed away and has not since been

rebuilt. A saw mill stands on the opposite bank of the creek. In 1833, the first store was started by John Minnich and Jerry Walton. It has been in operation ever since. Lima is on the line of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, and the station is called Stillwater. The only present post office in the township is here, and is also named Stillwater. P. S. Jones is Postmaster. In former years, several country post offices were located in the township. Rush Post Office was kept by Lewis Jones, and afterward by Lewis Conwell, near the southeast corner of Township 6, Range 1. A store and tannery were also operated here. Milligan Post Office was in charge of James Milligan, who lived near the present Christian Union Church. Thomas Milligan afterward held the office, and kept it about two miles farther up Crooked Run. A post office called Johnson also existed within the township limits.

There are four churches in the township, two Methodist Episcopal, one Presbyterian and one Christian Union. Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the south part of Section 32. The society is quite an old one, the oldest in the township. Hugh Nelson, Mr. Stahl and many others were early members. Preaching was at first held in Mr. Stahl's house, and the society is now occupying its second church edifice, a well-built frame structure. The membership is strong, numerically, and in charge of Rev. J. Beetham.

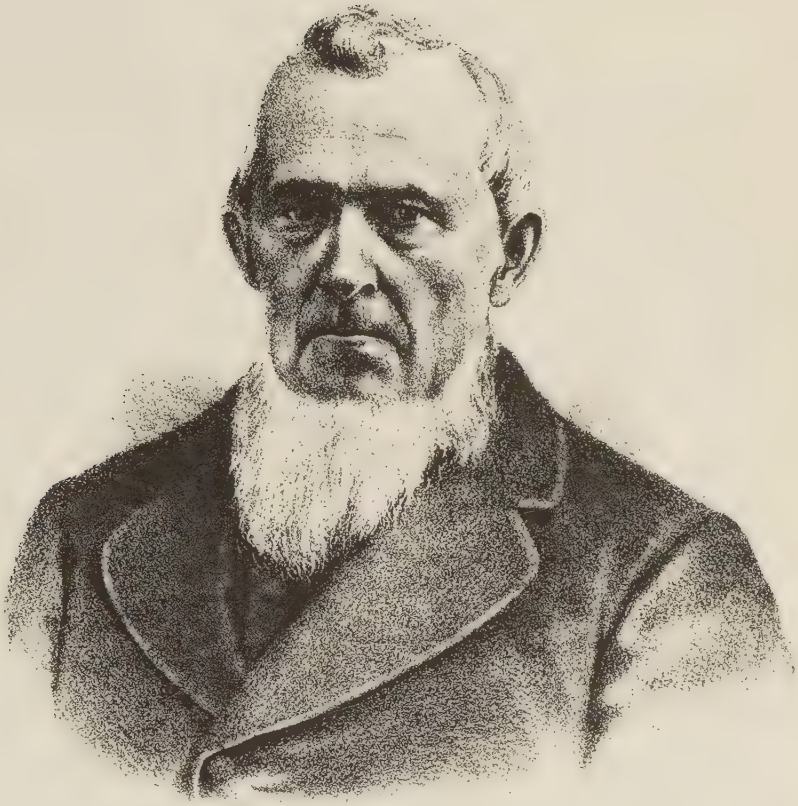
Kennedy's Methodist Episcopal Meeting-House is situated in the western part of the township, near the north line of Section 17. Thomas Rankin, N. B. Kennedy, David Kennedy and Mr. Hitchcock were among the earlier members. The first church structure was erected about 1832. It was occupied about fifty years, and in 1882 gave place to the present house of worship, which cost about $1,800. Rev. John Beetham is pastor. The membership is not so large as formerly.

The Presbyterian Church, in the southern part of Section 25, near Stillwater, was built about 1869. It is a large, handsome and well-finished frame structure. The Disciples, or Christians, formerly occupied a building upon the same lot. Among the early members were John Laurie, Silas Porter, John Hitchcock and Andrew Sproul. Rev. Cook, from Moorefield, Harrison County, was the first minister. He was succeeded by Rev. Grimm, Rev. I. N. Newcomb and others. Rev. Samuel Patterson, of Deersville, is the present Presbyterian minister. He has served the congregation for many years.

In the western part of Section 19, on Crooked Run, stands the Christian Union Church. A house of worship was first built in this locality by the neighboring settlers for a Baptist society, a somewhat feeble organization, among whose early members were Stephen Losey and John and William Crum. Rev. Gitchell, from Harrison County, was the first Baptist minister. He was followed by Revs. Wood, Thomas Jones, George Jones, Mayberry, and others. This society became very weak, and regular services were discontinued. By permission, a struggling band of Disciples occupied the house for a brief period, under the ministrations of Revs. White, Grimm, and others. The membership was small, and included Brice Cochran and John Denning. Nearly twenty years ago a Christian Union society was formed, mainly through withdrawals from the Kennedy Methodist Church. David and N. B. Kennedy, John Linard, Matthew Kennedy, Mary Crum, the Vasbinders, besides others, were included in the early membership. Soon after organization, the society constructed the meeting-house, in which they have ever since maintained regular services. The society is not strong numerically. Rev. Shane was the last minister in charge.

The first election was held at the house of James Moore, in the spring of 1829. The Judges were N. B. Kennedy, Lewis Sanders and Prettyman Con-

well. Michael I. Bennett acted as Clerk. The Justices of the Peace from that year to the present have been as follows: Joshua Davis, 1829; Lewis Sanders, 1829; Lewis Sanders, 1832; William C. Kennedy, 1832; William C. Kennedy, 1835; Lewis Sanders, 1835; William C. Kennedy, 1838; Lewis Sanders, 1838; Patrick Archbold, 1841; Lewis Sanders, 1841, resigned 1842; William C. Kennedy, 1842; James Milliken, 1844; Lewis Sanders, 1844; William Kennedy, 1845; Ezra Brainerd, 1847; Charles Turner, 1848; Lewis Sanders, 1847; Ezra Brainerd, 1850; James D. Huff, 1850; Joshua Davis, 1851; Hiram F. Bennett, 1852; Ezra Brainerd, 1853; Joshua Davis, 1854; James D. Huff, 1855; Ezra Brainerd, 1856; Hiram F. Bennett, 1856; Peter Heller, 1857; John Q. White, 1859; William C. Kennedy, 1859; Ezra Brainerd, 1860; John Schooley, 1860; William C. Kennedy, 1862; Peter McCurdy, 1864, resigned 1865; Andrew J. Wagstaff, 1865; W. H. McLaughlin, 1866; Laffer Caples, 1866; Isaiah Thompson, 1867; Wesley Kennedy, 1869; Wesley Kennedy, 1872; Thomas B. Rankin, 1874; Elza Parrish, 1875; James Barkley, 1877; Thomas B. Rankin, 1878; James Galbraith, 1880; Thomas B. Rankin, 1881.



MICHAEL EVANS

CHAPTER XIV.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES -- TOPOGRAPHY — SALEM -- MILLS -- SETTLEMENT — MAGISTRATES--WOLF'S STATION--CHURCHES--THE GLASGOW FURNACES--PORT WASHINGTON--ITS GROWTH, INCORPORATION, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES AND INDUSTRIES.

SALEM was the name of a township of Muskingum County, and it included a large portion of the territory which was fashioned into Tuscarawas County in 1808. Immediately following the erection of this latter county, four townships were formed, of which Salem was one. It embraced the north half of Township 6 and Township 7, of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, or all of present Bucks, Jefferson and Warwick, and fractions of Auburn, York, Mill, Rush, Clay and Salem, and of Adams Township, Coshocton County. The southern half of present Salem was then a portion of Oxford. As at present constituted, the township includes all of Township 6, Range 3, besides the Salem Moravian tract and the west side of Township 6, Range 2. The first, second and third, or northeast, northwest and southwest quarters of Township 6, Range 3, are Congress land. The Salem tract occupies most of the territory, which would otherwise have been the fourth quarter of this township; the balance, however, is surveyed into 100-acre military lots. Of the two fractional quarters of Township 6, Range 2, embraced within Salem, the northern is part of a quarter consisting of 3,662 acres, which was entered by Godfrey Haga in 1800, and the southern a part of a quarter divided into 100-acre lots. The Salem tract was occupied by lessees until 1824, when it was surveyed into lots, some of which were sold at public sale by Judge Patrick, and returns of the balance made to the United States land office at Zanesville, where it was entered like Congress land.

The Tuscarawas River crosses the southeast portion of the township and supplies it with a broad, fertile valley. Buckhorn Creek courses through the western part of the township, and with its small tributaries pierce in all directions the ranges of hills, and relieve their continuity of slopes with vales and valleys. The soil of the hill lands is sometimes clay and again of a sandy nature. The valleys are coated with a rich soil of dark loam. The entire surface was heavily wooded when the white race first entered. In the valleys were sugar-maple, oak, hickory, chestnut, beech, sycamore, black and white walnut, spice-wood and sassafras, and all varieties of timber common in these parts, while on the ridges, chestnut, oak and hickory predominated. The Cleveland & Marietta Railroad follows the valley of Buckhorn through the township, while the Pan Handle road and the Ohio Canal cross side by side along the Tuscarawas.

The ancient Moravian village Salem, occupied more than a century ago by Christian Delawares, was located in the Salem tract, Lot 12, about a mile southwest from Port Washington, near the west bank of the canal.

A grist mill stands on the Ohio Canal, about a fourth of a mile northeast from Port Washington. It was built thirty or more years ago by J. and J. Bremer. John Hartley in early times had a small "'wet weather" mill in the

western part of Salem on Buckhorn, which was quite serviceable to the pioneers of that vicinity. Milligan and Gaskill built a saw-mill on Buckhorn in 1831 or 1832. Jonathan Wood, it is said, attempted to dam the Tuscarawas River, but the enterprise proved a disastrous financial failure.

The earliest settlements in what is now Salem Township was made in the Salem tract, and in the 4,000-acre tract northeast of it. The former, like the Gnadenhutten tract in Clay Township, was first occupied by a few Moravian emigrants from Pennsylvania, who leased farming lots on the tract usually for a term of thirty-three years. Isaac and Peter Good, two brothers, were here in 1804. They were from Virginia. Isaac, who was a blacksmith, first settled a short distance below Port Washington, and Peter on Buckhorn. David Williams and Aaron Cory were living on the Salem tract as early as 1802, the latter on the south side of the river. In 1804, Horatio Pettycoart arrived from North Carolina. Peter Weiland was a resident in 1804. David Sell was here in 1801, Anthony in 1802, Benjamin and his brother early, and Henry Sell in 1804 and probably earlier.

On the second quarter of Township 6, Range 2, entered by Godfrey Haga, Conrad Bremer had located as early as 1802. He had been a Hessian soldier during the Revolution, but was captured by the Americans, and later in the struggle served under Washington. From Haga he received a title for several hundred acres of land about half a mile north of Port Washington, where he remained an industrious farmer till his death in old age. His descendants are still found in the township.

Godfrey Haga, Jr., was a nephew of the landed proprietor of the same name, who donated him several hundred acres of land in what is now Salem, and made him agent for the remainder. He was born in Virginia in 1783, and came out when quite a young man to attend to his own and his uncle's property. He possessed great intelligence, and was much given to meditation. One Sabbath he became insane on religion, and was taken to Philadelphia in hopes of a restoration of his mental powers, but this availing nothing he was returned to the Tuscarawas Valley in the hope of improvement amid the quiet of the wilderness, and was cared for by an attendant until his death, which occurred in Clay Township, April 17, 1824. Elizabeth Cherry Holmes and John M. Rebstock, Sr., relatives of Godfrey Haga, owned and occupied farms in the same quarter in Salem Township. The latter was born at Esslingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1767, and died March 21, 1822. He is described as a clever, good-natured, easy-going man, with alcoholic proclivities.

Jesse Hill, a Virginian, emigrated to the Tuscarawas Valley in 1806, and leased land in the southern part of the Salem tract, east of the river. In 1824, he purchased Lot 13 of this tract, where he lived till his death in 1844. A son, Isaac, dwells on the home place, and two other sons reside in the township. Charles Hill, brother of Jesse, came about the same time, leased and settled Lot 8 of the Salem tract, and remained a life-long resident of the township.

The Carrs were among the foremost pioneers of the county. The ledger of David Peter of Gnadenhutten indicates that Thomas and John Carr were in the county in 1800. The tax duplicate of 1809 for Salem Township includes the following Carrs: Aquilla, Sr., Aquilla, Jr., John, William, Joshua, Thomas, James and Benjamin. Aquilla Carr was not only an early, but he was a prominent pioneer, serving as one of the first Associate Judges of the county. He hailed originally from Maryland, lived for a while on the Ohio at Wellsville, then journeyed to the Tuscarawas, and purchased land in the second quarter of Township 6, Range 2, about a half mile north of Port Washington. After a pioneer life of several years, he sold his property and removed

to near Wooster, Ohio. Returning to Dover, he bought land on Sugar Creek, which he exchanged with Judge James Clark, and settled, prior to 1820, on Lot 35, adjoining Port Washington on the east. His children were William, a great hunter; Richard and Thomas, both of whom died in Port Washington; Mary, wife of Jacob Good, and Susan, wife of Charles Hill. Aquilla Carr was a zealous Methodist. He was a farmer, and died in this township. His grandson Aquilla, now one of the oldest settlers of the township, resides opposite Port Washington. James Carr, son of Joshua, who was a brother of Aquilla and lived on Sugar Creek, died at Port Washington, after a long residence in the primitive forest, a short distance northeast of Port Washington.

James Worth, who came from Cadiz, and was only a leaser of land, was here as early as 1804. Richard Worth, his brother, came in 1805, or before, and settled on Buckhorn. He entered and occupied the northeast quarter of Section 24. Joseph Hartley was also one of the earliest settlers on Buckhorn Creek. Joseph and Barbara Walgemuth came in 1805, or sooner, and settled about two miles north of Port Washington. They were Methodists. Benjamin Iler was one of the early settlers in the eastern part of the township south of the river. He died there, and his family is widely scattered. Barney Riley was one of the first in the southern part of the Salem tract. David Johnson, John Pearce and William Henry settled in the river valley. Judge James Clark was here among the earliest, but he soon after removed elsewhere and little is known of his history. He was a zealous Methodist, and the first camp meeting in the county was held on his farm.

John Orwig, from Pennsylvania, bought and dwelt on the farm of James Carr, northeast of Port Washington, prior to 1820, and afterward moved West. Jacob Romig, also from Pennsylvania, lived on his farm in the same locality, and he, too, came before 1820. Andrew, Christian and Adam Stocker, brothers, from Northampton County, Penn., emigrated in 1816 to the fine farming lands in the valley northeast of Port Washington, and there passed the remainder of their lives. Daniel, a brother to them, settled about a mile southwest of the village, but later in life, migrated with his family to Iowa, where he soon after died.

The western part of the township was sparsely settled until after the canal was built. Among the early comers were a few Germans, and that nationality is now strongly represented in the township.

The following list of Township Justices is not complete for the first few years. Names of officers are also included who resided in territory which at the time of their service belonged to Salem, but is now a part of some adjoining township: Boaz Walton, 1808; Boaz Walton, 1811; Boaz Walton, 1817; Boaz Walton, 1823; Joshua Davis, 1823; Richard B. Carr, 1828, resigned same year; George W. Fankboner, 1832; Lewis Roberts, 1832; John Knight, 1834; George W. Fankboner, 1835; John Knight, 1837; George W. Fankboner, 1838; Dorsey Wilson, 1839; Thomas Moore, 1840; George W. Fankboner, 1841; Dorsey Wilson, 1842; Thomas Moore, 1843; Albert T. Cross, 1846; Thomas Moore, 1846; George W. Dingman, 1847; William B. Henton, 1849, resigned 1850; Allen Gaskill, 1847; George W. Dingman, 1850; Dorsey Wilson, 1850, resigned 1850; Uriah T. Cross, 1850; John S. Newton, 1852, resigned 1853; John Buchanan, 1853; George W. Dingman, 1853; Benjamin Ross, 1853; Uriah T. Cross, 1855; Adam Ross, 1856; George W. Dingman, 1856; Francis Cunningham, 1856; John A. Roenbaugh, 1858; Francis Cunningham, 1859; George W. Dingman, 1859; John A. Roenbaugh, 1861; G. W. Dingman, 1862; L. A. Cornett, 1862; John A. Roenbaugh, 1864; L. A. Cornett, 1865; John A. Roenbaugh, 1867; E. Blampied, 1868, resigned 1869; H. H. Porter, 1869; John A. Roenbaugh, 1870; H. H. Porter, 1872;

John Roenbaugh, 1873; Wilson J. Haskinson, 1875; John A. Roenbaugh, 1876; W. J. Haskinson, 1878; Louis A. Cornett, 1879; L. A. Cornett, 1882.

Wolf's Station, on the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, as laid out by Enoch G. Wolf in 1874, consisted of twenty building lots on Buckhorn street and twenty-one small business lots on Center street, with a square in the center, an addition of twenty-two lots, located on the north and south extensions of Buckhorn street, was made by the proprietor in 1875. As yet the village consists of but half a dozen dwellings. Dr. Enoch G. Wolf is the store-keeper and station agent. Two churches are situated here—the Salem Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant.

The Salem Methodist Episcopal society has a membership of about seventy-five, in charge of Rev. W. C. Endly, of Newcomerstown. The present church building was erected about 1869, and has recently been repaired. The society is an old one, Peter Gaskil being an early member. The old meeting-house stood a short distance south of Wolf's Station.

Wolf's Methodist Protestant Church is a new frame building, 32x46 feet, erected in the summer of 1883. The society was organized with about thirty members soon after the village was laid out, and meetings were held in a large building in the village, used as a hall, until the completion of the church. Enoch G. Wolf, Thomas Porter, Casper Hosfelt, Leonard Hart and Jacob Baringer were early members. The membership is at present about fifty. Rev. L. Boman is pastor.

Several Methodist Episcopal societies flourished in a former day in the northwestern part of the township, but all are now defunct. Among them were Bethel Church and Hopewell. The latter had a large membership, including, among its earliest, John and Samuel Miller, Thomas Nelson, Mr. Daugherty, John Early and Mr. Lukens.

In the southeastern part of the township, in the extreme southwestern corner of Military Lot 31, is the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, a frame structure, erected in 1868, at a cost of about $2,200. The society of this edifice is a very old one, and for many years met at the houses of Isaac Hill and others. A log sanctuary was then constructed, preceding the present edifice. Hubbard and Isaac Hill and Mr. Norris were early members. Revs. Parker Williams, John W. Minor and Mills were among its pioneer preachers. The society is a member of Liberty Circuit, which includes besides, this Liberty appointment in Guernsey County, People's Church in Oxford Township and Wesley Chapel in Washington Township. Rev. W. L. Timberlake is the present pastor. About seventy names are enrolled on the membership of Centenary.

An unsuccessful attempt at village making was made in 1836 by Peter Everhart. In that year he laid out the plat of Rockingham in the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 6, Range 3. It included twenty lots, four streets and numerous alleys.

Perhaps the most costly enterprise that has ever been undertaken in Tuscarawas County was the erection of the Glasgow blast furnaces twelve years ago. The failure of the works resulted in an enormous pecuniary loss, which was borne, however, not by citizens of Tuscarawas County, but by Scotch capitalists. Fifteen or more years ago, about eight residents of Mansfield, Ohio, organized the Port Washington Coal Company, and purchased from Dr. Hugh Nelson, of Port Washington, 550 acres of coal lands, situated in the southern part of Salem Township. They commenced mining coal on an extensive scale, but the coal proved to be of an inferior quality, and in consequence the mines could be operated only at a loss. A Mr. Cherry was sent to Scotland to sell the lands. Taking with him samples of iron ore, he interested a number of

Glasgow gentlemen, and sold to them the tract of 550 acres for £22,000. These gentlemen, in the winter of 1871–72, organized the Glasgow & Port Washington Iron & Coal Company, with a capital stock of $25,000, £10 shares, for the purpose of erecting and operating iron furnaces. An additional tract of 315 acres was purchased from Dr. Nelson for $50.000. In the winter of 1871, three men were sent from Scotland to the field to prepare the works—Andrew Croxton as draughtsman, Archibald Baird as furnace manager, and William B. Rennie, now a resident of New Philadelphia, as mineral manager. Mr. Rennie spent ten months in drilling for ore, and in the fall of 1872 the work of cutting stone for the foundation of the furnaces was commenced. Two years were required for their completion. The works were formally opened August 14, 1874, with great eclat, and the furnaces commenced blowing September 2 following. Mr. Croxton returned home on the completion of his labors, Baird was recalled, and William B. Rennie placed in charge of the works. The total cost of the two furnaces, including the canal bridge and about one and one-fourth miles of standard railroad track, was $750,000. Over 2,000,000 bricks were laid in the walls; the bosh breadth was 17½ feet, the height of the stack was 70 feet, and of the flue 125 feet. There were two steam engines of 84-inch cylinder, put in motion by two batteries of four boilers each. The water was conveyed through pipes from the canal, three-fourths of a mile distant, and a reservoir of 125,000 gallons of water was constructed.

Under the management of William B. Rennie, the works were operated about two years, only one of the two furnaces being used, and during that time 25,000 tons of iron were produced. The principal ore used was the black-band, mined by the company. Some Lake Superior and some mountain ore, the latter obtained chiefly from Buckhorn Creek, were also utilized. No coal was used, and the coke was brought from Connellsville, Penn. The quality of the iron may be surmised from the fact that at the Centennial Exposition it was awarded the premium over many competitors as the best iron made in Ohio. Owing to the general depression in the iron market, all the products of the furnace were not sold, and in consequence of the failure of the works to yield sufficient dividends on the large capital invested, they were suspended in the autumn of 1876. Twice afterward, the furnaces were again placed in operation, but each time under a different management, and each time for a few months only. In the winter of 1880, they closed permanently, and the works were sold to Pittsburgh iron men for $67,000, and removed from the county. The company owned in all about 1,200 acres of land, having made several small purchases after organization. It also had leased at one time about 1,000 acres of land in addition. The land was sold in small tracts and at various times at an immense sacrifice, usually at from about $25 to $30 per acre.

The furnaces were situated in the eastern part of Lot 26, of the Salem tract. Adjoining them, on Lots 7 and 8, Robert Hill, in 1873, laid out the village of Glasgow. It consisted of forty lots, ranged in two tiers, on the north side of Main street. In 1874, the proprietor made an addition of thirty-nine lots, and the year following one of twenty-two lots. In 1875, Hill & Porter also laid out Lots 101 to 120 inclusive. The village prospered as long as the works were carried on, and at one time contained two stores and a population of probably 450. It has since dwindled into complete insignificance.

The ill success of the furnaces may be attributed, at least in part, to the enormous price paid for the land, the unfavorable location of the works, and mismanagement in Scotland. At one time about 350 men were employed, most of them being miners and laborers. Some ore is now mined on the land formerly owned by this company, and is shipped to furnaces at Youngstown, Ohio.

Port Washington is situated in the eastern part of the township and in the northeastern corner of the Salem tract. It is a very pleasantly located village, and in 1880 contained a population of 634. In 1840, it had but 116 inhabitants; in 1850, 260; and in 1870, 425. Like a number of other villages, its origin was due to the construction of the Ohio Canal. John Knight, its proprietor, came to the township from Antrim, Harrison County, for the purpose of constructing a mill, it is said, across the river, just above the bridge, near Port Washington. He was stricken with fever and gave up the project. Soon after, he laid out the town, calling it Salisbury. He opened a store and built a warehouse, purchased and finished a tavern that had been commenced by Thomas Moore, was inn-keeper for many years, and then removed to the "Stark patent," Oxford Township, where he engaged in farming. Charles Hill and Richard Carr built the first houses in the newly-started village. The former had been a farmer, but moved to the village site and opened in his dwelling house the first store in the place. He engaged in the grain and produce trade until he failed in business. He built a canal boat on the street, was afterward a canal contractor, removed to Cincinnati and died in Tennessee. His family now reside at Terre Haute, Ind. Richard Carr, son of Aquilla Carr, first started a store at the lock, about a half mile above the village, and afterward kept a station for the canal men at Port Washington, where he died of cholera. Benjamin Carr, son of James Carr, kept the first tavern. It stood near the tow-path of the canal on the corner, west of Main street. Thomas J. Gibbings was the first blacksmith. John Allen taught one of the earliest schools.

Port Washington, or Salisbury, as it was originally called, was laid out in 1827 on Lot 21 of the Salem tract. The plat covered land on both sides of the canal and included fifty-two lots. Two years later, the plat of Salisbury was materially altered, and after revision contained sixty-five lots. In 1832, the plat was again remodeled, and the number of lots became seventy-three. In 1838, Mr. Knight made an extensive addition. Lots 74 to 124, fifty-one in number, were laid out to the northwest, and eleven lots, 125 to 135, to the southeast of the village. Lewis H. Fromm's Addition was surveyed in 1867. It comprised nineteen lots, situated on High and St. Clairsville streets. Charles Boss, in 1868, made an addition of twenty-seven lots north of St. Clairsville street and partly without the Salem tract. Adam Stocker made an addition of forty-four lots in 1873, on Furnace, Canby and Arch streets. William Armstrong added thirty-seven lots in the same year on St. Clairsville, Reno, High and Railroad streets. Samuel Slade and Benedict Gross, in 1874, laid out an addition of thirty-six lots on Main and Arch streets.

Port Washington became an incorporated village in 1868. Dr. David Nelson was elected the first Mayor, but he resigned at once, and L. A. Cornet was elected to the vacancy. Those who have since filled this official position are W. J. Haskinson, H. H. Porter, Rev. Edward Bache, A. H. Price (resigned) Benjamin Ross, Thomas H. Moore and H. W. Davis. A town hall was erected by the village in 1878–79, at a cost of about $3,500. It is a substantial brick structure, 32x60 feet in size and three stories in height, the upper of which is owned by the Masonic order. The second contains a large audience hall and the first floor is divided into Mayor's office, prison, also hall for fire department, which consists of hook and ladder, engine and hose companies. The fire engine was purchased in 1877. The hook and ladder company has existed for many years.

The public union school system was adopted by popular vote at Port Washington about 1857, and two years later the frame two-story building, 42x44 feet, still in use, was erected. It contained three apartments. In 1882, an addition, 32x42 feet and two stories in height, was made. The building now

contains five rooms, four of which are occupied. The first term in the present building began in September, 1860. Samuel Miller was the first Principal, serving one year. His successors have been H. H. Porter, 1861 to 1864; Frederick Link, 1864 to 1866; Mr. Wettock, 1866–67; Sylvester Henderson, 1867 and 1868; George D. Hill, 1868 to 1870; William Hill, 1870 to 1873; Robert W. Lyons, 1873–74; John Figert, 1874 to 1876; J. H. Dodd, 1876 to 1880; Charles Haupert, 1880 to 1882; George E. Campbell, 1882–83. The present School Board is composed of Richard Burrell, President; H. H. Porter, Secretary; Thomas J. Stucker, Treasurer; Frederick Ludwig, Dr. D. M. Kinsey and George Fidler. Before the present building was erected, a one-story frame schoolhouse was used, which stood on the lot now occupied by the German Church.

In 1837, there were at Port Washington flourishing societies of both the Methodist Protestant and the Methodist Episcopal denominations. Services were held in the schoolhouse until about 1840, when a frame meeting house was erected and occupied by the two congregations. Of the former, Medad Vinton and Thomas Taylor were leading members; of the latter, John Newton and Mr. Lukens. Both societies declined from 1845 to 1850, and the Methodist Episcopal first became extinct. The surviving organization then held sole possession of the property till it, too, passed out of existence, when the church was sold. The Evangelical English Lutheran Church has had a congregation of more than a score of members here, but it is now defunct. At present the only two religious societies now active in the village are the German Lutheran and the Moravian congregations.

The German Evangelical or Lutheran Church, at Port Washington, was organized in 1851. Rev. Carl S. Doeppenschmidt was the first minister. Rev. Carl Aulenbach succeeded, serving from 1852 to 1860. Rev. John Zwolenck was here in 1861, and Rev. Englebach, who closed his pastorate in 1867. F. W. A. Reidel was in charge in 1867 and 1868, and Rev. Neuschmidt followed. Frederick Nestman terminated his labors in 1875. Then came Rev. G. Kottler, from 1875 to 1878; Rev. A. Merkle, from 1878 to 1882; and Rev. J. Lindenmeyer, the present pastor, in 1882. The church edifice, an old frame building, was erected by the English and the German Lutherans conjointly, but the latter became, by purchase, sole owners. The present membership is ninety families, composing about two hundred individual members.

The Port Washington Moravian Church is a recent organization. Rev. J. H. Clewell began preaching there in November, 1881, and March 5, 1882, organized a congregation of twenty-eight members, composed as follows: D. M. Kinsey, A. Demuth, John Roenbaugh, Charles Haupert, Aquilla Carr, George Ross, Peter Uhrich, Thomas Huff, and their wives; Peter Petry, Welsch Sperling, Mrs. Mary Ludwig, Mrs. Sarah E. Hill, Miss Mary Lanzer, Mrs. Paulina Mowl, Mrs. Anna Reed, Mrs. Caroline Hawthorn, Mrs. Clarissa Ross, and Mrs. Margaret Wemgart and two daughters. Rev. Clewell is still pastor, and the membership has increased to about eighty-one, thirty-six of whom are communicant members. Meetings have been held in Union Hall, but a handsome, frame church building is now being erected on Lots 1 and 4 of Slade's Addition, Main street. The corner-stone was laid October 18, 1882, and when completed the building will be one of the prettiest in the county. Its cost will be about $5,000. Its erection is due to the exertions of some of the leading men of Port Washington, who realize the need of an English church edifice in the village.

Port Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 202, was instituted August 14, 1851. Its charter dates October 28, 1851, with the following membership: Dorsey Wilson, Joseph S. Burr, John Knight, George P. Campbell, William

Simeral, William Russell, B. Hare and Charles Wilgus. The first officers installed were Dorsey Wilson, W. M.; Joseph S. Burr, S. W.; John Knight, J. W.; William Simeral, Treas.; William Russell, Sec.; James S. Early, S. D.; Thomas J. Gibbons, J. D.; John Hare, Tiler. Of these Dr. Burr is the only survivor. Meetings were held in a hall over Thomas J. Gibbons' blacksmith shop until 1862. In March, 1863, the lodge took possession of a room on the third floor of John Knight's warehouse. In 1879 and 1880, the lodge built at a cost of about $1,600 a new hall, which was dedicated July 20, 1880. The present officers are W. J. Haskinson, W. M.; S. Slade, S. W.; J. A. Hawthorne, J. W.; William Anderson, Treas.; A. G. Nelson, Sec.; E. H. Burrell, S. D.; James Leach, J. D.; H. Chapman, Tiler. During its life of thirty-two years, the lodge has had 177 members, 14 of whom have died. The present membership is 54. The lodge meets Friday, on or before the full moon, and two weeks thereafter.

Port Washington Lodge, No. 694, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 3, 1880, with the following charter members: Philip Barth, Robert Nelson, Theodore Lanning, Peter Ulrich, John Price, Jacob Kinsey, J. A. Hawthorne, Peter Lamberty, Frederick Ludwig and Abraham Salchli. The present membership is about thirty-five. The officers are John Price, N. G.; Darius Hefling, V. G.; Philip Barth, Rec. Sec.; Andrew Gray, Perm. Sec.; Peter Ulrich, Treas. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

Dr. David Nelson came to the village in 1842, and commenced a practice of medicine which he continued until 1868, when he retired. When he came, Joseph Burr and Richard Hewitt were engaged in the practice. Drs. Simon B. Emerson, Knight, McCall, Wallace, McKinsey and others have since engaged in the profession here. At present there are three medical practitioners in the village: J. A. Hawthorne, Daniel M. Kinsey and F. G. Helms. H. H. Porter is the only attorney.

The village contains two flouring mills; one owned now by Barney, Demoss & Co., of Coshocton, is located on the canal, does an extensive merchant business, and was erected many years ago by J. & J. Bremer. M. J. Wheeland, in 1882, built a steam flour mill which has a good custom trade. A planing mill is owned and operated by Frank Gross, who built it in 1879. The steam saw mill just northeast of the village was erected by Edward Stucker, and is now owned by Amon Huff. John Kilgore operates a tannery built by John Miller about thirty years ago, and Adam Cappel owns another which he himself erected. A. Schneider & Sons are the proprietors of large carriage works which they built in 1882. Slade & Co., in the summer of 1882, started a creamery, which averages about 250 pounds of butter per day. A distillery is owned by J. R. Lingan. Lesser industrial shops include two blacksmith shops, one cooper shop, three shoe shops, and two harness shops.

The mercantile business is represented by four dry goods stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, one furniture store, three groceries, a jewelry store, two millinery stores, two meat markets and one tailoring establishment. The village also contains one hotel, two saloons, three restaurants, two barber shops and a livery stable.

Jacob Mauser

CHAPTER XV.

SANDY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—CANAL AND RAILROADS—LANDS—PIONEERS —SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES—SANDYVILLE—MINERAL CITY—VALLEY CITY—CHURCHES—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SANDY TOWNSHIP was erected by the County Commissioners June 2, 1817, and its electors were directed to meet at the house of Moses Ayres, in the town of Sandyville, on the 17th day of June following, to elect the proper township officers. Its original territory was Township 10, of Range 1, all of which it still retains, except a small fraction off the southwest corner, west of the Tuscarawas, which is now a part of Lawrence Township. It is located in the northeastern corner of the county. Stark County bounds it on the north and Carroll on the east; on the south are Fairfield and Warren Townships, and on the west Lawrence. The surface features are as varied as any portion of the county of equal size. Sandy Creek, from which the township derived its name, is the principal stream. It crosses the northern portion of the township from east to west in an irregular course. Nimishillen Creek, flowing southward, enters Sandy Creek in the north-central part of the township. The Tuscarawas River forms the southwestern boundary for a distance of nearly two miles, and One Leg Creek, in one of its erratic movements, breaks over into Sandy from Fairfield, and after wandering aimlessly about for a mile or two returns to Fairfield, and soon after reaches the Tuscarawas. Huff's Run is, perhaps, the most important smaller water-course. It drains the south part of the township and is a tributary to One Leg. With its various streams, Sandy is well supplied with fertile valleys. The hill lands, in many places, have gently sloping surfaces, which form excellent farms, but in other localities they possess a ruggedness which may be viewed to better advantage from a picturesque point than from one of utility.

The Beaver & Sandy Canal in years agone, it was thought, would prove a boon in the development of Sandy's resources, but its inglorious failure deprived the township of this expected advantage. Three railroads, two of which are of very recent construction, now pierce the township, and bring it into active relation with the outside world. The Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road enters from the northeast, down the valley of Sandy Creek, and crossing to the hillsides of Huff's Run through a deep tunnel, in the eastern part of the township, continues southwesterly to Zoar Station. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road crosses the southwestern corner of the township, along the Tuscarawas Valley, and the Valley road crosses from north to south by a winding course through the central part of the township. Along the first and last mentioned roads, a number of mines are in operation, which export a large amount of coal. The Tunnel Mines have been the most extensive. They were opened soon after the Tuscarawas branch was built, and have been in operation since. One hundred tons are daily shipped. C. E. Holden has recently opened a mine near Mineral City, and about a half-mile to the east the Block Vein Mine has been operated for years. On the Valley road, about a fourth of a mile north of Mineral City, Ridgeway, Burton &

Co., ship 100 tons per day. Farther up the road is the mine of the Akron Strawboard Company. The coal is of an excellent quality, and is found in veins about four feet thick. Iron ore is mined, but not so extensively as in former years. Fire-clay is found in considerable quantity, and much is consumed at the Mineral City Fire Brick Works.

The northwest quarter of the township is Congress land; the northeast quarter is a military section, divided into forty 100-acre lots; the southeast quarter is a Western Reserve School Section, containing twenty-five lots; the southwest quarter is the greater part of a military section, the third quarter of Township 10, Range 1, which was entered by Godfrey Haga in 1800. In 1805, he sold 1,000 acres, the southwest portion, to Godfrey Huff, and north of this, the same year, 350 acres to John Colver, and 150 to Abraham Romig. In 1810, Haga sold 1,000 acres to Peter Wolf, of Allegheny County, Penn. In compliance with the terms of the will of Peter Wolf, his executor, Christian Wolf, in 1812, subdivided the tract into ten 100-acre lots. The remaining 1,500 acres Haga sold in 1818, to Joseph M. Bimeler. Five hundred acres, located in the northwest part of the quarter, the Society of Zoar still owns; the remaining 1,000 acres, the eastern part of the quarter, was surveyed for the society by H. Roby in December, 1832, into twenty fifty-acre lots, which were then sold.

The recognized first settler of Sandy Township was Godfrey Huff. The records show that he was from Bedford County, Penn., and that in May, 1805, he purchased from Godfrey Haga, for $1,062.50, a tract of 1,000 acres in the southwest corner of the third quarter of Township 10, Range 1, or the southwest corner of Sandy Township, embracing also the corner of Lawrence, across the river. The year 1803 has been assigned by old settlers as the date of his emigration to this tract, but we have found evidence that he was here in 1801. Mr. Huff was a man of large frame, and wore the broad-brimmed hat and the garb of the Dunkard sect, of which he was a member. He is said to have raised many hogs on the river bottoms, driven them to Detroit, Mich., for sale, and with the proceeds paid for his land. He had five sons—Michael, Henry, Samuel, Frederick and Andrew. Most of the boys subsequently emigrated to Iowa. Godfrey Huff lived and died in Sandy Township, his death occurring about 1825.

The second settler, Philip Farber, pitched his tent in the extreme northeastern corner of the township and county, on Lot 8. He hailed from New York, and came about 1806, remaining a lifelong resident of the township. He was a Presbyterian, and later in life a Lutheran. His son, John Farber, who settled soon after on the adjoining Lot 7, farmed and operated a distillery there, but, becoming an advocate of temperance, is said to have been the first settler in the neighborhood who cut his wheat without the aid of whisky.

James Eakin, the third settler, in the fall of 1806 journeyed from his home in Beaver County, Penn., to the northern part of Military Lot 24, in this township, and built himself a cabin. The next spring he brought his family to the new home, arriving April 7. That year he cleared four acres, and planted it in corn. He was a hunter, and for seven years the meat on his table was wild game only. His religious belief was of the Presbyterian school. He was a sub-contractor during the construction of the canal, and died while there engaged. He had nine children, one of whom, Squire John Eakin, a hale and hearty old gentleman of eighty-one years, still lives in the township, its oldest resident.

Among the next settlers were John Kline, Abraham Cazier, Michael Flickinger, John Harbaugh and Benjamin Jackson, all of whom were probably here when the county was organized. Benjamin Jackson, a powerfully-built Vir-

ginian, and a cousin of President Andrew Jackson, came to the Western wilds in the spring of 1807, built his cabin on Military Lot 23, in the northeast part of Sandy, and brought his family of grown sons and daughters to the new land in the autumn of the same year. Mr. Jackson owned a considerable tract of land, and his children—Francis, Mary (Hatfield), Joseph, Elizabeth (Miller), Thomas, Nancy (Eakin), Edward, Rebecca (Hill) and William—were soon comfortably settled on adjoining farms. They were of the Presbyterian faith. Benjamin Jackson died in his forest home, and most of his sons, with the true pioneer spirit, emigrated further West. None now bear the name in Sandy Township. John Kline, of Westmoreland County, Penn., entered the northwest quarter of Section 15, on the western line of the township, journeyed to it in the fall of 1807, built a cabin and made a little clearing, then brought out his family the following spring. He was a Lutheran. His children were Jacob, Henry, John, Philip, Daniel, Elizabeth (Snelbaker), Catherine, Eva (Flickinger), Hannah (Keller) and Margaret (Burns). Mr. Kline died on the farm; his descendants are widely scattered. Abraham Cazier came probably, in the autumn of 1807, and settled on Military Lot 26. The first Methodist meetings within the limits of the township were held at his house. The name of the first minister is forgotten. Rev. Travis was the second and James B. Finley the third. Mr. Cazier, later in life, removed to near Sparta, Stark County, where he died. John Harbaugh was one of the earliest settlers in the county. He located first in Dover Township, then settled in Sandy. He was a blacksmith from Frederick County, Md. Isaac Harbaugh, one of his sons, also settled early in what is now Sandy. Michael Flickinger came from Pennsylvania, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 6 about 1808. He was a well-to-do farmer, and owned also the east half of Section 6. He died on his farm.

Other early settlers on the Congress land were Peter Fulk, Philip Swank, John Sweaney, Andrew Sheas and Hugh Russell. Peter Fulk was a Pennsylvania German, made his home on the southwest quarter of Section 6, owned considerable land in addition, came before 1815, usually wore buckskin pants, was a successful farmer and died in 1823. Christian and Philip Swank were here before 1815, emigrating from Huntingdon County, Penn. Christian came first, and afterward moved to Stark County. Philip settled on the northeast quarter of Section 5, afterward on the southwest quarter of Section 7. He moved to Livingston County, Mo. John Swaney, from Frederick County, Md., entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 14 prior to 1815. He died near Sandyville. Andrew Sheas came in 1816, from Pennsylvania, and purchased the northwest quarter of Section 3, which had been entered by John Burk. He was an Albright, and services of this denomination were held for a time in his barn. His father, Peter Sheas, crossed the Delaware with Gen. Washington, and resided for a short time in Sandy. Hugh Russell, a miller by trade and occupation, came from Maryland to Stark County, Ohio, in 1814, and to Sandy Township in 1817, settling on the northwest quarter of Section 4. He died in May, 1825, and his son, Hugh, is now the only member of his family in the township. Mr. Russell is seventy-four years of age, and one of the township's most respected citizens.

The early pioneers of the military lots in the northeast quarter of the township included John Barr, John Burk, William Baird, John Exline, Lazarus Holmes, Wallen Miller, Jacob Laffer and John Ritter. John Barr was a Revolutionary soldier, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He came early from Washington County, Penn., and was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and located, settled and died on Lot 36. William Baird purchased and occupied Lot 4. John Burk came from New Jersey, owned Lots 34 and

35, and died in Delaware County, at the astounding age, it is said, of one hundred and eighteen years. John Exline came from Huntingdon County, Penn., with his family, by a toilsome wagon journey, about 1816, and made his presence known by stopping at Mr. Jackson's cabin and asking for a fire. He was surprised the next day by the neighbors, who flocked in at his camp on Lot 13, and completed a cabin for him before daylight closed. Mr. Exline was a Presbyterian, and died on his farm. Lazarus Holmes was an Irish Pennsylvanian. He settled on Lot 16, but not liking the country returned to the State whence he came. Wallen Miller came, a single man, from New Jersey, married the daughter of Benjamin Jackson, settled on Lot 23, accumulated property and died in the township. His father, Benjamin Miller, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his cabin. John Ritter settled on Lot 14. He was an early blacksmith and sold iron ladles to his neighbors. Jacob Laffer, a young man, cousin of Henry Laffer, came about 1817. He owned a part of Lot 34.

In the southwestern part of the township other early settlers were Peter Andrews, Michael Burroway, Abraham Hufnagle, George Winkelpleck and Christian Wolf. Peter Andrews came about 1817 from Stark County. Michael Burroway was the son of one of the earliest settlers at Gnadenhutten. Christian Wolf sold his farm and removed to the West.

The southeast portion of the township, which is Western Reserve School Land, was not permanently settled until after 1830.

The Cogans were early settlers. John Snelbaker was here before 1812, and in 1816 is said to have shot and killed an Indian, Beaver Hat, who, while under the influence of whisky, boasted at a house-raising of the many scalps he had taken, and thereby provoked the ire of Snelbaker. The irate settler followed him with the above stated result.

The few settlers who were here before 1812 felt the dangers of the frontier, and several returned to the Eastern States, unwilling to incur the risk of an Indian massacre. No Indian depredations, however, are known to have been committed. Once, during early hostilities, a woman rode frantically through the settlement in the northeast portion of the township and reported that 600 hostile savages were at Bethlehem, Stark County, and would soon be upon them. The settlers hastily rendezvoused at Abraham Cazier's cabin, and James Eakin reconnoitered as far as Bethlehem, and established the falsity of the rumor. Among the settlers who served in the war of 1812 were John Snelbaker, Philip Swank, James Eakin, Thomas Jackson, Michael Burroway and Edward Jackson. George Barnett, who settled in the township in 1827, had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the Revolutionary struggle. He was buried in Sandy Township with the honors of war.

The first white child born in the township was James Farber, son of John Farber, in the spring of 1808. Nancy Eakin was the second. She was born in the autumn of 1808. The first marriage was that of Rebecca Flickinger to Mr. Kline. Sally Farber, of the township, however, was married earlier to John Price. There being no Justice in this township at that time, a Squire was sent for from Canton. He came to the county line, near Farber's cabin, and was there met by the expectant couple. William Lee, who was teaching school in the neighborhood, marched his pupils out to the forest altar to witness the ceremony, then solemnly returned with them to the schoolroom and re-commenced practicing there the art of education. Indians occasionally visited the schoolroom. They would enter noiselessly, remain quietly for an hour or two, perhaps smoke with the teacher, then as quietly again take their departure without uttering a syllable. The Indians would visit the earliest settlers in bands of perhaps ten or twenty, and refuse to leave the cabin of the

white man until the cravings of the inner man were satisfied, even if it required the settler's whole stock of provisions. Many distilleries were operated in the township in the early days. Rev. J. B. Morrow organized the first temperance society, near Sandyville, about 1831. Peter Andrews, about 1832, built a grist mill on One Leg Creek, in the southwestern part of the township. It was afterward rebuilt, and burned a few years ago.

Sandyville is a little village located in the pleasant valley of Sandy Creek, a short distance below the mouth of Nimishillen Creek. It was laid out in 1815 by Henry Laffer. The plat shows that there were originally eighty-six lots, all of which are three perches in width, and west of them twelve perches in length. Main and Front streets cross at right angles and run with the cardinal points of the compass. At their intersection is a "public square," eight perches in width and ten in length. In 1839, Daniel Becket made an extensive addition on the north, consisting of fifty-one lots, thirteen of which are of large size, the others building lots. In 1843, the administrators of Henry Laffer made an addition of forty-seven lots, extending west as far as Sandy Creek. The proprietor, Henry Laffer, was one of the most prominent men in the county. He emigrated from Westmoreland County, Penn., to New Philadelphia about 1806, and kept a tavern at the county seat for several years. From 1810 to 1813, he was Sheriff of the county In 1815, he purchased from Joseph Eakin the northeast quarter of Section 8, and founded Sandyville. This quarter had been entered by Joseph Eakin and Jonathan Skyhawk. They erected a saw mill, and soon after Eakin obtained sole possession. Both were from Beaver County, Penn., emigrating to Tuscarawas about 1809. In 1815, Joseph Eakin returned to Pennsylvania. Mr. Laffer engaged in various public enterprises to advance the interests of his community and county, was quite popular, became a Major General of the militia, a State Senator, and filled other positions of trust and honor. He died at Sandyville in March, 1835.

The first house in Sandyville was built by an old Baptist minister, Rev. Edward Otis, who remained here only a short time. Moses Ayres was probably the second resident of the village. He was a wagon-maker and a leading Baptist. Henry Laffer opened and conducted the first store; he was also the first Postmaster. H. B. Laffer now holds this position. Henry Miller was the first inn-keeper, and Rezin Pritchard the second. The population of the village in 1820 reached 75; twenty years later it was 243; in 1850 it was 223; in 1870, 227, and in 1880, 239.

Henry Laffer erected a grist mill; afterward added a carding, and about 1820 a fulling mill. After his death, his son, John Laffer, and his son-in-law, Rezin Pritchard, operated it for several years. The fulling and carding machines were discarded, but the grist mill is still in operation on Sandy Creek, under the proprietorship of Voelm & McKinley. They have a good custom trade, and also buy wheat and ship flour in considerable quantities. Two water saw mills have been destroyed by fire near Sandyville. The first was erected by Joseph Eakin and Jonathan Skyhawk, and the second by John Laffer. A third was built and is now owned by John Lebold.

A Presbyterian society flourished in the village in former years. It was organized in 1825 by Rev. J. B. Morrow, in the Sandyville Schoolhouse. James Eakin and John Burk were the first Elders. John Farber, John Barn, Milton Smith, Thomas Jackson and David Evans subsequently filled the office. Rev. Morrow remained in charge about fourteen years. In 1832, a church building was reared, which is said to have been the first frame church built in Tuscarawas County. About 1840, a division rent the congregation into the New School and the Old School branches. The Old School maintained an organi-

zation for a few years only, and Squire John Eakin is now the sole surviving member. The New School branch, which contained the more wealth, proceeded to build a new house of worship, but before completion their means failed, and the members affiliated with the Lutheran congregation. A Baptist congregation existed without a home for a few years during the infancy of the village, then perished.

The Methodists were the first to effect a religious organization within the township. As early as 1808, they were holding meetings at the cabin of Abraham Cazier, who was Class Leader. The class had no permanent preaching place until 1822, when a log schoolhouse and union church, combined, was erected at Sandyville by the people in the vicinity. Here the meetings were held until 1836, when a frame church was built. It is still standing, and is occupied at present as a wagon and paint shop. In 1872, the neat church edifice now in use was constructed. Early members of the society were Mrs. Lydia McNamee, James Hull, David Hoadley, Levi West and Henry Luper. The society is now in a prosperous state, served by Rev. S. F. Olivar.

The Evangelical English Lutheran Church was organized at Sandyville in January, 1843, by Rev. Solomon Ritz, with a membership exceeding one hundred. He had been conducting a protracted meeting here, at which more than thirty were converted. A number of Lutheran families resided here, and the New School Presbyterians united with the congregation at its organization, contributing to their unfinished building. It was a brick structure, and was rapidly completed by the Lutherans, eleven members subscribing $1,100 for this purpose. The church was remodeled a few years ago, and has ever since been occupied as the house of worship. After Rev. Ritt, the following ministers have had charge of this congregation: R. Emerson, J. J. Miller, W. C. Hauer, George Hammer, J. W. Swick, W. W. Lang, W. O. Wilson, A. R. Smith and Charles Flickinger, succeeded by Rev. Thomas S. Smedley, who has been pastor for twelve years. Leading early members were Milton Smith, Michael Burroway, John Farber, Dr. William S. Myers, Robert Minnis, George Speaker, Hugh Russell, D. K. Nixon and John Dickson. But five of the original class now remain—Hugh Russell, Mrs. Lizzie Ann Nixon, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey and Emanuel and Rebecca Exline. The present membership is about eighty.

The first Sunday school in Sandy Township and the second in the county was organized in April, 1821, by Moses Ayers, Henry Laffer, Henry Miller and Hugh Russell, Sr. It lasted but a few months. About 1826, James Hull started a second school, which survived two summers. In 1832, or about that time, Rev. J. B. Morrow organized a Union Sabbath school, which was supplied with a library, and continued until 1847, when it merged into the Lutheran Sunday school. The Methodist school was organized in 1838, and has been conducted regularly since.

Dr. Urban Dyer was the first medical practitioner of Sandyville. He was not a graduate, and soon moved to Stark County. Dr. Emery next attempted a practice, and about 1823, Dr. James W. English, the first regular physician, located here, remaining till his appointment as County Clerk in 1827, when he removed to New Philadelphia. Dr. Josiah Beabout practiced from 1832 to 1864, and Dr. William S. Myers from 1833 to his death in 1845. William K. Crellin was a resident practitioner from about 1845 to 1868, and Drs. Jacob and Benjamin Raiff, brothers, were each located here for a time. Other physicians practiced at Sandyville, but in most cases for a brief period only. The two physicians now citizens of the village are George R. Fox and William Willigman.

One of the earliest schools in Sandyville was taught by William Lewis,

who was here in 1817. Prior to that date, Mrs. Mary Ann Nixon, a widow lady, had kept a school in her own house, and on Christmas the mischievous boys, in accordance with the spirit of the times, barred her out of her own house, and Judge Laffer, who attempted to restore her to possession, failed ignominiously. In 1822, a log church and schoolhouse was erected; it was the first public building in the village. The present school is a brick building, containing two apartments, and was built about 1877.

At Sandyville there are now two groceries, a general dry goods store, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, a cabinet shop, a wagon shop, besides the flour mill and the saw mill.

Mineral City, one of the most thriving villages of Tuscarawas County, is located on Lot 15, in the southern part of the township, at the junction of the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and the Valley roads. It owes its origin to the construction of the branch road, the proprietors founding the village by agreement with the railroad officials that a station would be established here. For sixteen years it was a small, insignificant village; then, about 1869, it began to develop, and has grown steadily since. In 1870, the population was 175; in 1880, 642, and is now nearly 900. Its growth has been due chiefly to the mining operations in this vicinity. The village contains at present five mercantile establishments, which keep a general line of goods, one grocery, one hardware store, one tin and stove store, two drug stores, five saloons, two meat markets, a bakery, a furniture store, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, two shoe shops, a harness shop, a saw mill, operated by Holden & Morrison, a furniture factory, the fire brick works, an excellent school, four churches and three physicians—Drs. Miller, A. A. Davis and C. E. Brothers.

Mineral City was laid out by Alfred Davis and George Lechner in 1853. The original plat consisted of forty lots of various dimensions, located between Huff's Run and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Broadway and High street are sixty-six feet wide, Railroad street forty-nine and one-half feet wide. The proprietors, in 1855, laid out, north of the railroad, an addition of fourteen lots, 41 to 54 inclusive. In 1857, Alfred Davis and Nathan McGrew made an addition of eleven lots, 55 to 65, located on Miners street, north of Davis & Lechman's Addition. In 1871, Alfred Davis added seventeen lots, 65 to 81, on Davis and High streets. Mr. Davis, in 1876, made a second addition including nineteen lots, 82 to 100, on High, Davis and First streets. In 1872, Ferdinand Brenkman made an addition, ten lots, east of High street; the lots are numbered from 82 to 91 inclusive. Black's Addition of twelve lots, 92 to 103, situated on Water street, was made in 1873. In 1874, Thomas McCreary laid out four lots on Broadway and Branch alley. John Dieringer, in 1881, made a northwest addition consisting of sixteen lots, 1 to 16, on Center and West streets. The years following, Wesley M. Tracy made an addition of eight lots, on and near Center street. C. E. Holden also made an addition in 1882. It included three blocks of six lots each on Center and North streets.

Alfred Davis, one of the proprietors, built the first house and kept the first store. A post office was established in 1854, and Mr. Davis appointed Postmaster. A change of administration resulted in the appointment of A. D. Davy, who retained the office but a month, George Redman succeeding and continuing about a year. P. Black was the next Postmaster, and held the office until 1868, when Alfred Davis was again appointed, and has since occupied this official position.

The fire-brick works were built in 1872, by C. Edwards Holden, who has ever since remained proprietor. They are the most extensive works in the township. The clay and coal consumed is mined by Mr. Holden in this vicin-

ity. About fifty men are employed in the mines and manufactory. The furniture factory was built in 1876 by Davis, Sattler & Co. A year later the firm became Davis, Rice & Walter, who were succeeded by Davis, Walter & Co., the present proprietors. All kinds of furniture are manufactured, but tables and bedsteads are made a specialty. Twenty men are employed.

By act of Legislature. passed March 31, 1877, Mineral City was made a special School District. The first School Board was composed of Charles Fishley, W. L. Davis and Wesley M. Tracy. A year or two later, a handsome two-story brick schoolhouse was erected, at a cost of $7,000. The school building which it superseded was also of brick. and had been built only a few years, but its dimensions had proved too contracted to accommodate the pupils. Since the organization of the special district, E. S. Sours was Superintendent until 1883, when James A. Magher was elected. The schools at present contain four departments.

Mineral City was incorporated October 11, 1882. The first officers elected were J. F. Rice, Mayor; E. S. Sours, Clerk; A. D. Black, Treasurer; John Bierly, George Markley, George Kugler, A. D. Davy, C. E. Brothers and Thomas Osborn, Council. Mr. Rice soon resigned the Mayoralty, and Wesley M. Tracy was appointed his successor.

Of the Mineral City churches, the German Reformed is the oldest. Some time prior to 1840, the members of this church had built a hewed-log church, about a mile northeast of the village, and worshiped there until about 1855, when they erected a brick edifice on Lots 61 and 62, donated to the society by Alfred Davis; this house is still occupied by them. Among the early members were Jacob Burk, Henry Seaman and Peter and Jacob Kugler. The membership was never very strong, and does not now exceed fifty. Rev. Rusk is pastor. Services are conducted in both the German and the English languages.

The German Lutheran congregation organized and built a frame church in 1856 or 1857. John Sattler and M. Dieringer were chiefly instrumental in the organization. The church is located on Lot 46, which was donated to the society by Alfred Davis. The membership is small, and the services are conducted exclusively in German.

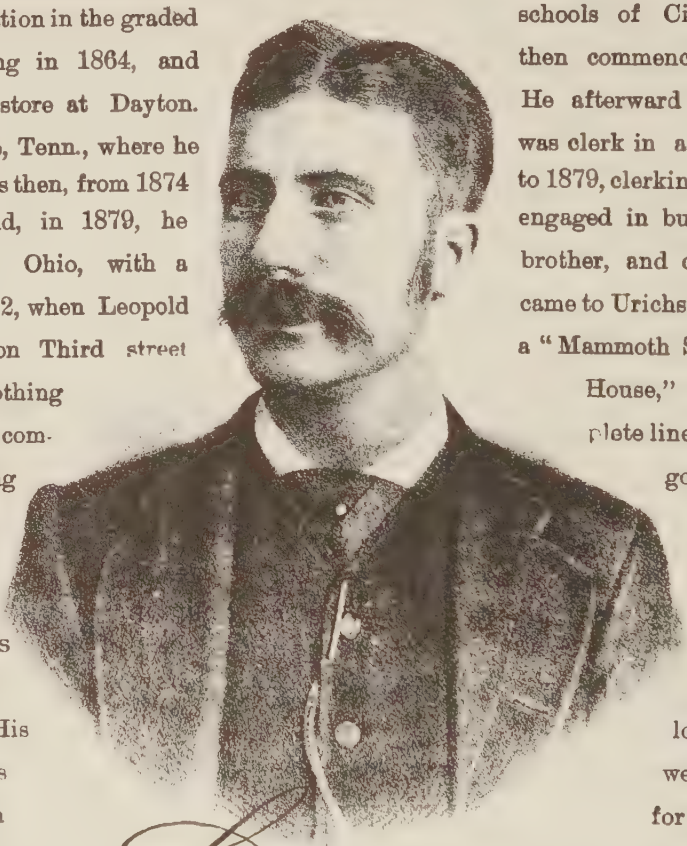
The Methodist Episcopal class was organized in 1872 by Rev. Hosea McCall, with eight or ten members, most of whom came from Mount Pleasant class. Among them were Nathan McCrary and wife, Mrs. Eliza Work, A. D. Davy and wife, James Hickling and wife and Jesse Crisse. In 1874, a frame church was built on Lot 94, donated by Alfred Davis, under the pastorate of Rev. I. F. Swaney. The present membership is about thirty. Rev. J. Weaver is the minister in charge.

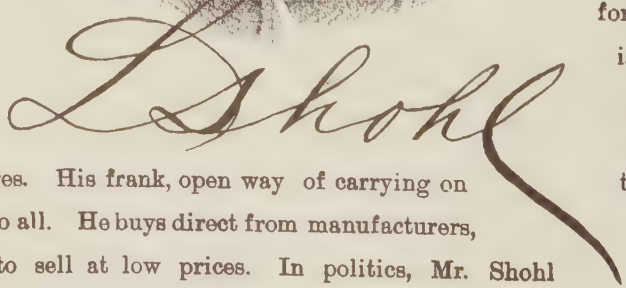
In 1881, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, at Mineral Point, was erected by Father H. B. Dues, of St. Joseph's Church, Dover, Ohio. He is the present pastor. Among the leading members of this society are Patrick and Thomas Meagher, William Murray and Mr. Brik. Prior to the erection of the present church edifice, the congregation had met and worshiped for some time at private houses.

Iron Valley Lodge, No. 444, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Sandyville; a majority of the members residing in and about Mineral City, the lodge was removed thither. The present membership is about twenty five. Saturday evenings are the regular times of meeting. The present officers are Peter Zimmer, N. G.; Jacob Mushrush, V. G.; Paul Miller, Cor. Sec.; M. D. Skeels, Perm. Sec.; John Voelm, Treas.; Henry Speis, Warden; Adam Koonly, I. G.; D. Stansberger, O. G.

At the junction of the Tuscarawas branch with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, near the southwest corner of the township, the Society of Zoar, in

LEOPOLD SHOHL, merchant, Uhrichsville, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1851, and is a son of William and Minnie (Altshul) Shohl. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1847, settling in Cincinnati, where the father was a merchant. Our subject received his education in the graded schools of Cincinnati, graduating in 1864, and then commenced clerking in a store at Dayton. He afterward went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was clerk in a clothing store; was then, from 1874 to 1879, clerking in Kentucky, and, in 1879, he engaged in business in Defiance, Ohio, with a brother, and continued until 1882, when Leopold came to Urichsville and opened on Third street a "Mammoth Star One-Price Clothing House," where he carries a complete line of gents' furnishing goods. He has the largest stock of any store in Tuscarawas County; is courteous and obliging to all. His long experience has well qualified him for this business. He is a man of fine address, fluent in conversation; speaks in three languages. His frank, open way of carrying on trade commends itself to all. He buys direct from manufacturers, which enables him to sell at low prices. In politics, Mr. Shohl votes for the man and not for the party





October, 1882, laid out a village plat of twenty-eight lots, and called it Valley City. The original plat is partly in Sandy and partly in Fairfield Township. An addition of thirteen lots in Sandy Township was made in March, 1883. A small grocery and several dwellings compose the village.

Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal Church is located on School Lot 22, in the southeast part of the township. The society is an old one, and among the early prominent members were James Gordon, Jacob Wolf and Levi Williams. A small log church was first built, on Gordon's Hill, a half-mile to the north, but about 1855 the present site of the church was selected and a frame erected. The church membership is about sixty, and Rev. J. Weaver is pastor.

The following Justices of the Peace have been elected: B. Laffer, 1817; James Boyd, 1819; Hugh Russell. 1820; James Boyd, 1822; Jonathan Kelley, 1823, resigned 1825; Peter Andrews, 1825; James W. English, 1825; Samuel Musser, 1828; Peter Andrews, 1828; Milton Smith, 1834; George H. Fogle, 1834; Milton Smith, 1837, resigned 1839; George H. Fogle, 1838; William B. Brown, 1839; John Trussell, 1840; George H. Fogle, 1841; John Dixon, 1843; George H. Fogle, 1844; Henry Cockerill, 1846; George H. Fogle, 1847; Henry Cockerill, 1849; David Easterday 1849; Adam Kendal, 1852; Henry Cockerill, 1852; George B. Redman, 1853; Adam Kendal, 1855; John Eakin, 1856; Adam Kendal, 1858; Alfred Davis, 1859; Adam Kendal, 1861; Alfred Davis, 1862; Adam Kendal, 1864; John Eakin, 1865; Thomas McGuire, 1866; Wesley M. Tracy, 1867; William McCrary, 1868; Wesley M. Tracy, 1870; W. H. McCrary, 1871; Wesley M. Tracy, 1873; John S. Work, 1874; John Voelm, 1876; John S. Work, 1877; Wesley M. Tracy, 1878; John Voelm, 1879; Marion D. Skeels, Wesley M. Tracy, 1882.

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CHAPTER XVI.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME AND ERECTION—MAGISTRATES—BOUNDARIES—WAR OF 1812—PIONEERS—MILLS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SHANESVILLE—THE SHANESVILLE HORROR.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP derives its name from the stream that courses through its midst. Its erection by the County Commissioners was recorded March 7, 1811, and its bounds thus established: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 25, Township 8, Range 4; thence east along the line between Townships 7 and 8 to the northeast corner of Lot No. 24 on said township line; thence north (in) a straight line to the center between Sections 14 and 15 in Township 9, Range 3; thence west to the county line to the northwest corner of Section 15; thence south along the county line to the place of beginning. This description, though somewhat imperfect, embraced the greater portion of what is now Sugar Creek and Auburn Townships, with the territory of Tuscarawas west of it, now belonging to Holmes County. The electors were directed to meet at the house of Frederick Domer on the first Monday of April, 1811, for the purpose of holding an election for township officers.

The Justices of the Peace, as completely as the records exhibit, are as follows: George Richardson, 1812; James Carr, 1812; Jacob Rinehart, 1818; George Richardson, 1819; William D. Mefendish, 1819, resigned 1822; George Richardson, 1822; Joseph W. Hoyt, 1825; William D. Mefendish, 1826, resigned 1826; George Richardson, 1828; Philip Rinehart, 1828; Joseph Williamson, 1830; Jonathan Price, 1831; Andrew Hattery, 1833; Joseph Williamson, 1833; John J. Burris, 1834, resigned 1837; Andrew Hattery, 1836; Phineas M. Janney, 1837; Andrew Hattery, 1839; Henry Love, 1840; Andrew Hattery, 1842; Albert Bates, 1842; Albert Bates, 1845; Andrew Hattery, 1845; Albert Bates, 1848; Daniel Smiley, 1848; A. Bates, 1851; Adam Barkley, 1851; Albert Bates, 1854; Adam Barkley, 1854; Albert Bates, 1857; Adam Barkley, 1857; Thomas Walters, 1860; A. Bates, 1860; Thomas Walters, 1863; Adam Barkley, 1863; O. G. Seldon, 1866; Thomas Walters, 1866; Levi Biddle, 1867; O. G. Seldon, 1869, resigned 1870; W. D. Hartman, 1870; G. Y. Springer, 1870; W. D. Hartman, 1873; Levi Biddle, 1873; Daniel Allison, 1875; John Doerschuck, 1876; Daniel Allison, 1878, resigned 1878; William D. Hartman, 1878; William C. Baker, 1879; William D. Hartman, 1881, resigned 1883; William Miller, 1882; Jacob Krieg, 1883.

The township is regular in outline, being four and a half miles long, north and south, and five miles in width, east and west. It embraces portions of Townships 8 and 9, of Ranges 3 and 4. It is located on the western line of the county, and is touched on the north by Wayne Township, on the east by Dover, on the south by Auburn, and on the west by Holmes County. In the northeast portion are twenty Connecticut Reserve school lots, most of the third quarter of Township 9, Range 3. The remainder of the township is Congress land. Sugar Creek, with its numerous tributaries, affords a considerable extent of bottom land between ranges of sloping hills. The roughest land lies in the eastern part, where Broad Run has its source, and pursues a northeast

direction. The soil is argillaceous, and well adapted to wheat growing. Extensive beds of sandstone underlie the hills, and occasionally crop out.

When the opening of the war of 1812 spread alarm throughout the frontier settlements of Ohio, the land which now composes Sugar Creek Township was sparsely settled. Only a cabin here and there dotted the vast wilderness, and Indians who took up the hatchet against the Americans had hunted just before in the valley of Sugar Creek. There was just cause to fear depredations, and when Hull surrendered and thereby exposed the entire frontier to the ravages of the red men, a few of the pioneers, deeming prudence the better part of valor, returned to their Eastern homes until the murky atmosphere of war was displaced by the safe, clear light of peace. Rumors of Indian descents more than once filled the minds of the exposed settlements with dread, and once the consternation was so widespread that the settlers arose almost in a body, hastily buried or concealed their household effects, and with their families and teams fled for safety to the denser settled regions of the East. The falsity of the terrifying rumors soon overtook them and they returned to their abandoned homes. Henry Miller, one of the fugitives, buried his goods among deep-tangled underbrush, and had reached Gnadenhutten with his family, when the rumor was exploded. Henry Sliffe was one of the few who stood their ground. He believed that in case of a large, hostile force appearing, he could conceal himself and family beyond discovery.

The following were among the earliest settlers of this township: Frederick Domer, Christian Winkelpleck, Henry Miller, Jacob Miller and Henry Sliffe. Frederick Domer—Judge Domer, as he was known—was probably the earliest pioneer. He was here in 1807, coming from Somerset County, Penn. He was a Dunkard, or German Baptist, and entered the southeast quarter of Section 3, just south of Shanesville, where he lived a prominent and respected citizen until his death. His brothers, George, Jacob and Michael, soon followed him to the West. George settled in what is now Auburn Township, and Michael in Holmes County. Jacob entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 8, a mile southwest from Shanesville. He was a Dunkard minister, and in after life removed to Elkhart County, Ind.

Christian Winkelpleck arrived about the same time, also hailing from Pennsylvania. He was a Lutheran, and entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 21. He died here in 1862, aged eighty-three years. His widow died in 1867 at the age of eight-five years. She was an energetic woman, and during the war of 1812 furnished food to passing squads of soldiers, and with the proceeds purchased a farm in Coshocton County. Philip and Jacob Winkelpleck, brothers of Christian, came about the same time.

Henry Miller, in 1809, emigrated from Somerset County, Penn., with his wife and three children—Dora, Zachariah and Daniel—and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 22, which he entered. His son Zachariah is still living, at the age of seventy-six, and makes his home in Shanesville. Henry Miller lived on his farm until his death, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a member of the Omish Church. Jacob Miller, his father, emigrated in 1810, with his son Jacob, brother to Henry. They traveled with a wagon and six horses, and reached their destination Saturday night, and the following day was spent in building a cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 21, entered by Jacob Miller, Jr. Jacob, Sr., was an Omish preacher, and entered the northwest quarter of Section 1, where he lived the remainder of his life. Another son, John J. Miller, came about 1811, and entered the southeast quarter of Section 9, the site of Barr's Mills. He subsequently removed to Elkhart County, Ind. Isaac Miller, a distant relative, came a little later. He settled on the northwest quarter of Section 19, and afterward removed to Holmes County, where he died.

Another Henry Miller, no kin to the above, but also from Somerset County, Penn., emigrated about 1809, and entered and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 23. He was a short, heavy set man, and was dubbed "Little Henry," to distinguish him from his namesake, who was tall, and in consequence won the nickname "Big Henry." Little Henry was a member of the Dunkard Church.

Henry Sliffe, in 1808, made a trip afoot from Pennsylvania to this county, and, after due inspection, entered the southwest quarter of Section 22. The next year, he brought his wife on horseback to the farm, leaving his children with friends, built a cabin, cleared, planted and harvested several acres, and in the fall they returned to Pennsylvania, intending to emigrate the following year. Reports of Indian troubles, however, deterred them; but, in 1811, he made the final journey, bringing his family in a cart drawn by two oxen and a horse. Mr. Sliffe was a member of the German Reformed Church.

Among other of the earlier settlers were Henry Breniser, Stephen Yoder, George Richardson, John Walters. The first named was an Albright, came from Pennsylvania about 1810, and entered and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 20. He died here, and his family is widely scattered. Stephen Yoder was an early settler from Pennsylvania. He came in 1812, entered the northeast quarter of Section 8, and soon after owned the southwest quarter of Section 2. He was obliged to camp out until a log house could be built, which the first year was without a floor. He died in 1864, aged about eighty years. He was a member of the Omish Church. Daniel and David Yoder were also pioneers. The former owned the southeast quarter of Section 23; the latter the northeast quarter of Section 8. George Richardson came from Pennsylvania as early as 1808. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 23, and there remained till death, a member of the Presbyterian Church. James, his brother, who had had the misfortune of losing his eyesight, entered and occupied the northeast quarter of the same section. John Walters, who was a blacksmith and sicklesmith, was a Lutheran and a Pennsylvania German. He was one of the earliest pioneers; entered and occupied land in Section 12 until his death. Jacob Walters entered land in the same section. Their descendants are still numerous in that locality.

After the war of 1812 had ceased, a rapid stream of emigration poured many settlers into the township, and in a few years it was thoroughly settled. In 1820, the following land owners resided here, and many of them had emigrated years before: John Altman had entered and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 10. Henry Baker had been a Hessian soldier in the British service during the Revolutionary war; was captured at the battle of Trenton. He concluded to become an American citizen; settled in Somerset County, Penn., where he engaged in distilling, and in 1812 emigrated to this township, becoming the owner of the northwest quarter of Section 6. Frederick Biddle, from Chambersburg, Penn., entered the northeast quarter of Section 21; he was a Lutheran, a gunsmith, and died in 1868. George Biddle, his brother, was also a pioneer. He came to Sugar Creek Township about 1815; was also a gunsmith, and worked at his trade for both white men and Indians, and died in 1871. John Baltzly owned the southeast quarter of Section 19, entered by Henry Miller. He was a Lutheran, and came from Goshen Township. Jacob Coblentz, an Omish man, entered and occupied the southwest quarter of Section 5. Andrew Critz was the proprietor of the south half of Section 1, entered by George Leininger. Jacob Dietz owned the northwest quarter of Section 2, and eighty acres close to Shanesville; his brother Ernest owned the southwest quarter of Section 6. They were members of the German Reformed Church. Michael Fetter entered and owned the northeast quarter of

Section 6. Abraham Garber entered and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 4. He was a member of the Omish Church. John Gard, a Methodist, entered and occupied the southwest quarter of Section 3; Timothy, his brother, who died prior to 1820, had settled on the northwest quarter of the same section. Joseph, Peter and Jeremiah Hochstetler each owned a farm. That of the last named, the northeast quarter of Section 2, was entered by Benjamin Hochstetler, a member of the Omish Church, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to near Dover, on the plains, about 1812, and later to this township. Jonas Kline owned the northeast quarter of Section 20, entered by John Kline, a farmer of German Reformed Church, from Penn. John King, a blacksmith, Nicholas Nowel, a tailor, and John, Jacob and Philip Rinehart, owned small tracts in the northeast quarter of Section 3, near Shanesville. Peter Klinglesmith was the owner of the southeast quarter of Section 8. Abraham Olinger, a Dunkard, entered and occupied the southwest quarter of Section 9. Jacob Showalter, a Mennonite, owned a fraction of the northeast quarter of Section 18. His brother Peter, a Dunkard, had thirty acres in the northeast quarter of Section 19. John Showalter, who kept bachelor's hall with Jacob Walters until the latter's marriage, owned a farm in Section 18. George Smiley was the original proprietor and occupant of the southeast quarter of Section 11. John Welty entered and dwelt upon the northwest quarter of Section 10.

James Hattery came to the township in 1817, and lived to the age of eighty-six years. Benjamin Ream, who died recently at an advanced age, came from Pennsylvania, and settled here in 1820. He was the last survivor of the Funston jury. Henry Troyer was an early hunter. While on a hunting excursion once, he built a fire, and crept into an adjoining hollow log for shelter during the night, the weather being disagreeable. Toward morning, experiencing an unpleasant sensation, he awoke to find the log afire. He threw his gun and ammunition out through the fire, then waiting a few moments, until satisfied that he had hurled them beyond the reach of the flames, he scrambled out through the blazing embers as best he could, fortunately escaping with only a few burns.

The first grist mill in the township was erected on the site of Barr's mills, by John J. Miller, at a very early day. It was operated by him for many years. In 1853, John Baltzly rebuilt the mill. It has changed hands several times, and came into the possession of the present owner, David Barr, about fifteen years ago, by purchase from Thomas Walters. On the northeast quarter of Section 10, Isaac Altman in early times constructed a little grist mill, the water supply for which failed as the country became settled, and was cleared, and the mill had to be abandoned. On the northwest quarter of Section 1 is a custom grist mill, now operated by William Miller, built many years ago. On the southeast quarter of Section 21 is a woolen factory, erected and operated for years by Jonathan Fisher. His son Franklin succeeded to its proprietorship, and now operates it by steam. Saw mills were quite numerous in a day when the forests yet covered the hills of the township, but their mission has been fulfilled, and most of them have disappeared. Henry Baker, Frederick Sliffe and Jacob Dietz were each the proprietor of a little copper still in pioneer times, whence came a goodly quantity of whisky, then greatly in demand.

The first schools were held in private houses. One was taught by Isaac Miller, in the cabin of Jacob Miller, as early as 1822. Schoolhouses, however, did not then cost $500 or $600, but only a day's work for a few hearty settlers, and whenever occasion seemed to demand a building for educational purposes, it was always forthcoming. Jacob Showalter and Anthony Favers,

an aged German, were among the earliest teachers. In or near Shanesville, Philip Rinehart, Fred Irwin and William D. Mefendish were among the first to apply the ferule. An early schoolhouse stood on the northeast quarter of Section 22.

The Omish are a German people of plain attire and simple habits. They came to the valley of Sugar Creek from Pennsylvania in an early day, and still inhabit its fertile lands. Probably thirty families of this sect still dwell in Sugar Creek Township, and in the adjoining townships of Holmes County they also flourish. For years after their settlement here they maintained the severely simple life and customs of their forefathers, but innovations have gradually entered the church and rent it in twain. The new or progressive order has erected a church in Holmes County, but the old branch, to which most of the Sugar Creek Township Omish belong, still follow the footsteps of their predecessors, and worship in private houses. A difference in the mode of baptism also prevails. Among the new Omish, the applicant for membership kneels in a stream of flowing water, and the officiating minister three times dips the water with his hands and places it on the head of the kneeling convert. In the old order, the rite of baptism is performed in a dwelling house by pouring the water from a cup. The progressives have also departed somewhat from the prescribed dress of the church, while the conservatives maintain with jealous care its utter plainness. The men of this branch wear broad-brimmed hats, long overcoat with cape, and, in general, clothes of plain color, fastened with hooks and eyes, buttons being regarded as a wicked and foolish article of display. The attire of the women is correspondingly plain and somber. The young women wear large black caps till the day of marriage, when they are discarded for white ones. Nothing ornamental is permitted. Carpets and window curtains are an abomination. Their first ambition is to possess a large, substantial red barn, and the early Omish constructed spacious outbuildings first, dwelling in rude cabins until their stock was comfortably housed and their grain stored. The best of farm implements are used, and slate roofs sometimes cover their houses. The women are noted butter makers. The men are non-combatants, settle disputes among themselves and do not go to war. Marriage to a person not a member of church is forbidden, and results in excommunication. Like the Dunkards, they have the religious institution of feet-washing. The ministers are chosen by lot, and serve through life or during good behavior. They receive no salary, and are farmers like their brethren. Usually a congregation has several ministers, who alternate in preaching. Services are held once in two weeks. The method of selecting a minister is as follows: At a called meeting, each member writes his choice on a ballot; the ballots are collected and from them all the names are transcribed. The ministers in charge then arrange a number of books, in one of which a mark or inscription has been placed; all members who have received one or more votes are called to the front, and each draws a book. The one who receives the marked volume thereby becomes the minister. The present ministers in the Sugar Creek Township Omish Church are Jacob Miller, Christian Troyer, Peter Beachy and Benjamin Fry. Jacob Miller, Sr., was the first minister. He commenced preaching in 1810. Following him, John Yoder, Stephen Yoder, Jacob Coblentz and Moses Wenger ministered to this people.

The Mennonites strongly resemble the Omish in manners and religion, but wear buttons in place of hooks and eyes.

In the northwest part of the township, Section 18, a Union log church was built many years ago, where the Winebrennerians and United Brethren held services. The building has long since been abandoned for religious services.

At Union Hill, two and a half miles east of Shanesville, is a Union church, which was built in 1879. A United Brethren society worship here under the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Bower. The Omish, Winebrennerians, Dunkards and Mennonites, also hold services here.

In 1831, John King platted a village in the southwest part of the southwest quarter of Section 19, two miles north of Shanesville, and called it Kingsville. It comprised fifty-one lots and four streets, but never advanced beyond its existence on paper.

Barr's Mills is the name of a post office and railroad station in the northern part of the township. A cluster of buildings is found here, which include a store, a saloon, a blacksmith shop, a water and steam grist mill and several dwelling houses.

Shanesville, the only village in the township, is one of the oldest in the county. It is located on the summit of a ridge nearly a mile from Sugar Creek. It was laid out in May, 1814, by Abraham Shane, of New Philadelphia, a prominent pioneer, who had extensive land possessions, and who entered the northeast quarter of Section 3, upon which the village is situated. Its original plat forms an irregularly shaped cross, and at the crossing of the two streets, Front and Main, each sixty-six feet wide, is a public square ten perches each way. The lots are 101 in number; No. 100 is donated for "a German school and meeting house," evidence that the majority of the settlers in this vicinity spoke the German tongue. The lots were sold at public sale. The one upon which the residence of William Hoskins now stands was bought by Catherine Lawbaugh for $6, and others probably sold for little more. The first merchants were William D. Mefendish, John Byers and Henry Williams. In 1820, the advertisement of Mr. Mefendish appeared in the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, announcing that he "kept books and medicines" in his dwelling at Shanesville. From the same source it is learned that in 1821 Christopher Ritter, inn-keeper, removed from the sign of the "Cross Keys," Coshocton street, to the "Black Horse" tavern, Shanesville. Among the early residents of the village were Jacob Rinehart, tinner; John Rinehart, shoe-maker; Philip Rinehart, proprietor of oil mill; Benjamin Ream, hatter; and Mr. Jones, blacksmith. The population in 1820 was fifty-seven; in 1840, 226; in 1850, 382; in 1860, 321; in 1870, 360, and in 1880, 368.

The mercantile business at present consists of three dry goods stores, two groceries, one hardware store, two drug stores, three tin stores, one clothing store, one millinery shop and two furniture establishments. There are also three saloons, one hotel, a livery stable, a tannery, a foundry, a grist mill, a woolen mill, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one cooper shop, one harness shop and two wagon shops. The grist mill is owned by Henry Miller. The woolen mill is operated by John Showalter. On its site a carding and fulling mill was started, probably as early as 1830, by George Wertz. It was operated a long time by him, then changed hands several times, and finally reached its present management. A Mr. Heveland built the first carding mill. It stood on the site of Peter Goeler's stable near the northeast corner of the square, and was operated by tread-wheel power. The present schoolhouse is a large two-story frame, containing four rooms. Two former buildings have occupied the same site. The schools are under the control of the Township Board.

The Connotton Valley Railroad passes about a half mile east of Shanesville. It was opened for traffic in the spring of 1883, and its influence in developing this region is manifested by the erection near the station during the year 1882–83, of a planing mill by Miller, Mast & Hostetler; a tile factory and brickyard by Irvin Fulton; a warehouse, built by a company of eight indi-

viduals, and several dwellings. The warehouse is doing a good business, and much grain, that was formerly wagoned by the farmers of this township to Millersburg, is now brought to Shanesville station.

At Shanesville are three religious societies, each sixty or more years old. The German Reformed congregation was organized at Shanesville in 1821, by Rev. W. Reiter, who remained in charge until 1825. For two years the society remained without a stated pastor; then, in 1827, Rev. D. Schaerer became pastor. Up to this time meetings had been held in the schoolhouse, but during the summer of 1828, the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches jointly erected a house of worship. The corner-stone was laid September 3, 1828, Revs. Wagonhals, Snyder and Schaerer presiding. The principal contributors of the German Reformed Society were Jacob Dietz, Benjamin Ream, J. Schultz, John Balsby, Father Christman, Jacob Sliffe, Henry Sliffe, Henry Dietz, George Dietz, Abraham Dietz and Jacob Funk. Except for an intermission of six months in 1836, Rev. Schaerer remained pastor until 1839. Rev. J. Baer served from October, 1840, to 1843. Rev. D. Martz became the next minister in July, 1844. Under his administration, a division occurred in 1846, the minority, filled with the spirit of revivalism, retaining Rev. Martz, while the majority, in December, 1846, called Rev. J. G. Zahner, who has ever since been pastor. The former division in a short time passed out of existence, a portion of its members uniting with the Methodists and Albrights. The present membership is about eighty. They worship in a brick structure, built soon after the advent of Rev. Zahner in their midst.

The English Lutheran congregation has about the antiquity of the German Reformed. Rev. A. Snyder, of New Philadelphia, was the first pastor, and remained in charge many years. John B. Reck, from Greencastle, Penn., took charge in November, 1835. Christian Winkelpleck and George Beetle were that year elected Elders, and Nathan Cordery and Jacob Walters, Deacons. Rev. J. J. Harris was pastor in 1848, and in 1849 Rev. J. J. Miller was elected minister. Since 1873, the pastors have been as follows: Rev. W. D. Trover, from October, 1873, to October, 1874; Rev. Henry B. Miller, October, 1875, to October, 1876; Rev. John B. Miller from December, 1876, to 1879; Rev. W. L. Tedrow, since May 1, 1880. The congregation continued to worship in the church on the hill in the northwest part of the village, built by the two congregations, until their present neat brick church was erected near the southwest corner of the square. The present membership of the congregation is about 160.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Shanesville had a prosperous class in 1827, and was organized some years before that date. Among its first members were James Everhart, Peter Jacobs, Timothy Gard, Elizabeth Axe, Jacob Kint, Lemuel Wagoner, Mrs. Rebecca Wagoner and Mrs. Ann Walters. Services were held for a while in private houses. A log church was then built and used for many years, followed in 1876 by the present frame building. The society is small, and this year has no regular minister.

One of the most appalling disasters that ever befell a community occurred at Shanesville on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1881, at which time a lodge of Knights of Pythias gave a festival for its benefit on the second floor of the Goeler Building, southwest corner of the square. Over two hundred persons were in attendance, and the small hall was packed. Supper had been announced in the adjoining room, but the crowd lingered to listen to the enlivening strains of the village band, while a number of boys beat time to the music with their feet. Suddenly the floor parted in the center, and the mass of human beings, stove, lamps and furniture were precipitated in a heap into the storeroom below. Fire was soon communicated to the clothes of the struggling

victims, and for a time it seemed as if all must perish. The doors of the storeroom could not be opened, for the fallen floor, which hung by its sides above, securely barred it. The doors were finally broken down by men from the outside, and by great effort the throng was released, and the flames extinguished, but not until ten had received their death wounds from the devouring element, and many more severely burned. There was scarcely a house in the village which did not have a struggling sufferer extricated from that terrible trap. Miss Mary Neff was instantly killed, and the following died from injuries received: Mrs. Catharine Yoder and her son, Melta Yoder; Miss Annie Orin, Mrs. Allen Goeler, Frederick Schlarb, the village clothier; Frederick Weimer, a blacksmith; George Froelick, farmer; Miss Amanda Troyer and Miss Annie Graff.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—SURFACE—ORGANIZATION—MAGISTRATES—SETTLEMENT—BLACK HORSE TAVERN—THE REIGN OF WHISKY—MILLS—SCHOOLS —CHURCHES — ROCKFORD.

UNION TOWNSHIP lies in the eastern part of Tuscarawas County. It is bounded on the north by Warren Township, on the west by Goshen and Mill, on the south by Mill, and on the east by Carroll and Harrison Counties. Most of its territory lies in Township 14, Range 7, of which it includes the entire western half, or eighteen sections, except a quarter section in the southwestern corner, which was annexed to Mill. West of this there is also in Union Township a small fraction of the first quarter of Township 7, Range 1, known as the Spencer tract, sixteen 100-acre lots in the fourth quarter of Township 8, Range 1, and north of it a section of Congress land.

The physical features of Union are generally rugged. Little Stillwater Creek crosses the southern end of the township from east to west, and a fertile little valley skirts the stream on either side. Panther and Irish runs flow southward and enter Little Stillwater. They take their origin in deep ravines which slowly broaden, and toward the mouth of the streams form beautiful vales between ridges of steep hills. Successive ranges of hills, lofty and in some places steep, make up the main surface of the townships. They were covered in pioneer days with a heavy growth of timber, of which oak, hickory and chestnut were the prevailing types. The soil is of sandy consistence. Coal is imbedded beneath in veins of four or five feet thickness, and is mined only for home consumption, except near the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which crosses the southern extremity of the township. Here the facilities for exportation have led to the development of several mines.

In consequence of the formation of Carroll County, the townships along the eastern side of Tuscarawas were re-shaped March 6, 1833, and Union and Mill organized, the former with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 14, Range 7, at the Carroll County line; thence west on the south line of Warren Township four miles to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 8, Range 1; thence south three and one-half miles to Township 7; thence east one-half mile to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Township 8, Range 1; thence south two

and one-half miles; thence east three and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Section 19, Township 14, Range 7, on the Harrison County line; thence north to the place of beginning. The outlines of Union have since been slightly changed. Its territory was formerly a part of One Leg Township. For five years, the elections were held at the house of George Rutledge. The voting place was then changed to the residence of William Brock, where it has since remained. At the first election, about forty-two votes were cast.

The following is a list of the township magistrates: James Boyd, 1833; James Gray, 1833; Thomas L. Milligan, 1836; Abraham Lemasters, 1836; Thomas L. Milligan, 1839; Abraham Lemasters, 1839; Robert McElravy, 1842; Abraham Lamthers, 1842; Cyrus C. Carroll, 1845; Robert McElravy, 1845; Robert McElravy, 1848; Cyrus C. Carroll, 1848; John W. Lytle, 1851; Thomas W. Walker, 1851; John W. Lytle, 1854; William Rutledge, 1854; Richard W. McCullough, 1855; William Rutledge, 1857; R. W. McCullough, 1858; William Rutledge, 1860; R. W. McCullough, 1861; William Rutledge, 1863; R. W. McCullough, 1864; William Rutledge, 1866; Joshua Leggett, 1867; William Rutledge, 1869; Richard W. McCullough, 1871; Luke Quinn, 1874; William Rutledge, 1875; Luke Quinn, 1877; William C. Armstrong, 1877; William Rutledge, 1878; Luke Quinn, 1880; Luke Quinn, 1883.

The present population of Union Township is largely Irish in nationality, Methodist in religion, and Republican politically. They are not the descendants of the earliest pioneers, but came and entered lands after the first settlers had become domiciled in the little valleys through the township. The white men who first peopled this region were mostly rough backwoodsmen, who had been reared in the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and who advanced on the foremost wave of civilization and dotted the unbroken wilderness with its first humble cabins. They were a boisterous, restless class of men, who had no scruples to shoot deer and to fish on Sunday, or to take deep potations from the spirits everywhere distilled throughout the Western country, yet they possessed the integrity and virtues of their race and generation. Many of them did not own the soil they occupied, and as fast as bona fide proprietors arrived they yielded possession and built anew in a more unsettled locality. The valley of Stillwater was the portion of the township that was first settled, and from 1808 to 1812 the primitive pioneers located here. Among the earliest were John McPherson, William McCleary, David Wagoner, James Vanater, George Kail, Jacob Creager, Solomon Arnold and James Boyd.

John McPherson did not remain in the township long, but emigrated farther west. His cabin stood near the bank of Little Stillwater, on the south side, and during freshets was inundated by the floods. Once the creek rose so rapidly that he rescued his family with difficulty from their watery home. His son had taken refuge in the chimney, but emerged at its top and reached the boat in safety. William McCleary entered the southwest quarter of Section 20 and occupied it for many years. He then went West and subsequently became wealthy. David Wagoner entered the southeast quarter of Section 19. James Vanater was his son-in-law and by occupation a farmer. For a while, Vanater kept a tavern at Rockford; he then removed to the western part of the State. George Kail entered the northwest quarter of Section 20. He remained a life-long resident on a portion of it, and his family have long since gone beyond the limits of the township. Jacob Creager was of German birth. He purchased a portion of the Kail farm and remained there till his death, which overtook him in old age. James Boyd was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was a pioneer of Union Township widely known as the host of

the Black Horse tavern. He purchased the southwest quarter of Section 26, and later in life removed to Allen County.

Other early settlers were Solomon Delong, Jesse Foster, James Gray, Moses Hoagland, William Iler, Philip Knight, John, Michael and Presly Trumbo and Milver Willis. The Delongs were among the earliest settlers. Solomon entered the southeast quarter of Section 26 and was well advanced in life when he entered the township. John Delong was a famous hunter, and an intimate associate of Joseph Huff, the border ranger of Prairie Township. Jesse Delong lived to be one of the oldest men of Tuscarawas County. He died recently a centennarian. He came to Union Township from Virginia, about 1809, was married in 1812, and thenceforth remained a constant resident of the township. Like many other pioneers, his religion was superstition. He was a firm believer in signs, omens and witchcraft, and by his own statement had many a tussle with witches in the shape of cats, from which he was delivered uninjured through prayer to the Lord. He was not a member of any church, but was always regular in his habits. Jesse Foster entered the northeast quarter of Section 31, and died prior to 1820. James Gray purchased and occupied the southwest quarter of Section 25, entered by Benjamin Wagoner. Mr. Gray afterward removed to the western part of Ohio. Moses Hoagland entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 31. He was an early Justice of the Peace for One Leg Township, and afterward removed to other regions. William Iler was the possessor and occupant of ninety-one acres off the northwest and southwest quarters of Section 19, which were entered by James Vanater and John Wagoner, respectively. Philip Knight was a blacksmith and a bell-maker, addicted to the popular vice of that day—a fondness for the cup that cheers. He entered and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 19. John, Michael and Presly Trumbo owned and occupied, respectively, the northwest, the southwest and the northeast quarters of Section 25. Milver Willis did not remain long in the township. He owned sixty acres in the northwest quarter of Section 31.

Nathan Leggett was the first settler in the northern part of Union. He came from Pennsylvania in April, 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by John Leggett, where he lived till his death, an earnest Methodist, leaving a large family. James A. Roby was the second pioneer of this vicinity, coming to the northeast quarter of Section 30 from Charles County, Md., in May, 1814. His family and household effects he brought in a cart drawn by three horses. For a short time he tarried in Leesburg, until he could make a small clearing and erect a cabin. Mr. Roby remained thenceforth a resident of the township, and died at the age of eighty-four years. His son Hanson, one of four children, is still a citizen of the township, and has attained the ripe age of eighty-three years. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Roby, William True came from Delaware and settled on the farm now owned by John True. He was a farmer, and died on the home place at an advanced age.

Among other comparatively early settlers of Union were George Graham, John Rule, William Rutledge, Reese Baldwin, Mark Herron, Joshua Leggett, Matthew Evans, A. McCullough, Thomas Milligan and Luke Quinn.

The Black Horse tavern was built in 1819 by James Boyd on the southwest quarter of Section 26, at the junction of the two roads. It was a noted resort in early days, and an important stopping place on the Cadiz & New Philadelphia road. When wheat was hauled by teams from Harrison County to the Ohio Canal, it was a regular stopping place, and did a rushing business. A dozen wagons standing in the yard was a very common sight. After Mr. Boyd, Nicholas Swenigen, Mr. Kent and Joseph Thompson were proprietors of the house. It was closed to the public years ago.

Whisky was manufactured at several little stills in the township, as it was everywhere else throughout the West in those days, and the evils resulting from its use became so marked that a firm stand was taken by some settlers against it. At the first election in the township for Justices, James Boyd and James Gray, the two tavern-keepers were candidates against George Graham and John Iler, members of the Methodist Church. The inn-keepers opened a keg of "free whisky," and by this means carried the election in their favor. The temperance element soon after rallied and obtained control, and have held it ever since. The alcoholic beverage was always an important factor at barn raisings and other public assemblages, until Joshua Leggett, Thomas Milligan, William Rutledge, Reese Baldwin and others put forth determined efforts against it and finally abolished it.

John Maxill built a little mill on Stillwater, which would grind corn about as fast as a yoke of oxen could eat it. He was a squatter, and also operated a distillery. The Langdon Mill, as it is called, was built as early as 1835 in the southeast corner of the township. For some time it was the only mill within a radius of many miles.

Most of the earliest settlers had scarcely the rudiments of education themselves, and devoted little attention or expense to the instruction of their children. The first school is said to have been taught by a Mr. Russell in a log house about three miles east of Uhrichsville. John Pevard gave the first instruction in the northern part of the township. He was a cripple, and gave private lessons at his home in the eastern part of Section 30 about 1824. Thomas Walker was the first teacher of a regularly kept school near Rockford.

The township contains three Methodist Episcopal and one Christian or Disciple Church. Rockford Methodist Church is a neat frame building, which was erected about twenty years ago. It stands in the eastern part of Section 36. The class was organized at a private house, and for some time the meetings were held at the cabins of Mark Herron and John Irvin. Among the early members were Samuel Carnes, Venassa Carnes, Abel Lemasters and wife, John Lemasters, John Irvin, Mark Herron, Rees Baldwin, Hanson W. Roby and wife, Nathan Leggett, John Belch and Joseph Belch. A log church was the first house of worship, occupying the site of the present building. The lot was donated by Alexander Gray. Rev. William M. Dickerson is the present minister.

Wesley Chapel is situated near the center of the township, on the northwest quarter of Section 27, the farm of William Rutledge. The society was organized in 1830, at the residence of George Graham. For four years, services were conducted at private houses, and in 1834 a log church, 30x40 feet, was built and occupied, with occasional repairs, until 1880, when a frame edifice was reared upon the same lot. It is 35x40 feet in size, and cost about $1,500. The present membership is thirty, and Rev. McAllister is pastor. The old church was furnished in primitive style, including slab seats. The original class included George Graham, John Graham and wife, George Rutledge and wife, William Rutledge and wife, John Rule and wife, Mrs. Ann Brock, Matthew Evans and wife, and several others.

About forty-five years ago, Rev. Henger, a Disciple or Christian minister, visited the township and held a series of revival meetings, at which many conversions were reported. As a result, a log church was built about 1840, on the northwest quarter of Section 20. George Kail and wife, William Middleton and wife, Henry Kreager and wife, Reuben Kail and wife, and John Kreager and wife were members. For a few years the society prospered, but removals and deaths led to its extinguishment, and about 1850 the building was sold to a new Methodist class, which worshiped for a few years in the old log struct-

ure, then built the present frame on the same site. It is known as Pleasant Valley Church. Charles Leslie and David McCullough and their families, Nelson Barney and John Reed and wife, were early members. The society now numbers about fifty members, and is served by Rev. McAllister, who in addition to this and Wesley Chapel has two charges in Harrison County.

In the extreme southeast corner of Section 19, which is also the extreme southeast corner of the township, close to the banks of Little Stillwater, stands a little church building in which a small congregation of Disciples have for many years held occasional services.

The first church organized in the township was a Methodist society, in 1812 or 1814. The first preacher was Rev. Miner. The first services were held in an old log house, which was warmed in winter by a charcoal fire built on a raised platform in the middle of the room. The first class leader was John Graham.

The township is purely rural. It now contains neither village nor post office. Rockford is the title yet applied to the site of a town plat, but no town is there, only two or three houses. It was laid out by Nathan McGrew and Abraham Ricksecker in 1816, on the southeast quarter of Section 36. The lots were forty-two in number, of equal size, $3\frac{1}{2}$x12 perches, and all fronted on the main street extending north thirty degrees east. Neither proprietor dwelt in the village, and a supposed insufficiency of the title deterred some from settling here. At any rate the village never prospered. It may have had six dwellings at one time. A post office was at one time kept here, of which Thomas Furby was the first Postmaster. Washington Walker was the merchant for many years, and John Pharis recently removed from Rockford the stock of merchandise he had been offering for sale. Dr. John D. Walker practiced medicine here for many years, until his death about 1878. James Gray, Nicholas Crites and Adam Loveless were tavern keepers at different periods.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

FORMATION—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES—THE PIONEERS—INDIANS—TOPOGRAPHY—ONE LEG CREEK—NEW CUMBERLAND—SCHOOLS—MILLS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

WARREN TOWNSHIP was formed March 31, 1819, from all that part of Tuscarawas County included in Township 15, Range 7, and the west half of Township 14, Range 6. It was thus six miles in width north and south, and nine in length east and west. This land had previously formed a part of One Leg Township. When Carroll County was organized in 1832, two-thirds of Warren Township, as then constituted, became the territory of the new county, leaving but eighteen square miles of the township in Tuscarawas County. This tract was too small to maintain an organization, and Warren must either acquire new territory or be dismembered. Through the efforts of Judge Israel Lappin and others, the Commissioners ceded to the shattered township a strip half a mile in width, two and one-half sections, from the eastern part of Fairfield, and one and a half sections from the northeast corner of Goshen. The original eighteen sections belong to the seven ranges; the first survey made in the State, and the four sections, afterward acquired, form a part of the the United States Military District Congress land.

The earliest settlers were mostly Pennsylvanians, a minority hailing from various other States. They were an excellent class of pioneers, sturdy, and self-reliant, and their salutary impress upon the moral character of the community is still felt, for the people are to-day as intelligent, enterprising and adherent to the cardinal virtues, as may be found anywhere in the county. The fact that many of the oldest families are still well represented in the township bespeaks an excellent quality of farming land, and the thrift and contentment of its possessors. When the first pioneers made their appearance in this locality, the land in the seven ranges could be entered only by entire sections of 640 acres.

John McCrary was the pioneer settler of the township. He was a Pennsylvanian, and entered Section 28. In 1804, he arrived after a long and toilsome journey, with a maiden sister, Margaret, and a brother, William McCrary, and family. They erected the first cabin within the township, near the eastern line of Section 28, on the northern bank of Indian Fork, in which they all dwelt, and near which they cleared the first year about six acres of land. They had no neighbors, save roving Indians, nearer than eight or ten miles. John McCrary was at this time an old bachelor. He had followed boating and trading on the Ohio and Mississippi, extending his business trips to New Orleans. He decided to invest a portion of his savings in Western land, and accordingly entered Section 28. Having a large surplus of money on hand after making the first payment on the land, he loaned it to a New Orleans trader, who soon after failed in business, and Mr. McCrary had no further means with which to meet subsequent payments. In consequence he was obliged to sell his section, and succeeded in disposing of it advantageously

to a non-resident of the county. An act of Congress having been passed, permitting the entering of land in quarter sections, John McCrary located and removed to the southeast quarter of Section 2, Fairfield Township. William McCrary, his brother, who had come with him, entered the southwest quarter of Section 29, Warren Township, and removed thither with his family. His religious preferences were with the Seceders, and occasional services of this denomination were held at his cabin. In his old age, he sold out, and started with his family, by team, for Southeastern Indiana, but, before reaching his destination, died at Cincinnati.

The next section entered and occupied was 35. Samuel Lappin, a farmer from Fayette County, Penn., had removed to what is now Jefferson County, Ohio, about 1803, and soon after entered into an arrangement with James and Finley McGrew and John Leatherman by which he was to locate and enter a section of land, to be divided equally among them and equally paid for. Coming to the extreme western line of the seven ranges, Mr. Lappin selected Section 35, through the eastern part of which flowed One Leg Creek. Finley McGrew was a surveyor, and divided the land into four equal parts, by running three lines east and west through the section. The northern part became Lappin's. The two McGrews obtained the central half, and Leatherman the southern division. Lappin was the first of them to settle on this tract. He made a journey out in the spring of 1805, accompanied by two employes, with whose assistance he constructed a rude log cabin. Then returning to Jefferson County, he piloted his family to their future home, arriving June 18, 1805. The cabin into which they moved contained but two apertures—one in the roof for a chimney, and a door-way. It was doorless and floorless for some time. Mr. Lappin remained upon this farm through life, and died at the age of eighty-seven years, leaving a family of five children. Both he and his wife, Nancy, were members of the Methodist Church. He was Justice of the Peace while this territory was in One Leg Township, and Commissioner of the county. His son, Judge Israel S. Lappin, now in the eighty-third year of his age, is still an active and highly respected resident of the township.

Finley McGrew died, unmarried, before removing to Warren Township, and James McGrew became, by purchase, the owner of his Western estate. He removed to it from Westmoreland County, Penn., several years after the Lappins arrived. He was of Quaker ancestry, and, after a residence of many years in Warren Township, moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he died. John Leatherman was also a Pennsylvanian, and emigrated to Section 35, with a large family, about the time the McGrews came. He was a Dunkard minister, and conducted religious services at his own cabin. Later in life he became a resident of North Bend, Ind., where he died at the age of ninety-three years.

In a few years, other settlers began to arrive in the neighborhood. Among the earliest were Joseph Hayes, John Edgington, John Davy, Martin Huffman, James McKee and Abel Williams, all of whom probably arrived before 1812. Joseph Hayes entered and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 26. He was a Marylander and a Baptist, and died and was buried on his farm. His family is scattered. John Edgington, hailing from Brooke County, Va., entered land in Sections 33 and 34. Both he and his brother Aaron occupied farms in the latter section, and both in after life removed from the county. John Davy emigrated from Frederick, Md., in 1808, and entered and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 1, of the land taken from Fairfield Township, where he died many years later. Ruth (Dorsey), his wife, was a noted midwife and medical practitioner in pioneer times. Martin Huffmann's pioneer home was in the southwest quarter of Section 30, which he occupied

through life. James McKee entered and removed to the northeast quarter of Section 11, of the former Fairfield Township land, about 1808, coming from Pennsylvania. He raised four children—Robert, James, William, and Mary Ann (Van Buskirk)—and lived in the township to the day of his death; his son William still occupies and tills the old homestead. Abel Williams was a Revolutionary soldier. He entered the northeast quarter of Section 10, and emigrated to it from Pennsylvania with a large family, dying not many years later. Joseph Van Buskirk, born in 1782, came from Pennsylvania to Section 34, in 1812, and was thenceforth a life-long citizen of the township. He was a Presbyterian by faith, and reared a family of twelve children. Henry Moughiman, in 1816, emigrated from Washington County, Penn., and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 23, entered by his father-in-law, Daniel Shuster. Mr. Moughiman and his wife both died about 1868, leaving a numerous posterity. Daniel Shuster was one of the early settlers. He came to the township, an old man, from Washington County, Penn., and did not survive many years. His family consisted of two sons, Samuel and John, and nine daughters, and for each of his children he provided a quarter section of land. To Samuel was given the northwest quarter of Section 27, where he died. John occupied the northeast quarter of the same quarter, and afterward removed to Hardin County, where he died. John Yant, a brother-in-law of Daniel Shuster, removed from the same county to the southeast quarter of Section 22, which he had entered, and where he afterward died. George Tressel, with his wife Catherine (Shuster) and family, emigrated in 1808 from Pennsylvania to the northeast quarter of Section 36, entered by Daniel Shuster, where he raised a large family, and died at a good old age. Jacob Steese, in 1816, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 23. He had emigrated from Northumberland County, Penn., to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1806, and thence removed to Warren Township.

Besides the above, the following land owners were living in the township in 1820; Absalom Butler, Thomas Cordery, Abraham Lane, Robert Meek, Jacob Riggle, George Strawn, John and Ephraim Sparks, Samuel Slutts, Philip Suter and Peter Sell. Many of them had come many years before that date. Abraham Lane was a Marylander. He owned fifty acres in the southwest quarter of Section 29, and died in the township. Absalom Butler, his son-in-law, was the possessor of a small piece of land in the northeast quarter of the same quarter. He remained but a few years, then moved West. Thomas Cordery was well advanced in life when he became the owner and occupant of the southeast quarter of Section 20. He came from Maryland, and died in this township. Robert Meek was a Virginian, and purchased a farm in Section 34, entered by John Edgington, and afterward removed to Iowa, where he died. Jacob Riggle settled on the northeast quarter of Section 33. George, David, Philip and John Riggle were also early settlers. George Strawn came to the southeast quarter of Section 10, from Pennsylvania, at an early date, where he lived to a good old age. John and Ephraim Sparks, brothers, from Fayette County, Penn., settled on the northeast quarter of Section 9, which was entered for them by their father. Both were citizens of Warren Township through life. William Slutts was the first settler on the northwest quarter of Section 36, but soon after sold his possessions here to his brother Samuel. Philip Suter entered the northwest quarter of Section 29, settled there, and afterward laid out New Cumberland. Peter Sell, a son-in-law of Abraham Lane, was the owner in fee simple of fifteen acres, in the northeast quarter of Section 29, but after a brief residence here for some years, disposed of this realty, and became a citizen of Zanesville.

Jacob Strawn came to the township in 1816. John Mowl had been an

early resident, and in 1814 removed to what is now Carroll County. He came from Virginia.

Indians frequented the valley of One Leg during the period in which the white settlers took possession of the land, but so far as known amicable relations were always maintained between the two races. The first settlers, before their number equaled that of their dusky neighbors, stood somewhat in dread of them. The red men occupied the valley usually only during the summer as a hunting ground, but occasionally a party remained through the winter. A large party of them encamped near New Cumberland during the winter of 1808–9. They often visited the cabins of the whites, but invariably left their guns outside as a token of friendship. Mrs. Lappin made it a rule, which she followed without exception, to treat the Indians to victuals whenever they visited her husband's cabin, and thus secured their firm friendship. Mr. Lappin had brought no gun with him to his Western home, but the Indians often supplied him with turkeys, venison and other wild game in return for which they received bread and potatoes or other favors. During the troublesome period of the war of 1812, the Indians left this region. One old man, John Henry, departed with great reluctance. He had become strongly attached to the Lappin family, and assured them, with tears in his eyes, that if any danger menaced them during the war, he or his son would apprise them of it. The war checked emigration, but at the termination of hostilities the settlement of the township was renewed, and rapidly continued till all the lands were taken. A few of the Indians returned, and for a time haunted their old hunting grounds, but the encroaching corn-fields of their successors in the possession of the soil drove them at last to a wilder Western land.

The surface of the township is well adapted to agricultural purposes. One Leg Creek, flanked by a beautiful valley a half mile in width, meanders through much of its territory. Numerous rivulets enter the channel of the principal stream, and along their banks are level vales, which possess a rich soil. The hills back of these are mostly rolling, with little of the steep ruggedness found in some parts of the county. A forest growth covered the land so dense that the pioneers believed centuries must elapse before it would all be removed. They had little inducement to fell the stately timber, for agricultural products were not in demand, and commanded no price that would stimulate their production, until after the Ohio Canal was completed. The bottom lands were at first considered the best, but now the uplands are regarded as equally valuable for corn and superior for wheat.

One Leg Creek received its name from a red man dwelling near its mouth, who in some now forgotten way had lost one of his limbs of locomotion. This stream was declared navigable by the State Legislature in 1808, but in 1816 the act was repealed, probably to permit the construction of mill dams across its bed. In early times the stream had greater volume than now, and the Corderys once made a trip by boat down its placid waters into the Tuscarawas as far as Coshocton and returned in the same way laden with corn. A disposition has been manifested by some of late to substitute the more euphonic term Connotton for the early cognomen of Warren's principal stream, but not without determined opposition. Judge Lappin is the stanch supporter of the ancient title, One Leg, and has clearly shown that name to be the proper appellation of the creek.

New Cumberland was laid out by Philip Suter in May, 1826, on the northwest quarter of Section 29. The plat included thirty-two lots, each three perches in width and twelve in length, sixteen of them fronting on Main street, which extends east and west, and sixteen on Cross street, extending north and south. James Meek, in 1841, made an addition of ten lots east of South Cross

street; and, in 1847, John Suter made an addition of twenty lots on East Main street. Shortly before making the plat, Mr. Suter induced Samuel Lappin, Jr., to open a store on the site of the village. John Black, a wagon-maker, built the first house, and kept the first tavern. His residence here, however, was very brief, for the Ohio Canal, then building through Bolivar, attracted him thither, with the prospect of more work. Israel S. Lappin erected the next dwelling, designing to follow the avocation of house-carpenter and cabinet-maker. His brother Samuel, however, dying in 1827, Israel abandoned his craft at the solicitation of friends and took charge of the store, continuing a merchant of the little village fourteen years. David McConnell started the second store about 1830. A post office was established in 1831 or 1832, with Mr. McConnell as Postmaster. Since its foundation, the village has been the center of a fine agricultural trade. It can boast of no extensive manufactories. It reached the zenith of its glory in point of population in 1850, the census for that year accrediting it with 203 people. Since then it has slightly declined; in 1880 having a population of 163. During its prime, the little village aspired to incorporation, and secured a charter. Joseph Kerr was elected Mayor in 1849; but, resigning the same year, Joseph Hunt was appointed by the Council to fill the vacancy. John McNall was also soon after Mayor by appointment. Daniel Stoody was elected to this official position in 1851, and James Stein in the following year. The people soon tired of maintaining the village government, and by common consent it was allowed to lapse through neglect to elect officers. New Cumberland now contains a hardware store, a shoe store, a dry goods store and grocery, a clothing store, a drug store, a notion store, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one harness shop, a schoolhouse and three churches.

The Methodist Church was the first one built. The date of its erection was about 1830, and the location was the site of the present edifice on Cross street, which is larger than the old one, and was built in 1878, during the pastorate of Rev. John Hunter. The first Methodist class in the township met at the cabins of its members—at Abel Williams', Samuel Lappin's and elsewhere. Among the earliest members besides these two, were William Hall and Daniel Smith. One of the most successful revivals was conducted by Rev. Henry Wharton, in the old church, during which about eighty members united with the church. Rev. Weaver is the present minister, and the society is in a prosperous state.

The Lutheran congregation, whose church now stands at the eastern extremity of Main street, was formed by the union of two organizations—one, which owned a meeting house, and met for services in Carroll County, and one, whose house of worship, called the Tressel Church, was a hewed-log house, situated on Section 36. Among the early members were George Tressel, John Welch, Thomas McCrary and Henry Moughiman. Rev. Emanuel Greenwold was the pioneer minister. After the consolidation of the two congregations, a large church structure was built in New Cumberland, which, proving to be too roomy, was divided into two apartments, one of which was occupied as a school room, and the other for religious meetings, until the present church building was constructed.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized early in the history of the township. It is now occupying its second church edifice, and has a good membership. Robert Hays, D. D., is the present pastor.

In the southwestern part of the township, in the northwestern part of Section 1, stands an old frame Methodist meeting-house, known as the Holmes Church. The membership of the society that worships here is small, but its existence dates back more than forty years. Among the early members were

Adam Riggle, Benjamin Gundy, Sherrod Ricketts, John Salsbury and Mr. Conwell.

The Baptists at one time had occasional preaching in the township at dwelling houses, but have had no church building. The first sermon preached in the township was by a colored minister, probably of the Methodist faith, at Samuel Lappin's cabin.

The first schoolhouse was a rude log structure, built in 1812, and situated in the southwest part of Section 36. William Vaughn was the first schoolmaster. He was a traveling surveyor, and taugnt one term of three months, receiving 50 cents per scholar for his services. After his departure, the farther needs of education were realized, but no teacher was at hand. At last Samuel Lappin undertook to conduct a school during bad weather, unwilling to assume duties which would interfere with the clearing of his farm. His proposition was acceptable to the patrons of the school, for many of the school children also were required to labor whenever the weather would permit. Mr. Lappin taught for several winters.

The earliest settlers were obliged to travel long distances to mills or dispense with flour and fine meal, and this latter alternative was often adopted. However, about 1820, George Stoody erected a saw and grist mill on One Leg Creek, in the northern part of Section 33. Jacob Riggle soon after obtained possession and operated it until his death. John Riggle, George Riggle and others were its successive proprietors until 1877, when Stoneman & Lucas purchased it. James N. Smith soon after purchased the interest of Jesse Lucas, but in October, 1879, Robert Stoneman became and has since remained sole proprietor. The mill has recently been repaired, and does a good custom business. In early days a carding mill was also operated here. Another grist mill in the township, on One Leg Creek, is located in Section 21, and at present is operated by Isaac Moughiman. Mr. Haycock was an early proprietor. A water saw-mill, fed by Indian Fork, stands on Section 22, and is now owned by Patrick Daugherty. It was built by Jacob Steese, and formerly did a heavy business.

The following Justices have served in Warren Township: Robert Meek, 1819; George Peterson, 1819; George Davis, 1819; Robert Meek, 1822; William Conwell, 1822; George Davis, 1823; William Conwell, 1825; George Davis, 1826; George Davis, 1828; Israel S. Lappin, 1831; John G. Sherron, 1831; Israel Lappin, 1834, resigned 1835; Josephus Hunt, 1835; Charles M. Sherrod, 1835; Daniel McGregor, 1838; Charles M. Sherrod, 1838; Daniel McGregor, 1841; Peter Leatherman, 1841; Robert Crooks, 1843; McCauslin McGonagle, 1844; Robert E. Crooks, 1846; Joshua Aldredge, 1847; John Howard, 1849, resigned 1852; Joshua Aldredge, 1850; William R. Kennedy, 1852; Masculine Foreacre, 1855; Daniel Stoody, 1856; Masculine Foreacre, 1858; Addison W. Lappin, 1858; John Tate, 1861; Ezra Albaugh, 1861; Zachariah Garabrant, 1864; Ezra Albaugh, 1864; Zachariah Garabrant, 1867; Ezra Albaugh, 1867; Richard S. True, 1870, died 1871; James Trueman, 1871; Ezra Albaugh, 1871; James Truman, 1873; Ezra Albaugh, 1874; William Crooks, 1876; George P. Craig, 1877; William Crooks, 1879; Alvin Woltz, 1880; Lewis McClelland, 1880, failed to qualify; L. Van Buskirk, 1881; J H. Banks, 1883.

CHAPTER XIX.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

FORMATION—TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST ENTRIES OF MILITARY LANDS—PIONEERS—A NUMBER OF FIRST THINGS—MILLS—CHURCHES—JUSTICES—TRENTON.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP was organized at a session of the Board of Commissioners held April 1, 1819. As then constituted, it included all of Township 7, Ranges 1, 2 and 3, except the Gnadenhutten tract, or all of present Warwick and Jefferson Townships, with portions of Auburn, York, Clay, Mill and Union This territory was from time to time lessened by the organization of subsequent townships, until Warwick was reduced to its present limits. It now comprises the west half of Township 7, Range 1, which is two 4,000-acre military quarters, and a portion off the east side of Towhship 7, Range 2, consisting of twenty-five 100-acre military tracts, and five and three-fourths sections of Congress land. The name Warwick is said to have been adopted at the suggestion of the Blickensderfers in honor of a little village of the same name in Lancaster County, Penn., whence they came.

Almost the entire eastern half of Warwick lies in the broad valley of the Tuscarawas, and its land in fertility will compare with the famed bottoms of the Miami. The plains in this portion of the valley were densely timbered when the pioneers arrived. In clearing this land for cultivation, it was customary to fell and burn all timber a foot or under in diameter, and to deaden the larger trees by cutting the bark. The western part of the township is broken and the soil argillaceous. These hills are underlaid with a fine quality of coal in four-foot veins, and large quantities have been mined and shipped via the Ohio Canal, which crosses the eastern part of the township. Two railroads cross the township; the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling passes through the northeast corner, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis follows the course of the river in the southeast.

The northeast part of the township consists of the second quarter of Township 7, Range 1, which was patented February 17, 1801, by William Allman, of Washington County, Penn. Allman the same year granted 1,110 acres to Jonas Stansberry, who soon after transferred it to John G Cunow, of Bethlehem, Penn. Cunow also purchased from Allman 1,060 acres of the same quarter for $2.650, August 25, 1802. He sold the latter April 9, 1822, to Lewis D. Schwemitz, of Bethlehem, Penn., for $3,000. The former was disposed of in tracts by his executors. Allman also sold Christian Blickensderfer 1,500 acres June 14, 1804, for $4,590. Christian Blickensderfer, of Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Penn., sold three several tracts of 375 acres each for $1,125 each, August 8, 1806, to Mathias Blickensderfer, to Martin Keller and to Mathias Tschudy.

The southeast portion of Warwick comprises the third quarter of Township 7, Range 1, patented by John Heckewelder March 28, 1800. His earliest sales from this 4,000-acre tract were as follows: December 10, 1800, to Charles Colver, of Hanover Township, Northampton Co., Penn., 777 acres, consideration, $777; December 19, 1800, to Nathaniel Colver, yeoman, of Newton Township, Washington Co., Northwest Territory (the land of Tuscarawas

County was then embraced in Newton Township), 262 acres, consideration, $262; December 20, 1800, to Lewis Knaus, of the same township, 1,167 acres, for $2,335; December 20, 1800, to John Romig, yeoman, of Nazareth Township, Northampton Co., Penn., 292 acres, for $292; January 12, 1801, to Isaac Burroway, of Mount Joy Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., 243 acres, consideration, $586; January 12, 1801, to Abraham Levering, grocer, of Bethlehem, Penn., 175 acres, for $175; January 19, 1801, to Eberhard Freytig, physician of Bethlehem, Penn., 271 acres, for $271; to John Ehrich, of Lebanon Township, Dauphin Co., Penn., 244 acres, for $489.

This eastern half of Warwick Township, a beautiful and fertile region, was one of the first settled portions of the valley. To Clay Township belongs the honor of the first settlement. The second was made either in Warwick or Salem, both in the year 1800. The primitive pioneers were Moravians. While the Indian tracts of Clay and Salem Townships drew Moravian emigrants, whose means were insufficient to purchase land, the rich plains of Warwick became the possession of wealthy Moravians, who sold parcels to their well-to-do brethren. The records show that Lewis Knaus and Nathaniel Colver were both here in 1800. Both were Moravians from Northampton County, and both were extensive land holders. The former was an energetic citizen and a life-long resident of the township. His children were Thomas, Samuel, Mrs. Jacob Kneister and Mrs. Reichman. Isaac Burroway was here in 1801.

Elijah Seward is said to have been the first settler in the township, coming in 1800 or 1801 from Northampton County, Penn. He was a Moravian, and dwelt on his farm, near the south end of Trenton, till his death, about 1820. His family soon after scattered. Thomas was the only child who remained long in the vicinity. He afterward removed to near Newport, where he died at an advanced age.

John F. Demuth, in 1800 or 1801, accompanied Lewis Knaus, Godfrey Haga and Michael Uhrich on a horseback journey from the East Haga soon returned, and a little later settled in Clay Township. Uhrich afterward settled in Mill Township. Mr. Demuth bought a small farm of seventy acres in Warwick Township, and bringing his wife, Elizabeth Roth, from Pennsylvania, settled there. A year or two later, Christian Demuth, the father of John, emigrated with his eight daughters and settled on thirty-five acres just east of the river and opposite his son John. Of the daughters, Mary married Jacob Uhrich; Susan, John Fenner; Rosa, Joseph Shamel; Sarah, George Shamel; Rachel, Richard Ferguson; Margaret, Mr. Flickinger, and afterward James Tracy. The other two girls became Mrs. Neichtman and Mrs. Benjamin Casey. Christian Demuth engaged in farming, and died in 1822. He was a Moravian.

Other Moravians from Pennsylvania, who were among the earliest to possess the virgin soil of Warwick, were John Romig, who was here in 1802, and died on his farm near Trenton; Abraham Romig, his brother, who came in 1803 or earlier, and remained through life; John Uhrich, son of Michael Uhrich, Sr.; he possessed considerable property at one time, but died in poverty. William Cassler was here in 1801.

Godfrey Westhafer was a resident of the township in 1804. He owned fifty-eight acres about a mile south of Trenton, and was in service during the war of 1812. He was an early Mason, and on that account was dreaded by some of his neighbors, who attributed unearthly powers to the members of the order. Mr. Westhafer was the first tavern-keeper of Trenton, and died in the township.

Peter Ginther, a Moravian from Bedford County, Penn., was here in 1802. He owned fifty acres on Mud Run, the east half of Military Lot 6, and re-

mained in the township through life. Henry and Martin Keller, brothers, originally from Switzerland and directly from Lititz, Penn., came about 1804. Henry purchased 130 acres about a mile northeast from Trenton, and Martin entered the northeast quarter of Section 10. They participated in the war of 1812, were Moravians, and remained residents of the township through life. Henry was a renowned bass singer.

Other pioneers, who reached the wilderness in 1808 or earlier, were George and Joseph Shamel, brothers and Moravians from North Carolina. Both were farmers, land holders, and life-long residents of the township. James Tracy, a Virginian and a Methodist, for a long time the only one in the vicinity, in 1807 or 1808 leased land near Trenton, and afterward removed to Indiana. His son James, aged eighty-three years, now lives at Newport, Mill Township.

John Knaus, a relative of Lewis Knaus, was a resident of the township's soil in 1801. He first settled on the west bank of the river, southwest from Trenton. Several times the high waters rose above his cabin door and compelled him to seek temporary shelter with his family on higher land. Tiring of this, he abandoned the bottoms and sought the hills. He became the owner of Lot 7 and the west half of Lot 6, where he remained till his death. His son John still dwells on this farm. Other early settlers on the military lots in the southwest part of the township were Nathaniel and John Syron, brothers, from New Jersey; the former owned Lots 11 and 14, the latter Lot 3, which soon after was occupied by John Clewell, a Pennsylvanian.

The Blickensderfers were prominent pioneers. John Blickensderfer came about 1812. He hailed from Pennsylvania, was a Moravian, and, according to the early custom of that church, it is said, obtained his wife by lot. He was a life-long citizen of the township. Christian Blickensderfer, his brother, like him possessed considerable means, more than usually fell to the lot of the backwoods settler. He operated a distillery for a few years after his arrival; then devoted his attention to farming. His settlement in the township was almost simultaneous with that of his brother, and he remained its resident the remainder of his days. Benjamin Blickensderfer, a relative of the above, and a brother of Judge Jacob Blickensderfer, of New Philadelphia, settled on a farm about one and a half miles north of Trenton.

Among the first settlers in the northwest portion of the township were Henry Benfer, who entered the northwest quarter of Section 11; John Corpman, a Moravian, from Lititz, Penn., who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 13; Henry Van Lahn, who entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 10; and George Metzgar, a Pennsylvania Moravian, and owner of eighty acres in the northeast quarter of Section 12. John Whitman came early, and settled some distance north of Trenton. He died in Pennsylvania while there on business.

The first birth in the township was that of Elijah Seward's son in 1802. The second and third white natives of the township were Lydia Demuth and Thomas Knaus. One of the first marriages was that of John Colver to Sarah Everett, of Clay Township. Their wedding day was April 7, 1807, and Rev. George G. Miller the officiating minister. Mr. Colver was born near Bethlehem, Penn., February 11, 1775, and died February 14, 1814.

John Blickensderfer, soon after his arrival in this township, built a little "thundergust" saw and grist mill on Mud Run, about a mile north of Trenton. The stream had then much greater volume than now, and could run about nine months in the year. At present the water-power would be insufficient to operate it a month at a time. About 1820, he constructed a dam across the river about two miles northwest from Trenton, excavated the race, which now enters the feeder of the canal, and erected a large grist mill,

which for many years was a custom mill of extensive patronage. About 1844, it was entirely rebuilt by Minnich & Walton, and is now owned and operated by Greenbury Hilton. It has frequently changed ownership, and has often been repaired. For a time a carding mill and an oil mill were operated in conjunction with it.

Cornelius O'Donnell was one of the earliest teachers. He swayed his pupils in a rude log schoolhouse which stood near the site of the present Sharon Moravian Church.

As has already been stated, the early pioneers were almost without exception members of the Moravian Church. For a time they doubtless attended service at Gnadenhutten, but it was only for a few years until the Sharon congregation was organized. The early records of this society are lost, and it is impossible to fix the date of its formation. It was not later than 1812 or 1815, and may have been years earlier. About the time the Blickensderfers arrived, a substantial hewed-log church was built, which served the congregation until 1854, when the present spacious edifice was built on the same site about a mile north of Trenton, during the pastorate of Rev. F. R. Holland. It is a large two-story brick edifice, doubtless the largest country sanctuary in Tuscarawas County. It is surrounded by tall, spreading trees, and in the rear is a graveyard, where the remains of many pioneers and their posterity repose. For a long time after its organization, Sharon was supplied with ministers from Gnadenhutten. Since the erection of the present house of worship, the pastors of Sharon have been Revs. F. R. Holland until 1858; E. M. Leibert for a short time, then H. T. Bachman, D. Z. Smith, E. A. Oerter and J. J. Ricksecker successively. The last named has had charge of the congregation since 1875. The total membership of the church is now 315; of these, 190 are communicant members.

In the northwest part of the township a Lutheran congregation formerly flourished in a meeting house called Mud Run Church. Its leading members were the Metzgars and the Tuckers. Under the ministration of Rev. E. Greenwold, a frame meeting house was erected about 1840, but in a few years the society ceased to exist.

A Methodist Episcopal class was formed in the southern part of the township not earlier than 1850 by the withdrawal of James McCreary, Robert Ricketts and wife, James B. Cresap and wife, and others from a society in Clay Township. A building known as the Cross Roads Church was erected. The society worshiped here until about 1867, then affiliated with the Gnadenhutten Methodist Church.

At Trenton is a Lutheran congregation, the organization of which dates back more than half a century. Early services were held in the schoolhouse by Rev. E. Greenwold, of New Philadelphia, and about 1836, chiefly through the efforts of John Minnich, who advanced the means with which to build, the present large frame church was erected. It was the first religious edifice in the village. Mathias Dunning was another early leading member. The church was formerly very strong, and still possesses a considerable membership. The last minister was Rev. Herbster, who preached both in the English and German languages. At this writing there is a temporary vacancy in the pulpit.

Several attempts have been made to organize a Methodist Episcopal society at Trenton, and the last one was wholly successful. Included in its membership were Joseph Fries, Joseph Barr and Mathias T. Fenner. The church building was erected about 1874, not long after the class was formed, the previous meetings having been held in the schoolhouse. Services are now regularly held. The membership is not large.

A Universalist congregation was organized at Trenton with about twenty-five members. For about a year, Rev. N. S. Sage ministered to this flock in the schoolhouse, but since then there have been no regular services, and the society soon perished.

The Justices of the Peace for the township whose oaths of office have been recorded, are as follows: Jacob Uhrich, 1819; Abraham Ricksecker, 1819; Benjamin Blickensderfer, 1822; Jacob Uhrich, 1822; Benjamin Blickensderfer, 1825; Jacob Uhrich, 1826; Benjamin Blickensderfer, 1828, resigned 1829; John D. Fenner, 1828, resigned 1830; Boaz Walton, 1829; Mathias Dunning, 1830; Boaz Walton, 1832; Boaz Walton, 1835; Benjamin Blickensderfer, 1836; Joseph Demuth, 1836; Mathias Dunning, 1836; Joseph Demuth, 1839; Samuel Romig, 1839; Hiram Eckman, 1842; Samuel Romig, 1842; Benjamin Van Lehn, 1845; Samuel Romig, 1845; Benjamin Van Lehn, 1848; Samuel Romig, 1848; Benjamin Van Lehn, 1851; Benjamin Walton, 1851, resigned 1852; Samuel Knaus, 1852; Jacob Blickensderfer, 1854; Benjamin Blickensderfer, 1855; Samuel Knaus, 1856; Benjamin Blickensderfer, 1858; Samuel Romig, 1859; Samuel Knaus, 1861; Joseph Demuth, 1862; Hiram Eckman, 1863; Samuel Knaus, 1864; H. J. Knisely, 1866; Samuel Knaus, 1867; H. J. Knisely, 1869; Henry Van Lehn, 1870; H. J. Knisely, 1872; Henry Van Lehn, 1873; H. J. Knisely, 1875; Hiram Eckman, 1876; Benjamin Van Lehn, 1876; Benjamin Van Lehn, 1879; Hiram Eckman, 1879; Hiram Eckman, 1882; Benjamin Van Lehn, 1882; Henry Van Lehn, 1883.

Trenton, the only village in the township, and one of the oldest in the county, was laid out in 1816 by Abraham Ricksecker and Abraham Romig, attorneys in fact for Eberhard Freytig. It consisted of sixty lots, three and a half by ten and a half perches in size. John Uhrich, in the same year, made an addition of twenty-four lots to the south of the original plat. Two additions have since been laid out, one consisting of forty lots, in 1830, by Clewell & Fenner, south of Cherry street, and the other, comprising ten lots lying between the addition of Uhrich and that of Clewell & Fenner, by John Minnich, in 1835. The name of the village for a number of years was Tuscarawas, or "Tuscarawastown." The name of the place was then changed, on petition, to Trenton, but inasmuch as a post office named Trenton already existed, in Butler County, the original name, Tuscarawas has since been retained for the office here. Abraham Ricksecker, one of the proprietors, was a Moravian, and when he first came to the county, in 1811 or 1812, settled about a mile north of the village which he assisted in founding. By occupation he was a drover, and died while in the East on business. Eberhard Freytig, on whose land the village was located, was a resident of Bethlehem, Penn. Godfrey Westhafer moved to Trenton in 1817 or 1818, and opened in a log house the first hotel of the village, "The Westhafer House, Sign of the Cross Keys." The proprietor of this tavern was a jolly, good-natured host, and it became a popular place of entertainment for early travelers through this part of the county.

The village grew slowly. In 1826, it contained the following resident lot owners: Henry Everett, who afterward went West; Joseph Fries, the first blacksmith and an early settler, who secured the services of some Goshen Indians to assist him in the erection of his shop; Benjamin Harbaugh, a cabinet-maker, who afterward moved to Iowa and died there; Lewis Knaus, farmer and land speculator; James Myers, who operated the first tannery at Trenton, and later in life removed to Uhrichsville, where he died; Joseph Sturges, a Pennsylvania German, who remained through life; John Uhrich, Godfrey Westhafer and John Whitman.

The first merchant and Postmaster was John Minnich. He was born in

Bedford, Penn., August 10, 1798; came to New Philadelphia with his parents in July, 1805; taught school in his youth, and about 1827 came to Trenton. He opened his store in a log structure, which was moved from the deserted Goshen Mission, and with slight repairs served him as both store and dwelling house until 1835. Some of his first goods were purchased at Pittsburgh and teamed to Trenton, while others were wagoned over the mountains from Philadelphia. Isaac Everett, late of New Philadelphia, clerked for him from 1833 to 1836, the first two years at a salary of $5 per month and board. Mr. Minnich remained a life-long business man of the place, and died June 5, 1870. Other early tavern keepers were Col. Elisha Janes and Samuel Romig.

Not until the canal was built through the village did it begin to attract settlers. In 1834, the population reached about 120; in 1870, it was 292, and in 1880, 314. Dr. Richard Hewitt located here in the fall of 1833. He was afterward appointed Indian agent, and died in the West. Dr. Hiram Eckman came in 1834, and except for one year, when he resided at Newcomerstown, remained in continuous practice until his recent retirement from business. Dr. A. P. Buchanan, now of Fort Wayne, Ind., Dr. Moore, and several others, practiced the healing art here in years agone. The only present practitioner is Dr. E. S. Russell. The village now contains four general stores, a drug store, a millinery store, two furniture establishments, two blacksmith shops, three shoe shops, two wagon shops, and a cooper shop. A large brick grist mill was built in 1873, by John Blotter; but, his subsequent failure occurring before its completion, it has come to the hands of a creditor, and as yet not put in operation. The present schoolhouse, is a two-story frame, containing three rooms, and built in 1858. Its first teacher was John D. Cunning. It supplanted a one-story brick schoolhouse, of two rooms, before which the village had a hewed-log house of learning. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a new schoolhouse. The two churches of the village have already been noticed. Although Trenton retains its primitive appearance with regard to many of the buildings, a number of neat and handsome structures have been reared within the last few years. Its inhabitants include the descendants of many of the early settlers, and the thrifty habits of the forefathers are still discernible in the children of the third and fourth generations.

CHAPTER XX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—SURFACE FEATURES—FIRST SETTLERS—LEGEND OF GILMORE—HUFF AND THE WOLVES—NEWTON—ALBANY—GILMORE—CHURCHES—FIRST SCHOOL—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP was organized March 5, 1827, from Oxford and Perry. It comprised then as now Township 5, of Range 2. The ualified electors of the township were directed to hold their first election at the house of Benjamin Servisson, at 10 o'clock on the first Monday of April, 1827. The southeast quarter of the township is Congress land; the remainder is military land, divided into 100-acre lots. The township is five miles square, except that the Salem Moravian tract encroaches slightly upon the northwest corner. Dunlap Creek is the only stream. It crosses the township in a northwesterly direction, and with the numerous little rivulets that feed it drains almost the entire surface. A water-shed, extending east and west, is situated about one mile from the south line of the township, and divides the waters flowing north from those flowing south. Along this dividing ridge extends the old Coshocton road, a thoroughfare that was greatly traveled in early times, when emigrants sought Western homes by tedious wagon journeys. The township is very hilly, and was densely wooded in early times. Its wild hills and lonely hollows were the homes of the prowling wolves, wild cats, panthers, bears and other beasts of prey. Deer were at one time so plentiful as to prove a great annoyance to the pioneer, for at night they would enter his field and garden and destroy large quantities of vegetables and grain.

Ananias Randall was probably the first settler in the township. His name is the first to appear on the county tax duplicate as a resident land owner in the territory which constitutes Washington Township. He entered the northeast quarter of Section 21, upon which the village of Newtown is situated, and also the northeast quarter of Section 22. Richard Lanning was next to acquire a freehold in the township. He hailed from New Jersey, and in 1817 entered the southeast quarter of Section 19. His brother, Joseph Lanning, emigrated from New Jersey in 1819, and settled in the same local ity. He died in 1876, and his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Lanning, is still a resident of the township, at the age of eighty-five years. The first Methodist meetings were held at her cabin. She has a vivid remembrance of the pioneer's hardships and struggles, through which she and her husband passed.

Among the next settlers in the southeast part of the township were David Miller, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 21, and at one time was the only Whig in the township; Henry Platt, who hailed from the Keystone State, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 21, and died here; Henry Smith, also a Pennsylvanian, who owned and occupied a small place in the southwest quarter of Section 19, and William Coats, who owned the southeast quarter of Section 22.

Among the pioneers of the third or southwest quarter of Washington were Anthony Asher, who owned Lot 19, and died on his farm; Henry Cramer, Lot 31; John Coats, Lot 36; Thomas Coon, Lots 32, 24 and 7; Samuel Dicks, Lot

10; Abraham Kees, who came about 1821 from Pennsylvania, and still survives, Lot 21; David Kees, Lot 23; Matthew Organ, from Pennsylvania, Lot 9; George Ord, who afterward went West, Lots 13 and 18; Laban Parks, who emigrated from New York and afterward removed to the West, Lot 6. The earliest in the northwest quarter were Robert Barr, from Pennsylvania, Lot 10; Jacob Kees, Lot 30. The northeast portion of this township was the wildest and the last settled.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* preserves the legend of the site of Gilmore: "Years before Gilmore was a town, and, beyond the memory of most of the inhabitants, there lived a family near the present site of the village who were supposed to be robbers and murderers. Travelers, passing that way through the wilderness, mysteriously disappeared; strange horses and property supposed to have belonged to travelers were seen in possession of this family, and a number of suspicious circumstances made the community tolerably sure that there were dark doings in that home. No direct evidence could be obtained, but after the family left the country it is said that a number of articles were found that could not have come into their possession honestly. It is thought that many a poor victim lost his life here, and found a grave in the ravines near town, on account of the valuables he carried."

Near Gilmore, Joe Huff, the hunter of Perry Township, once had an encounter with wolves. He had been hunting and had slain two bears, which he dressed and hung on saplings out of the reach of the ravenous animals. Toward night he reached the vicinity of Gilmore. The day had been disagreeable, rain and snow falling alternately most of the time. He had heard the wolves howling for some time, but they caused him no uneasiness. They grew bolder as they circled around him and increased in number to fifteen or twenty. When he reached the head of the ravine below Schneider's blacksmith shop, they showed signs of attacking him. He had proceeded down the ravine but a short distance when they rushed at him from all sides. Hastily pointing his rifle, the piece only snapped, for the priming was wet. There was no time to change it and no safety in flight. Fortunately a bushy sapling stood near, and Huff lost no time in ascending it, several of the wolves springing at him before he was fairly out of reach. Replacing the wet with dry powder, he shot into the struggling mass below with fatal effect, reloaded and repeated the operation until the bodies of ten or eleven dead wolves surrounded the tree. The rest then left him and he proceeded homeward.

Newtown was laid out in 1817 by Ananias Randall. The plat then made embraces forty lots, the full extent of its present bounds. It is situated in the northeast quarter of Section 21, near the southeast corner of the township. The first house was built by Samuel Hagans. Mr. Randall kept the first hotel in a two-story log building. William Peoples was the first blacksmith, also the first in the township. Joshua Brown was the first store keeper; Madison Snyder was the first Postmaster, Robert Feaster the present one, the name of the office being Peoli. The first physician was an itinerant doctor, who later in life served a term in the Ohio Penitentiary. Dr. McPherson was his successor at Newtown. The growth of the village has not been commensurate with its age. It now contains three stores, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, and two churches—a Disciple and a Methodist Episcopal.

A Baptist society was organized by Rev. Stone about 1840, and a church was erected in 1845, the first religious edifice in the village. The first members were Mortimore Wood and wife, Peter Tiderick and wife, Charles Schontz and wife, Hannah Brashears, Francis Simmerman and wife, Mrs. David Tiderick and others. The society went down in a few years, and about 1865 a Disciple congregation was organized, which purchased the old church and repaired it. The first membership was about thirty: the present, twenty.

Deaths and removals are the causes of decline. Rev. Bryant, of Guernsey County, is the present pastor.

A Methodist Episcopal Society was organized about 1850, by Rev. J. Merriman. The first church was built in 1856, and in 1870 the present brick edifice took its place. Among its first members were Isaac George, Jonas George, Harlon Randall, Philip Fout, David Miller, Francis Simmerman, John Shaw and others, to the number of twenty. The membership is now about seventy-five. Rev. D. W. Knight is pastor.

Albany is the name of a post office and small cluster of houses situated on Dunlap Creek, in the extreme western part of the township. Benjamin Duhammel was the first Postmaster and kept the office several miles farther up the creek. He also retailed merchandise there, displaying his goods at first in a corn crib, and afterward removing them to a loft to which access could be had only by mounting a flight of outside steps and squeezing through an aperture about two and one-half by three and one-half feet in size. As may be surmised, the stock was not very extensive, and this primitive merchant sometimes refused to sell more than a small amount of various articles, through fear of exhausting the supply. Isaac Bartholow was afterward Postmaster, and dispensed mail to his neighbors a short distance below the present office. B. Robison is the present Postmaster. A store and blacksmith shop are at Albany, and adjoining it is a saw mill on Dunlap Creek, built many years ago by James Stewart, and now operated by Anthony Miller.

In 1848, Walter M. Blake founded the town of Gilmore, on the east end of Lot 9, in the first quarter of Township 5, Range 2. Including five outlots, the plat contains forty-four acres. The inlots, eighty-three in number, compose an L-shaped piece of land, the streets of which are Burrows, Dearth and Blake. The town is located near the northeast corner of Washington Township, and adjoins Clay. It was named in honor of Nathaniel Gilmore, a wealthy Irish farmer residing in the vicinity. John Sewell, Sr., and John Dinning erected the first houses almost simultaneously. Sewell came to the newly founded town to operate a tread saw mill, which failed to work effectively, and was abandoned, Mr. Sewell returning to his farm. Philip Lanning erected the third house in the fall of 1848, and opened a store. He has been a merchant in the village ever since, during a period of thirty-five years, and still commands an extensive trade. John A. Bates opened a stock of goods for sale a few weeks prior to Mr. Lanning and kept store for several years. The number of stores has varied from one to four, there being two at present. A post office was established at Gilmore about thirty years ago; Philip Lanning was appointed Postmaster, and has ever since retained the office. A tannery was started by John Myers and Hugh Smith soon after the village was laid out. William Hines, William Shears, Harrison & Gray and John Arnold were the subsequent proprietors, and under the last named the tannery was abandoned about 1869. The village in 1880, contained 116 people, a slight depreciation from the census of 1870 and of 1860. Besides the two stores, there are in the village a drug store, three blacksmith shops, two shoe shops and a wagon and carriage manufactory, now operated by Abraham Schneider, of Port Washington. One hundred vehicles have been manufactured here during the past year. Dr. Gambie was probably the first resident physician. He was succeeded by Dr Livingston who remained several years. Dr. Daniel Slonaker then located in the village and continued a practice until his death. Of the two physicians now established here, Dr. J. J. Gooding has been a resident of the village about eight years, and Dr. D. Hefling nearly twice as long.

The Protestant Methodist Church is the only one in the village. The society was organized in 1850 by Rev. Henry Lossen. The house of worship is

located on Lot 45, and was erected in 1878 at a cost of $1,500, during the pastorate of Rev. J. D. Murphy. The church building had occupied the same lot, and was built about 1856, prior to which date meetings had been held at private houses. Eli B. Lukens, Silas A. Souders, H. Matson, Howard Cecil, James Merchant and Philip Lanning were early members. The society now numbers thirty or more. and is in charge of Rev. O. Lowther.

A Disciple congregation was organized at Gilmore during the winter of 1875–76, by Rev. T. J. Newcombe. Religious exercises were held for some time in the village hall, and then transferred to an unoccupied building a short distance north of Gilmore, in Clay Township, where services are now conducted occasionally. The society is small, but contemplates the construction of a church building soon.

West Union Methodist Episcopal Church is located about a mile south of Gilmore, on the section between Lots 11 and 12. From the former lot, Mordecai Davidson donated a half acre, and from the latter, Peyton Morris, a half acre, for a church lot. The first building was a diminutive, rough log structure, erected between 1830 and 1835. It was superseded about 1855 by the present frame building. Wesley Honnel, John Stout and Paten Morris were among the earliest members. The church membership is now strong, exceeding 100, and the society is now ministered by Rev. Knight. A large graveyard adjoins the church, and many of the old settlers lie buried here.

Wesley Chapel is the name of another Methodist Episcopal meeting-house It is located in the southern part of the township, on the line between Military Lots 2 and 3, of the third quarter. The society was organized about 1839, by Rev. John Miner, with a membership of about thirty, including Jacob Meek and wife, David Ripley and wife, Thomas Taylor and wife, Ruth Chadwell, Mary Hursey, Phebe Taylor, William Peoples and wife, Anthony Asher and wife, and Liberty Miller and wife. The meetings were held in the schoolhouse until about 1843, when the present frame building was erected. The membership now exceeds seventy-five, and Rev. L. Timberlake is pastor.

Hartwood Methodist Protestant Church stands in the northwestern part of the township, in the southeast corner of Lot 18. The society was organized between 1830 and 1835. The Woodwards, McFees, Dorseys, Murphys and a few others were the earliest members. The first house was built of logs, and was of the most primitive stamp. The seats were in keeping with the building, and consisted simply of slab benches without backs.

The first school in the township is said to have been taught by John Ward, in an unoccupied log cabin in the southern part of the township. The first in Gilmore was a subscription school taught by Mrs. Nancy Donahey. A schoolhouse was afterward built on a lot donated by the proprietor of the village, and among the first teachers in it was Eliza Hughes, who was the most popular that ever taught in Gilmore.

The following have been the Justices of the township, with the date of election: John Hudson, 1831; Joseph Mathany, 1832; John Hudson, 1834; John McFadden, 1836; Joseph Mathany, 1837; John McFadden, 1838; Matthew Anderson, 1840; Jacob W. Honnold, 1840; Jacob W. Honnold, 1843; Matthew Anderson, 1843; Matthew Anderson, 1846; Benjamin Parrish, 1846; Matthew Anderson, 1848; Joshua Brown, 1848; John Murphy, 1851; Jacob W. Honnold, 1851; Hiram Matson, 1854; John V. Richards, 1854; Isaac Couts, 1856; Hiram Matson, 1857; Isaac Couts, 1859; Abraham Atherton, 1860; Isaac Couts, 1862; R. L. Berkshire, 1863; Isaac Couts, 1865; Robert L. Berkshire, 1866; Iaaac Couts, 1868; T. T. Chadwell, 1869; Isaac Couts, 1871; Thomas T. Chadwell, 1872; Isaac Couts, 1874; Thomas T. Chadwell, 1875; Isaac Couts, 1877; Thomas T. Chadwell, 1878; Isaac Couts, 1880; Thomas T. Chadwell, 1881; Isaac Couts, 1883.

CHAPTER XXI.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—FORMATION—MAGISTRATES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—SCHOOL LANDS—FIRST SETTLERS—MILL—SCHOOLS—DUNDEE—CHURCHES.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP occupies the northwest corner of Tuscarawas County; Stark County bounds it on the north and Holmes on the west, Franklin Township on the east and Sugar Creek on the south. Its northern line is the Greenville Indian treaty line, established in 1795 by Gen. Wayne and the tribes he had recently subdued in battle. Wayne is one of the oldest townships in the county. March 5, 1810, a petition of thirty-one subscribers of Lawrence Township, praying for a division of their township, was presented to the County Commissioners, and granted the next day by the establishment of Wayne with the following boundaries: Beginning at the southeast corner of the second quarter, Township 9, Range 2 (in Dover Township); thence west to the county line; thence north to the old boundary line; thence eastwardly along said boundary line to Range 2; thence south to Township 10; thence east to the northeast corner of the second quarter of Township 9, Range 2; thence south to the place of beginning. As thus formed, it included a portion of Holmes County, all of Wayne and Franklin Townships, and a fraction of Dover. The electors were directed to meet at the house of William Bacher, in what is now Franklin Township, on the first Monday in April, 1810, and elect officers.

The record of the earliest Justices of Wayne Township is not quite complete. Those whose names have been preserved in the book of oaths administered, with date of election, are as follows: Isaac Deardorff, 1810; Isaac Deardorff, 1813; Benjamin Wallick, 1817; John Casebeer, 1819; John Hall, 1820; Isaac Deardorff, 1822; Philip Knappenberger, 1823; John Hall (Ross Township), 1823; Michael Hossack (Ross Township), 1826; Isaac Deardorff, 1826; Joseph Williamson, 1828; Thomas Mills, 1830; Abraham Shupe, 1830; Frederick C. Harbaugh, 1832; Thomas Mills, 1833; John McCurdy, 1833; Frederick C. Harbaugh, 1834; Thomas Mills, 1836; Joseph Lewis, 1836; Frederick C. Harbaugh, 1838; Thomas Bays, 1839; George Augustine, 1839; Robert M. Kilgore, 1841; Thomas Bays, 1842; George Augustine, 1842; Robert M. Kilgore, 1844; Thomas Bays, 1845; Jacob Oxford, 1845; Daniel Zeigler, 1845; Jacob Arford, 1848; Michael I. Kohr, 1847; Michael I. Kohr, 1850; Aaron Dillon, 1851; Charles Linerode, 1851; John Minard, 1853; Christian Swartz, 1854; Aaron Dillon, 1854; Henry Benfer, 1856; Valentine Biddle, 1857; Henry Benfer, 1859; Valentine Biddle, 1860; Henry Benfer, 1862; Daniel Smiley, 1863; Henry Benfer, 1865; Samuel Boyd, 1867; Jacob Yanney, 1868; James Catton, 1870; John Lower, 1871; J. H. Benfer, 1872; M. Ayers Robinett, 1873; Conrad Koehler, 1874; John H. Benfer, 1875; Conrad Koehler, 1877; Christian Hoelzer, 1878; M. J. Kohr, 1880; John Welter, 1881; James W. Stout, 1883.

The surface of the township is hilly, though not so rough as in some other portions of the county. Sugar Creek crosses from south to north, and is met by Walnut Creek from the west. The soil is clayey and in places sandstone

crops freely from the hillsides. Coal is found, but is mined only for home consumption. Wheat is the staple product, and fruit of all kinds is abundant.

The township consists of fractions of Townships 9 and 10, of Ranges 3 and 4. It is four and a half miles wide, east and west, and has an average length of about six miles. The line dividing the counties of Tuscarawas and Holmes if continued to the Greenville line, would have cut in twain a 100-acre lot, and placed part of the owner's farm in each county, and for his convenience, by arrangement between the Commissioners of the two counties, the entire lot was relegated to Tuscarawas, thus producing a slight irregularity or knob in the outline of Wayne Township. Most of the township is Connecticut Reserve School Land. The first quarter of Township 9, and the fourth quarter of Township 10, Range 4, and three-fifths of the second quarter of Township 9, Range 3, in all sixty-five 160-acre lots, are of this description. There are also in the township five sections of Congress land, and about twenty-eight 100-acre military lots.

As mentioned in a former chapter, the Connecticut Reserve School Lands were granted in 1802, by Congress, to that portion of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, for school purposes. There being at that time little or no demand for land, it was deemed expedient by the Reserve to lease the school lots for a period of years, until their value would be so enhanced that the proceeds derived from their sale would be considerable. It is not known when the first leases were made, but it was probably about 1810. The terms were highly advantageous to the lessee. By the terms of the lease, in consideration of clearing fifteen acres of land and erecting a cabin, he had the use of a lot of 160 acres rent free for fifteen years. In reality, the lessees usually cleared a much greater amount, in order to obtain the use of so much more land. In 1820, all, or nearly all, the school lots in this township were leased. The lessees were usually a class of people whose means were too scant for them to purchase land from the Government, and the opportunity thus offered to obtain a free home for fifteen years, where life could be passed unmolestedly in hunting and trapping, was gladly seized. Many of the occupants of these lands were genuine backwoodsmen, to whom the restraints of civilization were irksome. Rough in manners and habits, they kept on the foremost wave of emigration, constantly advancing deeper into the wilderness as the country cleared up around them. In 1830 or 1831, the school lots were disposed of at public sale. The land office was located at Millersburg, Holmes County. Some of the lessees were sufficiently enterprising to purchase homes, but most of them were unable to do so. A few speculators bought lands, but the great majority of the owners became residents on their property. The lots sold at from about $240 to $700 each, and those not sold at public auction could be purchased at their appraised value.

The first permanent settlement was made on the Congress land in the northeast portion of the township. No one is known to have preceded Aaron Patterson in the occupancy of the soil. He was a New Jersey farmer, entered the southeast quarter of Section 25, about a mile east of Dundee, settled there in 1808 and remained through life. He is said to have wedded five wives in succession. His children were John, who died in early manhood; William, who was a Methodist, and attained a ripe old age in this township; Uriah and Aaron, who removed to Pittsburgh, Penn.; Obadiah, who went West; Jesse, a resident of Sandusky; Rachel (Hoagland), who returned to New Jersey; Hannah (Jennings), who moved to the West, and Mary (Kint), who became a resident of Sugar Creek Township. Obadiah served in the war of 1812.

The next settlers, reaching the solitudes of Wayne within a few years, were Jacob Bartlett, John Knistrick, Peter Bartlett, Joseph Brown and Henry

Knable. Jacob Bartlett entered the southwest quarter of Section 25. He was a Methodist, and died in the township, leaving no children. John Knistrick purchased from Jacob Bartlett and dwelt upon fifty acres in the southwest quarter of Section 25. He hailed from Maryland, was a Methodist, raised a large family and died in the township. Peter Bartlett was a brother to Jacob, and remained in the township the remainder of his life. Joseph Brown came from Pennsylvania. He entered the southwest quarter of Section 24, was a hunter of note, and subsequently removed with his family to Indiana. Henry Knable settled about a mile southwest from Dundee, on a school lot, where he died.

In 1820, besides most of the above, the following were resident land-owners in Wayne: Richard Burrell, William Collett and Elias Melone. Richard Burrell was a Marylander. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 25, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained in Wayne through life. His son Richard is still a resident of the township. William Collett entered and occupied the northeast quarter of Section 16; he afterward moved to the West. Elias Melone came from Maryland about 1814; he owned and settled on Lots 2, 3 and 4, on the western line of the township, where he died. He was a member of the Winebrenner Church.

A few years later, Samuel Boyd, from Pennsylvania, owned and dwelt upon Military Lot 1, on the western line of the township. He belonged to the United Brethren, the head of a numerous family, and a resident of the township until death. Cornelius Hance entered and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 16. Other early land-holders were Aaron Vananda, John I. Wade, John C. Wright, Martin Walter and William Wade.

The Jennings, Amos, Lewis and Bayless families were among the foremost pioneers of the township. Amos came with his father, Augustus, to the county in 1807, and in 1809 settled in Wayne Township. The Jennings first settled in what is now Fairfield Township. Jacob Steffe, a German Lutheran from Maryland, emigrated to Holmes County, and shortly afterward, in 1814, came to Wayne Township and settled on Lot 12, about a mile south of Dundee. Quite a settlement of colored people, fifteen or more families, settled years ago in the vicinity of Dundee, but most of them have since removed elsewhere. For some time a German emigration has been steadily entering the township, and the people of this nationality will soon preponderate. The emigration of Wayne's people has been more largely to Davis County, Ind, than to any other locality. La Grange and Owen Counties, of the same State, have also received large accessions from this township.

About a half-mile west of Dundee, on Sugar Creek, is an old frame grist mill, at present operated by David Bradley. It was built as early as 1825, or earlier, by Mr. Morgan, and has since done the grinding and chopping for the people in this locality.

On the southeast quarter of Section 25, nearly a mile east of Dundee, was probably the first schoolhouse in the township. It was built in the woods about 1825, on land donated for the purpose by Aaron Patterson, and used many years. A Mr. Robinson is said to have been the first teacher, followed by James Hoagland. The "United States Speller" was the principal text-book in use.

In 1847, Michael Wallick laid out twelve lots in School Lot 1, of the first quarter of Township 9, Range 4, at the crossing of the Shanesville & Navarre with the Dover & Winesburg roads, and called the place Dundee. The same year Edward Jones had eight Lots, 13 to 20, surveyed on the opposite side of the Shanesville & Navarre road, as an addition to the town of Dundee. Caleb Jones, in 1872, made a further addition of four lots to the hitherto unpreten-

tious village. It had, in 1870, a population of 106; in 1880, of 147. The Coshocton branch of the Connotton Railway, built in 1883, passes near the village, and is proving a material advantage. Dundee contains two dry goods stores, a grocery, a stove and tin store, a millinery store, a blacksmith shop, three shoe shops, and two wagon shops. Its schoolhouse is a handsome two-story frame structure, built in 1869, and containing below two apartments, used for school purposes, and a large public hall above. The first schoolhouse was a log building, which stood on the hill, east of town. Charles Strone, Alfred Longinecker, Martha Leetley, Alvin Norgan and others were early teachers. Its two medical practitioners are Charles Springer and William McKean. Dr. Cotter was an early physician, and Drs. William Wirtz, Wert, John Hani, Ayres Robinett and others have since practiced.

The village contains two churches. The Methodist Church is a neat frame, 48x32 feet, erected in 1880 at a cost of $2,200. A former church, erected soon after the town was laid out, occupied its site. Rev. G. A. Reeder, of Wilmot, is the present pastor. The present membership is about fifty-five. The Wilmot Circuit embraces four appointments—Dundee, Bolivar and two in Stark County. The society at Dundee is quite an old one. Previous to the erection of its first meeting-house, services were held for many years at the residences of John Knistrick and Joseph Bartlett. Among the early members were William Patterson and family, John Knistrick and family, Richard Burrell and family, Mary Morgan and James Wingard.

The Christian or Disciple Church was erected about 1860, directly after the society was organized, the leading early members of which were Beriah and Caleb Jones, James and Richard Cotton and Samuel Bowers. Revs. Wey and McBride were early ministers. At this writing, regular services are not held. The society now numbers about thirty members.

In the western part of the township, on School Lot 5, near Walnut Creek, is an old frame church built many years ago by a Winebrenner congregation. Among its early members were Peter Showalter and John Fair. Rev. Metzler is the present minister, and the membership is about seventy-five.

Thirty or more years ago, a United Brethern society flourished in the northwest part of the township. For a few years it met in a schoolhouse; then a church was built on Chestnut Ridge, about three and a half miles northwest from Dundee. Its leading members included Jacob Efferd, John Keyse, Jacob Freed, John Stiffe, Martin Overholtz and Samuel Kint. Most of these members removed from the neighborhood, and the organization has long since become defunct.

CHAPTER XXII.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

NAME—ORGANIZATION—POST OFFICES—MINERAL WEALTH—SURFACE AND STREAMS—ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

YORK TOWNSHIP received its name from York County, Penn., whence a goodly share of its pioneers emigrated. It is one of the seven inner townships of Tuscarawas County, irregular in shape, and is bounded by Dover, Goshen, Warwick, Clay, Jefferson and Auburn Townships. Its western portion consists of fifty-five 100-acre military lots; the eastern part, of about

thirteen sections of Congress land, six 100-acre lots, besides a small tract, of irregular outline, in the northeast part. It was organized December 1, 1828, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the center of Township 8, Range 3; thence east five miles; thence south five miles, to the center of Township 7, Range 2; thence west two and one-half miles; thence south two and one-half miles; thence west two and one-half miles, on the line between Townships 6 and 7, to the center of Range 3; thence north seven and one-half miles to the place of beginning. It thus included the eastern part of Jefferson and nearly all of York, as now constituted, with small fractions subsequently annexed to Goshen and Warwick.

York is distinctively rural in its character. The records of plats fail to exhibit that any town plat has ever been laid out within its bounds. Located within a few miles of New Philadelphia and Dover, the necessity of a home village has not been felt. The construction of the Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad down Stone Creek Valley, ten years ago, has destroyed its wholly agricultural nature. Two railroad stations are situated within its limits—Black Band, on the extreme southern line of the township, and Yorktown, near its center. At the former is a general store, owned by Jacob Foehl. A post office was established here after the railroad was in operation, but subsequently Daniel Bear was appointed and the post office removed to Yorktown. Henry Espenschied was his successor, and the present dispenser of mail. The original name, Black Band Post Office, was retained, but has since been changed to Yorktown. Recently a post office was re-established at Black Band Station and called Deardorff's, but the original name, Black Band, has been restored. Mr. Foehl is Postmaster. At Yorktown are a few scattered buildings, which may entitle the locality to the appellation, village. Emanuel Mathias keeps a grocery, and Henry Espenschied is the owner of a jewelry store. A blacksmith and a shoe shop also exist in the vicinity.

The mineral resources of York are widely distributed and valuable. More than twenty mines and banks of coal have been opened and worked in the township, and there are many more that may be operated when needed. Large quantities of coal have been shipped, and the citizens of the township use it generally in place of the wood which was formerly their fuel. Black-band iron ore has been found and extensively mined. The deposit found in Shull's Hill has proved a valuable property to its owner. Jacob Blickensderfer purchased fifty acres of land, including this hill, for $500, and sold the land for $300, reserving whatever minerals it contained. His administrators sold the reservation to David Miller for $900, and he disposed of a two-thirds interest to Rhodes & Card for about $3,000. The ore taken from this bank has netted its owners $120,000.

The surface of York Township is hilly. Its principal stream is Stone Creek, which traverses the township from southwest to northeast and divides it almost equally. Old Town Creek flows in an almost parallel course through the southeastern part, and both streams enter the Tuscarawas in Goshen Township, scarcely more than a mile from their exit from York, the latter stream at a point almost opposite the site of the Moravian Mission, Schonbrunn, whence the name Old Town was probably derived. These two streams, with their many little branches, drain the entire surface of the township. Oak, hickory, poplar, sugar, beech, elm, and in fact nearly all varieties of timber indigenous in this latitude, including a little cottonwood, have been found in York.

Township elections have been held at many places. In the early years of York's existence, the cabin of Samuel Deardorff served this purpose. The residences of Henry Ankney and William Ross successively became the voting

places, which was then transferred to Yorktown. Frank Garnand's house was next brought into requisition, and used until the present election-house, Ankney's Schoolhouse, was selected. The following is an almost complete list of the township magistrates, with the dates of election:

George Bugher, 1829; George Bugher, 1835; Michael Nedrow, 1838; Edward Edmunds, 1839; Michael Nedrow, 1841, resigned 1844; Edward Edmunds, 1842; Joseph Kollar, 1844; Amos Kimmell, 1847; Simon Fackler, 1848; Amos Kimmell, 1850, resigned 1852; Simon Fackler, 1851; Moses Bugher, 1852; Simon Fackler, 1854; Joseph Shull, 1855; Simon Fackler, 1857; Moses Bugher, 1858; Simon Fackler, 1860; Adam Bugher, 1861, resigned 1862; Moses Bugher, 1862; Paul Bucy, 1863; Francis Ankney, 1865; Paul Bucy, 1866; Francis Ankney, 1868; Paul Bucy, 1869; Solomon Humrickhouse, 1871; Paul Bucy, 1872; Solomon Humrickhouse, 1874; Rudolph Meyer, 1875; Solomon Humrickhouse, 1877; Francis Ankney, 1878; Benjamin D. Shearer, 1880; William Kinsey, 1881; Francis Ankney, 1881.

The Congress land in the little valleys of Stone Creek and Old Town Creek were the first settled portions of the township, and among the first Congress lands entered in the county. When it was located, the price of land was $2 per acre, and tracts less than a quarter-section, or 160 acres, could not be entered. The earliest settlers were principally Pennsylvanians, and of German origin. They were a thrifty, contented and well-to-do class of people, for quite a number of them entered two or more quarters, and very few of the earliest pioneers removed from the farms which they had here wrested from the wilderness, and their descendants still inhabit the land. The hills of the township were settled slowly, and before all the land was occupied, forty-acre farms could be entered for $1.25 per acre. Many indigent Swiss and German emigrants thus procured homesteads at little expense, and now compose the larger portion of the population. They are an economical and industrious people.

The first settler on Stone Creek and in the territory that now constitutes York Township was John Shull. He hailed from Somerset County, Penn., and in or about 1806 left his old home, with his wife Elizabeth and six children, and traveled by team to New Philadelphia. Thence he was obliged to cut a road up Stone Creek to the north half of Section 16, Range 2, Township 8. Henry Shanaman, his "hired hand," accompanied him, and assisted Mr. Shull in building the first cabin in the township, by the side of a spring near the present dwelling of Gabriel Shull, in the northeast quarter of Section 16. A band of Indians had encamped here, but by making them a peace-offering of provisions, Mr. Shull prevailed upon them to remove about a half-mile further down the creek. John Shull was by descent a German, and of the Lutheran belief. He died in 1833. His wife survived him a few years. They had twelve children—Frederick, Sarah (Bugher), Mary (Casebeer), Benjamin, Jacob, John, Peter, Samuel, Joseph, Gabriel, George and Abram—several of whom still reside in the township.

Jacob Gimlin was the second settler in the little valley of Stone Creek, arriving about six months later than Mr. Shull. Like his predecessor, he entered two or three quarters of land, and built his cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 15, now the farm of Henry Fisher. He was of German extraction, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He resided on his farm up to the day of his death, which occurred not until he had attained a ripe old age. Several of his sons afterward occupied farms in this vicinity, but the family name has now become extinct in the township.

Philip Kuhn and Francis Gernand were the next occupants of the soil of Stone Creek Valley. They were Germans, and emigrated in 1809 to York

Township, from York County, Penn. Each had married the sister of the other, and for a few years both, with their families, lived in the same cabin, erected near the site of Frank Ankney's brick residence. Gernand had entered the northwest quarter of Section 25, and Kuhn the northeast quarter of the same section and the southeast quarter of Section 16. Each of these pioneers died on the farm he had founded, and their descendants are still represented in the township.

Henry Ankney emigrated from Somerset County, Penn., in 1815, and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 25, which had been entered by Frederick Shull. In 1826, he died on this farm, which is now occupied by his grandson, Francis Ankney. About the same time, or a little earlier, Eli Barton, an Englishman, settled on a 100-acre lot in the western part of the township. He raised a large family and afterward removed to Old Town Valley, where he died at the residence of his son.

Samuel Deardorff, in 1811, became a settler on Lot 2 of the fourth quarter of Township 8, Range 3, situated near the center of York Township. Formerly of Virginia, he had lived in York County, Penn., and made his first trip to Stone Creek on horseback, leading a second horse laden with a few simple agricultural implements. He made a clearing of several acres, plowed and planted it with corn, and in September brought his family to the pioneer home. Mr. Deardorff also owned Lot 11, on the southern line of York Township, which his descendants still own and occupy. He was a Lutheran, raised a large family, and died at a ripe old aged on his farm.

John Benfer emigrated from Westphalia, Germany, to Maryland in 1797, and to Tuscarawas County in 1808. He resided for a number of years in Clay Township, and about 1820 removed to the southern part of York. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, reared a large family and passed the remainder of his life in this township. George Bucher, prior to 1820, emigrated from Pennsylvania to York Township, married Sarah Shull and settled on Lot 15, where he died many years later. Henry Pence, a brother-in-law to John Shull, came at an early date from Somerset County, Penn., and entered and settled upon the southwest quarter of Section 15. He was a Lutheran, and removed to Hummell Creek, where he died. George H. Putt, a German, owned a small amount of land in the western part of the township, and moved to it earlier than the year 1820. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and died on his farm.

John Humrickhouse entered the southwest quarter of Section 25, on Stone Creek, about 1815, but died while making preparations to remove to it. His widow and children, however, settled on the place, and Mrs. Humerickhouse afterward married John George Kuhn. On Old Town Creek the earliest settlers were John Grim, Jacob Howe, William Wolf, Henry Shaffer, John Rice and Jacob Fribley. Of these, John Grim came first. He hailed from York County, Penn., and entered and settled upon the northeast quarter of Section 3 some time after the Shulls had arrived on Stone Creek. He brought with him to York Township his wife Elizabeth and several children. His family, in all, numbered eleven children. Mr. Grim remained a lifelong resident of this township, and attained a ripe old age. Jacob Howe accompanied Grim from Pennsylvania, but tarried for a short time in New Philadelphia. He then entered the northwest quarter of Section 3, and settled there with his wife, Elizabeth, and children, who were eleven in number and are now scattered. William Wolf was the third settler in the valley. He came from Bedford County, Penn., with his family, and stopping with Jacob Howe, that settler offered to help Wolf locate a farm in return for one or two days' work. The proposition was accepted, and Mr. Wolf, after exploring the valley for

several days, made a judicious selection, entering the northwest quarter of Section 14. Mr. Wolf, and his wife Catherine, died here. They had two daughters and seven sons.

Henry Shaffer was the fourth settler. He emigrated from Washington County, Md., in 1816, and entered and occupied the southeast quarter of Section 4. He had married a widow, Mrs. Julia Ann (Penrod) Hensel, who had five children by her first marriage, and who brought some of them with her. By her marriage to Mr. Shaffer she also had five children. Mr. Shaffer was a member of the German Reformed Church, and died in 1841. His widow survived until 1860.

Two years elapsed, and in 1818 two more families settled in Old Town. John Rice came from Somerset, and Jacob Fribley from Northumberland County, Penn. Mr. Rice located on the southeast quarter of Section 6. He was a Lutheran, and died on Stone Creek. Some of his descendants still inhabit this county. Jacob Fribley settled in Section 3. His wife was Elizabeth (Woods), and they had eight sons and four daughters. His posterity is widely and favorably known in this county. Other settlers, who came a few years later, were Edward Edmunds, John Heller, James Butt and George Kuhn.

In Hummel's Valley William Butt, Jr., Frederick Hummel and Michael Redinger were early settlers. William Butt entered and occupied the northwest quarter of Section 18. He was related to the pioneer William Butt, of Dover Township, was a Methodist and died at New Philadelphia, whither he had removed. Frederick Hummel settled on the southwest quarter of Section 18, which was entered by John Solomon. He was a successful farmer, and is remembered as an excellent conversationalist, and died on this farm. Michael Redinger entered and built his cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 17. He was of the Methodist persuasion, but other climes proving more attractive he sold his possessions in York Township and removed thence.

The first school was commenced in John Shull's cabin in 1813, but before the term was completed the school was removed to the Lutheran log church just erected. It was a German school, taught by Daniel Von Bramer. George Bugher was the second teacher. He taught both in English and German, and held the winter terms in Stone Creek Valley for a number of years. Joseph Barton, Robert Kilgore and Newman Kuhnstahl were other pioneer pedagogues in York. The early teachers received excellent wages for the times—about $9 per month and board. The old log church was for many years the only school building in the valley. John Rice was the first pedagogue, and William Barton the second, in Old Town Valley. They taught in a rude log cabin, built for the purpose, on the Shaffer place.

Adam Bugher in early times owned and operated for his own and his neighbors' convenience a little cast-iron corn cracker, which was turned by hand. It was found near the site of Schonbrunn, and was, doubtless, a relic of mission days. Kuhn & Gernand built a water saw mill on Stone Creek about 1814. They also operated a distillery about the same time, where all the whisky needed in the community—no inconsiderable amount—was distilled. Several small stills have since been run, and it is rumored that the initiated are yet able to procure the unadulterated article among the secluded hills. An oil mill was built by John Benfer about 1830, but was not operated very sucessfully. Deardorff's grist mill, in Dover Township, was of sufficient proximity to obviate the necessity of erecting mills in York. Several Swiss cheese factories are now in operation, and export large quantities of this article.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Church of Stone Creek, Jerusalem

Church, dates its origin back to 1815. Philip L. Kuhn, John F. Gernand, George W. Kuhn, John and Henry Benfer, George H. Putt and Henry Shaffer members of the German Reformed Church, and John Shull, the Gimlins and others who were Lutherans, united to build a church to be used also for school purposes. The lot, situated on Section 16, was donated by Philip Kuhn and John Gernand on the one side, and John Shull on the other. In March, 1815, a hewed-log structure was erected, and is still standing. There was subscribed to its erection $287, besides $24.75 in labor at the rate of 50 cents per day without boarding, and $55.50 for stove and stove-pipe. Nails were purchased at 22¼ cents per pound, and other necessary material cost proportionately. This church soon became too small, and in 1842 a frame, 30x46, was erected at a cost of $694. It served its purpose thirty-five years, and in 1877 was superseded by the present brick edifice. The first minister was Rev. Abraham Schneider, of New Philadelphia. He was a Lutheran, but by agreement supplied both congregations. The nearest German Reformed minister, Rev. M. Schmidt, resided at New Lisbon, too remote to preach here regularly. The following ministers have served the German Reformed Church. Revs. M. Schmidt; Henry Sonnendecker, of Wooster; William Reiter, of Shanesville; David Shearer, Jacob Baer, E. Greenwald, H. Colorado, D. March, R. Kabus, J. Steiner, two Mr. Bartholomews, Campman, Klauter, I. G. Abele, Dr. J. G. Zahner, Dr. P. Greding, and J. Wisner, present minister. The records of the Lutheran Church are not complete. The congregations were incorporated in February, 1834, and the first Trustees, named in the act of incorporation, were John M. Benfer and John G. Kuhn, German Reformed, and George Ankney and Bernhart Gimlin, Lutherans.

The first sermon in Old Town Valley is said to have been preached by Rev. John Rhodes, a Methodist minister, at the Fribley cabin about 1822. Revs. Plympton and Scott were early ministers. Mr. Fribley's cabin and barn were used for some time as Methodist sanctuaries. Grim's Schoolhouse then subserved this purpose until a small frame meeting-house was built on the site of the present structure, on Lot 11, near the eastern line of the township. It gave place, in 1867, to the present neat and commodious church. For a time, Jacob Fribley and William Wolf were the only two Methodist settlers in the valley. A little later, Edward Edmunds, John Heller, James Butt and other members arrived, and the society became quite strong. By deaths and removals, the membership has considerably decreased. Rev. Scantleberry is the present minister.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located near the north line of Section 2, in Old Town Valley, on a lot donated by Philip Grim. The congregation was organized by Rev. E. Greenwald. Early members were John Grim, Philip Grim, his son, Jacob Howe, John Rice, Josiah Smith, Henry Fries and Mrs. George Kuhn. The earliest preaching was conducted in a schoolhouse, and about 1838 a log meeting-house was erected on the site of the present frame church, which was built in 1848. For many years the church was supplied by Rev. Greenwalt, and afterward by Revs. Bartholomew, Bickel and Stelling, from the New Philadelphia charge. Since then, Revs. William B. Bechtal, A. R. Smith, L. S. Jones and H. B. Miller have successively been the pastors of this church. A vacancy occurs in the pastorate at present. The membership is sixty-five.

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN AFFOLTER, manufacturer of bricks, on Beaver Dam road, near New Philadelphia, Goshen Township, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, December 27, 1841. He is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth Affolter, both natives of Switzerland, and was reared in his native land, there learning the stone mason's trade, at which he worked many years. In 1866, he came to America, living one year at Pittsburgh, Penn. He then came to New Philadelphia, this county, and worked at his trade till the fall of 1882, when he accepted the position as manager of the brick-yard for T. B. Townsend, of Zanesville, Ohio. He has lately leased the yard and operates it himself. Some 5,000 brick are molded per day, and about fifteen men and boys are employed about the yard. The bricks are sold to the county for the court house, also to private parties in and about New Philadelphia. In 1877, Mr. Affolter bought eight acres of land on the Beaver Dam road, near the city, part of which is the brick-yard. He was married, April 4, 1872, to Anna Rentz, a native of Switzerland. They have six children—John, Charlie, Frank, Ella, Herman and an infant daughter. Mr. Affolter and family are members of the German Lutheran Church of New Philadelphia.

GEORGE ARNOLD, a prominent farmer of Goshen Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 15, 1818. His father, John Arnold, was a native of Ireland, and a resident of Jefferson County, Ohio, for many years. He finally removed to Morgan County, Ohio, where he died about twenty years ago. He married Elizabeth Hume, also a native of Ireland, who died about 1842. They were the parents of twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—five of whom are living, our subject and four sisters. One brother, Robert Arnold, was a prominent physician of New Philadelphia for some years, but is now deceased. George Arnold was reared in Jefferson County, Ohio, and when twenty-four years of age went to Iowa, where he remained four years. He then came to this county and first bought a farm of eighty acres in Union Township, but sold it soon after and purchased 100 acres of his present farm. He now owns 226 acres, 190 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Arnold is a Democrat; has been Trustee of Goshen Township, also Director of School District No. 2 for twelve years. He was married, March 17, 1838, to Nancy Neel, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. Of their eight children, five are now living—John, married Mary Parry, and resides in New Philadelphia; Adeline, wife of Oliver Junkins, a farmer of Fairfield Township; Kirkwood, married Caroline Wills, and resides on the home farm; Caroline, wife of George Craig, a hotel-keeper of Dresden, Ohio; and Elzira.

ALEX BARTHOLOMEW, proprietor of the Union Hotel, Pike Run, Goshen Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 24, 1829 His father, John Bartholomew, was a native of Germany, and came to America when sixteen years of age. About 1836, he came to Tuscarawas County, and located a farm on Beaver Dam. He lived there some years, and subsequently removed to Hancock County, Ohio, where he died in 1856. He married Rebecca Smith, also a native of Harrison County, Ohio, who died shortly after their removal to this

county. She was the mother of four children, three living; one son, John, enlisted in the Union army, and was killed in some battle. After Mrs. Bartholomew's death, our subject and a brother went to work on a farm, and the former lived with strangers for over twenty years. He finally bought fifty acres of land in Union Township, where he resided for twenty-eight years. In 1881, he located in Pike Run, and erected the Union Hotel, where he enjoys a fair run of custom. The farm is leased to a tenant. Mr. Bartholomew is Republican in politics; was Trustee of Union Township two years, Supervisor six years, and has held the latter position in this township for one year; was a member of Union Township Board of Education nine years, and School Director for fifteen years. He was married, February 12, 1854, to Prova A. Salmon, a native of Union Township. They have had ten children, eight living—Harriet N., Levina J., Sherman, Cora B., John S., Emma, Charles H. and Minnie A. Mr. and Mrs Bartholomew are members of the Rockford Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. P. BARTLES, of J. P. Bartles & Son, manufacturers of carriages and wagons, New Philadelphia, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., September 19, 1818. His father, Frederick Bartles, was a native of New Germantown, N. J., and by trade a carpenter. He came to Ohio about 1835, and was among the pioneers of Licking County, locating near Newark. He subsequently removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he died about twenty years ago. He married Elizabeth Williams, also a native of Hunterdon County, N. J. They had six children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Bartles died about the year 1832. Our subject was reared in his native State, and there learned the carriage-maker's trade. He came to New Philadelphia in 1846, and was the first carriage-maker in the village (there being at that period only three or four buggies in this vicinity), and has since continued in the business. He has met with some misfortunes, but, taking everything into consideration, his success has been good. His son Charles became a partner about six years ago. Mr. Bartles is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and one of its officers. He was married, in 1844, to Caroline, daughter of Abraham and Mary Sharp, of German Valley, N. J. Of their five children, only one survives—Charles; he was born in this city May 30, 1853, and has been engaged in his present business since boyhood. He married Martha R. Blickensderfer, daughter of Simon Blickensderfer (deceased). They have three living children—Edna M., Helen and Charles LeRoy; one daughter, Josie, is dead.

A. BATES, banker, New Philadelphia, was born in West Hartland, Conn., in 1820. His father, Stephen Bates, was a native of the same State, and a farmer by occupation. He married Matilda Beach, who was the mother of twelve children, eight now living, and two in this county—Elias Bates, of Dover, Ohio, and our subject. The latter lived in Connecticut till eighteen years of age; then, in 1838, came to Dover, Ohio, and the year following located at Shanesville, in Sugar Creek Township, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for over twenty-five years. In the spring of 1864, he removed to New Philadelphia, and for a year was engaged in the produce business. He then established the Exchange Bank, and has since conducted it with marked success. Mr. Bates is a member of both the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment of New Philadelphia. Previous to the war, he was Democratic in politics, but since then has been independent on political questions. He was united in marriage, in October, 1840, to Prudence Hall, a native of Winsted, Conn., and daughter of Reuben and Esther Hall. Of the eight children given to this union, five are living, and four residents of this county.

J. B. BEANS, of Beans Bros., merchants, Pike Run, was born in Union Township, this county, May 4, 1852. His father, Isaiah Beans, was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and a farmer by occupation. He removed his family to Somerset, Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he died in March, 1852. He married Annie Hawkins, also a native of the Old Dominion. They were the parents of seven children, six living, and all residents of this county. After her husband's death, Mrs. Beans removed to Union Township, this county, but now resides with our

subject. The latter was reared at or near New Cumberland, Warren Township, and in early life engaged in farming. When twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, he engaged in mining, at which he worked some years, with good success. In 1876, he located at Pike Run, and four years later established himself in the mercantile business. Some time after, the firm of Beans Bros. was established, and their success has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Beans is a member of the United Brethren Church of Pike Run, and Secretary of its Sunday school. He is Republican in politics, and served one year as Constable of Goshen Township. He was married, December 3, 1876, to Mary A. Marty, a native of Union Township. They have three children—William E., Roy Mc. and Anna D. Mr. Beans is also connected with the U. B. Church.

WILLIAM BORELAND, farmer, north of the village of Pike Run, P. O. Barnhill, was born in North Township, Harrison Co., Ohio, January 12, 1821, and is a son of Samuel Boreland, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., of Irish descent, who came to Harrison County, Ohio, about the year 1817, and was a farmer by occupation. He died September 11, 1862, aged seventy-seven years and four months. He was married to Mary Little, a native of Maryland. They had five children, all living, of whom our subject is the oldest, and three are residents of this county. Our subject's mother died when he was about four years of age. William was reared on the farm in Harrison County, and lived there till the death of his father in 1862, in which year he moved on the farm (which he had purchased three years previously) and rebuilt the house. Mr. Boreland owns 109 acres of land, having purchased eighty-five acres at first, and subsequently twenty-four acres. In politics, he is a Republican.

A. L. BOURQUIN (deceased) was born at L'Auovresse, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, August 20, 1809. He was there reared, and when twenty-eight years of age came to America. He had learned the blacksmith trade in his native land, thoroughly understood machinery, and first located at Mount Eaton, Wayne Co., Ohio. He afterward worked at Zoar, in this county, and St. Louis, Mo., for some time, and in 1842 came back to this county and bought 100 acres of land in this township. He located thereon and engaged in farming till his death. He subsequently added 267 acres to his first purchase, and also bought ninety-seven acres near Rockford, Union Township. He died of abscess of the stomach and liver, April 21, 1879, aged sixty-nine years and eight months. He was reared in the German Reformed denomination, and was a member of the church at New Philadelphia. He was formerly a Whig in politics, but subsequently became a Republican. Mr. Bourquin was married at Mount Eaton, Ohio, in 1841, to Mary A. Bichnof, a native of France. They were the parents of nine children, only three living—Adellie, residing in Shelby County, Ill.; Edward, residing in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; and Abram, residing in Montgomery County, Ill. Mrs. Bourquin died in 1857, and both are buried in the cemetery at New Philadelphia. Edward, the sixth child and third son of these parents, was born on the old homestead October 31, 1851. He obtained a good common school education, and remained with his parents until the fall of 1876, when he went to Christian County, Ill. In February, 1879, he returned home and has since resided here. He inherited one-half of the home farm and purchased the remaining half from the other heirs. His land is mostly on the "plains," and the greater part is under cultivation. Mr. Bourquin is a member of New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 177 (Masonic) and votes with the Republican party. He was never an office-holder. He was married, October 22, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Henry Mosher, of this township. Of the four children given them, three are living—Charlie A., Alvin L. and Nellie M. Mrs. Bourquin is a member of the Plains Methodist Episcopal Church, of this township.

PATRICK CALLANAN, State Canal Superintendent, New Philadelphia, was born in 1827 in Albany, N. Y. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Callanan, who came to Tuscarawas County, settling in this township in 1836. Here our subject was brought up and educated. His mother died about the year 1870, and

his father lost his life in the following year, through a runaway accident. Mr. Callanan began life on the Ohio Canal, by purchasing a boat, in 1845, since which time he has been proprietor of several boats up to 1879. In 1851 and 1852, he kept a grocery and provision store in Lockport. In 1879, he was appointed Superintendent of Division No. 1, of Subdivision No. 2, of the Ohio Canal, which position he has held by re-appointment ever since. His headquarters are at Blake's Mills, and his division extends from Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, to Roscoe, Coshocton County, including the Trenton Feeder. Our subject was married, July 5, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Andrews, of New Philadelphia, by whom he has had a family of five children—Almeda, wife of Jacob Wise, of New Philadelphia, Maria (deceased), Martha (deceased), and two otners who died in infancy. In 1857, there was adopted into the family George, son of Patrick Copeland. He was then two months old, and has been one of Mr. Callanan's family ever since. He was married, March 9, 1878, to Emma Gilgen. They now live at Newcomerstown. Mr. Callanan and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor of New Philadelphia, is a native of Ireland, and the son of John and Fanny (Watson) Campbell, who came with their family to America in 1846, remaining for a short time in Utica, N. Y., and the following spring removing to New Philadelphia. John Campbell was a manufacturer of linens in Ireland, and, after crossing the waters, followed weaving. Both he and his wife died in 1867, the former at seventy-nine, the latter at seventy-four years of age. They had fifteen children, of whom but four survive. William was reared at New Philadelphia, receiving a moderate education, and learned the weaver and afterward the shoe-maker trade. He traveled a great deal as a "jour," and in 1857 started a boot and shoe shop, which continued for six months. In 1858, C. B. Harvey became a partner, and a year later Mr. Campbell sold out to him and went to Pike's Peak, Colo., at the time of the "gold fever." Returning, he was again Mr. Harvey's partner until 1860, when for a year he operated a shoe shop in connection with William Jimmeson. Mr. Campbell then served as Constable and Marshal for several years, and, with C. B. Harvey, purchased the Empire House, and they remained proprietors five years, and since then Mr. Campbell has been engaged with Mr. Harvey as clerk of the Exchange Hotel. For sixteen years he has been Deputy United States Marshal. In 1880, he was elected Mayor of New Philadelphia, and in 1882 was re-elected by 372 majority. He was one of the organizers of the New Philadelphia Fire Department, and has held every position in the company. He is a member of New Philadelphia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Uniformed Rank of Patriarchs. He has always been Republican in politics, and during the campaign of 1880 was Chairman of the County Central Committee, and organized every school district in the county. Mr. Campbell was married, June 5, 1873, to Sabra C. Grimes, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Grimes. Three children were born to them—Emmett, William and Fannie. Mrs. Campbell died September 8, 1878.

JOHN PEASE CHAPIN, retired merchant, New Philadelphia, was born in Enfield, Conn., July 10, 1807, the son of Ebenezer and Beulah (Pease) Chapin, both natives of Enfield, Conn. Ebenezer Chapin was a farmer, and died and was buried in New Philadelphia, in 1838, while visiting his son. His wife died in 1852, aged about eighty years. Of their ten children, four are now living. At the age of twenty years, John P. went to Rochester, N. Y., where for several years he was engaged as a clerk, and was partner in a mercantile establishment. In August, 1833, he came to New Philadelphia, opened a general store in the room on the ground now occupied by John W. Burry, and was there in business for thirty-seven years. In 1879, he retired in favor of his son, John R., who died in 1877. Mr. Chapin has erected several substantial residences and business buildings, and has prospered in life. He has been Whig and Republican in politics, and in religious belief is a Universalist. In earlier life, he was Mayor and

Councilman of the county seat, and for twelve years was Clerk of the School Board. He was first married, in 1834, to Hannah B. Pease, in Enfield, Conn. Second marriage in Dover, Ohio, to Almira Hayden, from West Hartland, Conn. She died in 1869.

JOHN COVENTRY (deceased) was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1791, and died in this county in 1871, aged eighty years and twenty days. He passed his early life in Pennsylvania, and then came to Steubenville, Ohio, where he clerked a year or two. He then located in New Philadelphia, and started merchandising there. He bought cattle, and drove them over the mountains to an Eastern market, then purchased his stock of goods and returned home. This was when money was scarce and banks doubtful—by the time you carried your money East half of it might be rejected as worthless. During the building of the Ohio Canal, a contractor failed to finish a section; Mr. Coventry took his place and successfully carried the work to completion. He was one of the building committee to erect the first wooden bridge over the Tuscarawas River between New Philadelphia and the present site of Lockport. He was one of the first grain dealers in the county, buying wheat at 25 cents per bushel when salt was selling at $8 per bushel. He was a merchant of New Philadelphia until 1846 or 1848, a period of about thirty years. During this time he bought land, and finally accumulated so much as to need his entire attention. He owned five adjoining farms, which he superintended till his death. He married Mrs. Lydia (Walton) O'Donnell, daughter of Boaz Walton, a native of Northampton County, Penn., who came to this county in 1806, leasing land of the Moravians, and erecting the first hewed-log house (and first shingle roof) in the county. John Coventry has two children living—Mrs. J. L. McIlvaine and John Walton, both of New Philadelphia. Mrs. Coventry is still living, and resides with her daughter, in her eighty-first year. John W. Coventry, farmer, New Philadelphia, was born in that city July 6, 1834. He was here reared and educated, and has always lived in the county. He clerked successively for H. M. Roby, Roby & Dickson, and Moore & Dickson, and subsequently for A. Vinton (banker) for three years. He worked in the County Treasurer's office for awhile, and then was a merchant for three years. Since then has been engaged in farming. Owns about 570 acres of land, located in Goshen Township, and adjoining Lockport on the south. Mr. Coventry is Republican in politics. He was married, May 5, 1858, to Mary E. Curtis, a native of Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio. They have three children—Hattie, Charles C. and Frank L. Mrs. Coventry is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

S. G. CRITES, a life-resident of Tuscarawas County, residing between New Philadelphia and Dover, was born in New Philadelphia May 4, 1824. His father, Nicholas Crites, was a native of Pennsylvania, and by trade a carpenter. He came to this county in 1814, locating in New Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade till his death, in 1834. He married Susannah Hummell, also a native of Pennsylvania. Of their eight children, four are living, three in this county and one in Colorado. Mrs. Crites died in 1880, aged eighty years. Mr. Crites grew to manhood in his native village, and early learned the saddler's trade. He worked at that for four years, and then, in 1849, was stricken with "California gold fever," and left for that distant State. At the expiration of three years, he returned to this county, and bought his present farm of 300 acres, all of which is in grass and under cultivation. Mr. Crites annually grazes from 500 to 700 sheep. He is a strong Republican in politics. He was married, July 13, 1856, to Mary A. Gribble, a native of Goshen Township. They have five daughters—Flora, wife of George Taylor, of O. P. Taylor & Son, hardware, New Philadelphia, Ida, Emma, Katie and Ella. Mr. Crites and his entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Philadelphia. Mr. Crites' farm embraces quite an historical locality, as will be seen by referring to another portion of this work.

JACOB DARST, proprietor of canal boat, New Philadelphia, was born in 1821 in Lancaster, Ohio. His father, Daniel Darst, died when our subject was

but a small boy, and he then lived with his mother until he was eleven years of age, when he came to New Philadelphia and learned the blacksmith trade with his uncle, Simon Beck. Mr. Darst was married in 1842 to Margaret Humrickhouse, a native of Germany, and by this union were born two children—Simon H. and John. After marriage, our subject settled in Lockport, Ohio, in 1842, carrying on a blacksmith's shop of his own. In 1850, he bought a canal boat called "D. Talmage," and has since that date been occupied in transportation on the canal. He owned various boats, his present one being the "Levi Sargent." Mrs. Darst died in 1853, and Mr. Darst subsequently married Anna Sedgwick in 1855. This marriage has resulted in a family of seven children, viz.: Ida, Margaret, Bessie, Mary (deceased), Jacob, Thomas, and an infant (deceased). In 1861, Mr. Darst enlisted in the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was color bearer, carrying the flag which was presented to the regiment by the ladies of New Philadelphia, and which he has now in his possession. He took part in the engagements at Iuka, Corinth, and Jackson, at the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Mission Ridge and Chattanooga. In the last engagement, our subject was wounded in the left arm, which has been thereby disabled. He received an honorable discharge, at Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1865. Mr. Darst is a member of the Lutheran Church. He resides at Blake's Mills.

SIMON H. DARST, merchant, Blake's Mills, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born July 3, 1845, in that town, then called Lockport, and is a son of Jacob Darst. He was brought up and received his education in his native town. He enlisted December 12, 1861, in Company C, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Jackson, all in Mississippi, the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Mission Ridge. In the last battle, our subject was taken prisoner, and was confined at Belle Island four months, at Andersonville seven months, and Florence, S. C., four months. Being paroled, he received a furlough home for thirty days, after which he returned to the seat of war, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio (his time having expired), April 20, 1865. After his return, he worked on the canal until 1872, when he entered into partnership with Frederick Graff as merchant in Blake's Mills, where he has remained ever since. He was united in marriage, in 1870, with Mary J. Plotts, of Uhrichsville, Ohio. To this union one child has been born—Harry. Our subject is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JACOB DE GREIF, publisher of the *Argus*, New Philadelphia, was born on the River Rhine, Germany, in February, 1829, the son of John P. and Katherine (Mattes) De Greif, both of whom died in Germany. Jacob was raised in his native land, and there learned the shoe-maker's trade. At the age of twenty-two, he emigrated to America, and followed his trade for five years in New York City. Then, in 1856, he came to Tuscarawas County and worked at his trade for fifteen years in Phillipsburg, where he was Postmaster eleven years. In 1869, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and removed to New Philadelphia January 1, 1870. He filled the office of Sheriff for two terms, and was then elected Clerk of the Court, also serving in this capacity for two terms, his second term expiring in February, 1882. In January, 1883, he purchased the *Argus*, of Dover, Ohio, and removed it to the county seat. In the publication of this paper he has been amply successful, as its constantly increasing subscription list testifies. Mr. De Greif is a member of the German Reformed Church, and has been a Mason for fifteen years. In politics, he has always been a Democrat. He was married, April 17, 1851, to Mary Finkenauer, a native of Germany. Eleven children have been born to them, of whom nine are living. The oldest child, E. P. De Greif, is a member of the law firm, Buchanan & De Greif, of New Philadelphia.

JACOB DOERSCHUK, retired blacksmith, and one of the most prominent German citizens of this county, residing on Beaver Dam, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 4, 1815. He is the third of six children, whose parents were

Valentine Doerschuk and Catherine Spohn, both natives of Bavaria. Mr. D. was reared in his native land, and early learned the blacksmith's trade. When about twenty-three years of age, he came to Turcarawas County, and worked at his trade for Jonn Watkins, of Fairfield Township, for six months. He then went to Zoar, and worked at the steam furnace over a year. After a sick spell (suffering from the ague), he removed his family to Beaver Dam, and worked at his trade for five years. During this time, he bought 100 acres of land, and afterward purchased 140 acres more, on which he has since resided. Financially, he has been very successful in life. He was married, July 7, 1839, to Christina Rinner, a native of Bavaria. They have eight children—John, in Shanesville; Jacob, a farmer in Indiana; Valentine, on farm with father; Katherine, wife of Godfrey Schoch, a baker of New Philadelphia; Henry, a farmer, residing in Indiana; Louisa, at home; Frank, a blacksmith and musician, living in Indiana; and Calvin, a member of the band and orchestra, traveling with John Robinson's circus. Mrs. Doerschuk and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

J. DORSEY, lessee of Conrad Biteler's coal bank, Ridge road; residence, New Philadelphia; was born at Dover, Ohio, October 23, 1845. His father, John Dorsey, was a native of Maryland, and came to this county some years previous to our subject's birth. He finally located in New Philadelphia, where he was engaged in teaming until his death, which occurred about six years ago. He married Emily R. Mills, a resident of this county, who became the mother of six children, all living. Mr. Dorsey was reared in New Philadelphia, and for many years has been engaged in the coal business. In the fall of 1879, he leased Mr. Biteler's coal bank, on the Ridge road, and has operated it since with fair success. He employs one man in summer and three to four during the winter months. Mr. Dorsey is Democratic in politics, but was never an office holder. He was married, March 10, 1870, to Caroline Stuber, a native of Tuscarawas County. Of the six children born to them, five are living—Emily E., Florence E., Edward L., Lotta J. and Arthur. Ralph is deceased.

ALEXANDER FRANCE, an old and esteemed pioneer of Tuscarawas County, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 9, 1820, and came to New Philadelphia in April, 1833, where, with the exception of a little over a year spent in Trumbull County and such time as he devoted to his country during the rebellion, he has ever since lived—a period of half a century. He is a son of John France, who was born in Maryland in 1794, and served under Gen. Harrison during the war of 1812–13. After the war, John France married Elizabeth Myers in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he settled. In 1833, he came to New Philadelphia, and here resided till his death, which occurred March 26, 1847. Our subject served all through the late rebellion, having been a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the first three months, and afterward of the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN FREY, farmer, residing on the Rehobeth road, in Goshen Township, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, July 20, 1825. His father, Christian Frey, came to America in 1848, and first located on Pike Run. He subsequently bought seventy acres of land of Jesse Landes, and ninety acres of David Kitch, on which farm he resided until his death, March 13, 1867. He married Anna Barth, also a native of Switzerland. They came to America with five children, only two of whom are now living. Mrs. Frey died on the same day of the month, 1872, just five years after her husband's death, and at the same age. The subject of this notice has always lived on the home farm and been engaged in farming. He bought out the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead (160 acres in all), but has sold some of the land, and now owns only eighty-seven acres. This is leased to his brother Frederick, who also resides on the farm. Mr. Frey is Democratic in politics, but never held office. His brother Frederick married Annie Trachsel, a native of Switzerland. They have eight children—Anna, Emma, Clara, Minnie, Frederick, Edward, Ida and

Cora. Mr. Frey and brother and wife are members of the German Reformed Church of New Philadelphia.

ENOCH FRIBLEY, Postmaster of New Philadelphia, was born in "Old Town Valley," York Township, May 27, 1847. His grandfather, Jacob Fribley, was a native of Northumberland County, Penn., and located in York Township in 1818. He married Elizabeth Woods, and they were the parents of twelve children. The eldest of this large family was John Fribley, father of our subject, who lived on a farm adjoining the old homestead until his death in 1865, aged fifty-four years. He married Mary, daughter of Gen. Butt, of York Township, and their union was blessed with nine children, four living. Mrs. Fribley resides on the home farm in York Township. Our subject lived on the farm till fifteen years of age. Then came to New Philadelphia, and clerked in the "old mill store" a short while. In 1863, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was the youngest "boy" in the regiment. Six of the "Fribley boys" were soldiers in this strife, and four gave up their lives that the Union might be spared. The remaining one (other than our subject) is James Fribley, now of Baxter Springs, Kan. After the war, Mr. Fribley went to Illinois, but two years later returned here and clerked for A. T. Raiff for ten years. On March 19, 1879, he was appointed to his present position by President Hayes, and February 15, 1883, was re-appointed by President Arthur. Mr. Fribley is connected with the Masonic fraternity, Andrew Crawford Post, No. 6, G. A. R., and is Republican in politics. He is also local correspondent of several city dailies. He was married, in 1868, to Ara, daughter of A. T. Raiff. They have one child, Mary Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Fribley are members of the M. E. Church of New Philadelphia. Mr. Fribley enjoys the reputation of having one of the best conducted post offices in the State. He is assisted in his official duties by E. Sargent, Jr.

JOSEPH FURNEY (deceased) was a native of Maryland, and removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, with his parents when quite small. His father was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Guernsey County till his death. Our subject lived there till 1856, when he came to Tuscarawas County, and bought 88¾ acres of land in Goshen Township, near the Tuscarawas River, and afterward added fourteen acres to his first purchase. He lived there till his death, which occurred in November, 1882, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years and eight months. He was twice married. His first wife was Susan Miskimen, a native of Ohio, of Irish descent. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living. His second wife was Eliza Starker, also a native of Ohio. She was the mother of six children, four living. She departed this life in July, 1876, aged fifty-six years. Perry C. Knisely, who now owns the Furney farm, was born in Fairfield Township May 5, 1852. He is a son of Joseph Knisely, at present a farmer of Dover Township, and Jane Slutts, also a native of Fairfield Township. He was reared in this county, and during the summers has been engaged in farming, while the winters for the past ten or twelve years have been spent in teaching school. He was a resident of New Philadelphia until January, 1881, when he bought his present farm. He was married, January 20, 1876, to Jennie R., daughter of Joseph Furney. They have two children—Jesse Clyde and Walter Ralph. Mrs. Knisely is a member of the Plains M. E. Church. Mr. Knisely is a Republican.

JOHN C. GENTSCH (deceased) was born in Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, September 26, 1805. His ancestry was of the Saxon race, and emigrated to Switzerland early in the sixteenth century. In 1831, he emigrated to America and located in Cleveland, where he married Wilhelmina C. H. Baker. About the year 1838, he came to New Philadelphia, keeping, until his death in 1854, the Union House, the stopping place of nearly all the emigrants who came into this county. He was a Mason, a stanch Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church for many years. His widow died in January, 1880, aged sixty-seven years. They had four sons—Charles, Daniel Conrad, Ferdinand Henry and George T. Gentsch, and

two daughters—Wilhelmina and Carrie Anna Gentsch. George graduated as a pharmaceutical chemist at Michigan University, and in medicine at the University of Wooster in Cleveland, of which he was for a time Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. He attended lectures at the University of Vienna; traveled extensively through Germany, and died of apoplexy, induced by diphtheria, in Chicago, March 5, 1880, aged twenty-nine years. Charles is a practicing physician of Cleveland. He is a graduate of Georgetown Medical College, D. C., and served four years in the Army of the Cumberland, during the late civil war. F. H., a physician of Chicago, graduated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and served eight years in the navy; he also graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster. D. C. Gentsch, dealer in drugs, books and wall paper, New Philadelphia, was born in this city November 18, 1844. In early life he was deputy in the Probate office under Judges Patrick and Brown; he was in the grocery and family supply business at Cincinnati for a year, and in 1872, with his brother George, engaged in the drug trade at New Philadelphia. In 1876, he graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1879, Gentsch Brothers sold out and went to Chicago, engaging in the manufacture of chemicals and oils at 38 East Kinzie street. After his brother's death, D. C. removed to Cleveland, and a year later returned to New Philadelphia, purchasing the drug business of J. D. Lautzenheiser. He has an extensive trade. Mr. Gentsch is connected with Bethesda Encampment, No. 39, I. O. O. F., and also with Lodge 107, and assisted in organizing Equity Lodge, No. 73, Knights of Pythias. He was married, January 18, 1872, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Dr. R. Powleson, of New Philadelphia. They have three children—Frank F., Wilhemina H. and an infant daughter.

G. W. GOUDY, Sheriff of Tuscarawas County, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 16, 1835, son of William and Sarah (Bates) Goudy, the former a native of Wayne County, the latter of Pennsylvania. William Goudy was a miller by trade, and died April 16, 1837; his wife died December 27, 1860. G. W., is one of nine children, seven of whom are yet living. He was raised on the farm and in the mill, which his brothers carried on after his father's death. The subject of this notice has ever since been engaged in milling until his election to his present office in 1881. He now owns the Ragersville Mill in connection with his son, M. B., under firm name of Goudy & Son. Mr. Goudy was married, August 16, 1854, to Sabina Zortman, a native of Wayne County. They have eight children, all of whom are living, except Willie—Martin B., Peter W., Mary V., wife of Isaac Sweihart, of Auburn Township; Alfred C., a physician of Strasburg; Frank E., Deputy Sheriff; Charley L. and Alta E. Mr. Goudy is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN R. GRAFF, gardener, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, in 1818, where he was reared and married. The lady of his choice was Elizabeth Hana. Seven children were born to them, of whom three are living—Frederick, Elizabeth and Anna. In 1851, our subject came to America, and to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, at his present home in Lockport. Here he has lived ever since, and reared his family. Mrs. Graff departed this life in 1855. Our subject's two daughters live with him, tenderly caring for him in his old age.

FREDERICK GRAFF, merchant, Blake's Mills, New Philadelphia, was born January 1, 1844, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. His parents, James R. and Elizabeth Graff, came to this country, and landed in this place, then called Lockport, in April, 1851. Here our subject was reared, and received his education. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in defense of his adopted country until the close of the war. After returning from the service, Mr. Graff engaged in business as a merchant in Lockport, Ohio, having for his partner one Frederick J. Graff, to whom he sold out in 1872. He then formed a copartner-

ship with Simon H. Darst. (See sketch of Graff & Darst). Our subject was married, October 2, 1873, to Mary Warner, a native of this township, who bore him five children—Walter C., Frederick, Clarence, Hermann and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Graff are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias ; has held the office of Trustee of Goshen Township ; in politics, is a Democrat.

GRAFF & DARST, Blake's Mills, is a firm doing an extensive dry goods, grocery and general mercantile business at the old stand occupied in former years by C. Coppersmith. Graff & Darst have always on hand a full and well-selected stock of goods, and enjoy a growing trade. The firm also carry on an extensive coal mine at New Castle, two miles below Blake's Mills, on the Ohio Canal, where they employ from eight to ten men. They ship three boatloads of coal per week.

WILLIAM B. GRAY (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania June 18, 1807, and was a son of George K. and Elizabeth B. Gray, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. They migrated from Westmoreland County, Penn., to Ohio in 1814. They were the parents of ten children, of whom only two survive, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Fowler. Our subject came with his parents to New Philadelphia, remaining with them until he went to learn the carpenter's trade. He then went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he worked at his trade for a time; then returned to New Philadelphia and opened a shop of his own. He was twice married, first on June 12, 1832, to Hannah Baltzy, born October 31, 1810, died April 2, 1844 ; five children were born to this union. Mr. Gray then married, December 10, 1846, Sarah Catherine Shaffer, born November 9, 1824, who bore him twelve children, and died August 29, 1875. Our subject was the father of following children, with dates of births and deaths : George James, March 20, 1833, died May 3, 1855 ; Elizabeth, April 29, 1836, died August 16, 1837 ; John William, February 3, 1839, died June 4, 1862 ; Lucinda, September 2, 1840 ; Oliver A., August 17, 1847 ; Etelia Susan, July 9, 1849, died September 4, 1850 ; Sarah Jane, June 28, 1851, died August 28, 1851 ; Delia Ann, September 13, 1852, died June 28, 1854 ; James Beers, March 12, 1856 ; Mary Louisa, February 27, 1858 ; Martha Ellen, December 30, 1859, died February 5, 1862 ; Elmer Franklin, August 25, 1861 ; Edward Aughe, March 15, 1863, died September 2, 1863 ; Maggie Virginia, July 24, 1864 ; Emma Alice, August 17, 1869. Oliver A. was married to Martha Keller, and James B. to Anna M. Deamitt. Our subject followed farming after leaving New Philadelphia till his death. He died August 6, 1883, aged seventy-six, leaving 320 acres of land and an interest in the Gray property in New Philadelphia. Mr. Gray was a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church for nearly fifty years.

JAMES CLIFFORD GRIMES, retired physician, New Philadelphia, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 4, 1818. His father, William Grimes, was born in Washington County, Penn., and was a farmer by occupation. In 1806, he located in Belmont County, Ohio, where he lived and died about thirty-eight years ago, aged sixty-four years. He married Mary Scott, a native of Scotland, who became the mother of eleven children, only four of whom are living. Mrs. Grimes died six years previous to her husband. She was a relative of Robert Fulton, the first and celebrated steam navigator, and who was the recipient of a gold medal granted by Congress as a memorial to his surviving relatives. On one side of the medal is the likeness of Robert Fulton ; on the other a representation of a steamboat ascending the Hudson River. The medal is still retained in the family. Our subject was reared in Belmont County, Ohio, two miles north of St. Clairsville, obtaining but a limited education in early life. He intended learning the machinist trade with his brother Robert Fulton Grimes, but gave up the idea, and in 1844 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. S. Scott, of Steubenville, remaining with him in the office over three years. He commenced practice with his preceptor at Steubenville, and subsequently located in Little York,

Jefferson County. He was there married on Sunday, April 30, 1848, by the Rev. George S. Holmes, pastor of the M. E. Church, to Anna V. Johnston, of Steubenville. He then went to Pomeroy, Meigs Co., Ohio, and there located for practice. Soon after, he returned to visit friends at Steubenville, was taken sick, and suffered an almost fatal attack of typhoid fever. On September 4, 1848, he located on a farm in Perry Township, this county, assumed management of the same, and practiced till 1866. Then retiring from active life, he removed to New Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He owns 271 acres of land in Perry Township, and some valuable city property. Was formerly an Abolitionist, and is now a conservative Republican. Was formerly and is now a member of New Philadelphia Board of Education ; also of Stillwater Medical Society. He is the parent of seven children—six daughters and one son, six of whom are living.

JOSHUA P. GRIMM, livery, New Philadelphia, was born in this city April 22, 1839. His father, Solomon Grimm, emigrated when nine years of age, about 1818, with his parents, John and Margaret Grimm, from Washington County, Penn., to a farm in Old Town Valley. Solomon was one of seven children, five boys and two girls, four of whom are living. He was reared on the farm, acquired the blacksmith's trade, clerked, was engaged in staging for many years, and later has followed the livery business. He married Mary Iler, by whom he had nine children, six of whom survive, three in this county, two in Pittsburgh, Penn., and one in Lorain, Ohio. Joshua P. was reared in New Philadelphia, attended school in the old market house, kept a livery in Uhrichsville awhile, and has followed various avocations. He was with his father in the livery business, but four years ago he established a business for himself and has since met with fine success. He enlisted, August 8, 1862, in Company K, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving five months. He was wounded and honorably discharged. In May, 1864, he entered the field again, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first, and served four months. He is a member of Andrew Crawford Post, G. A. R. In November, 1870, he was married to Elizabeth Goodwin, a native of Little York, Jefferson County, Ohio, and of Quaker descent. Of their two children, Frank B. is living.

CHARLES F. GRINNELL, weighmaster Brock Hill Mine, Pike Run, was born in Tioga County, Penn., March 22, 1853. His father, Edward Grinnell, was also a native of the Keystone State, and was engaged in the lumber business. He went to Kansas about three years ago. He married Catherine Kimball, who died in 1867. She was the mother of seven children, our subject the only one in this county ; one brother, James, is Superintendent of the Garfield and Camp Creek coal mines of Stark County, Ohio. Charles F. was raised in his native State, and in early life assisted his father in the lumber business. In 1873, he came to Pike Run, and commenced work "on the outside" of Mine No. 1. He then accepted position of weighmaster ; held that two years, then went to Camp Creek Shaft, Stark County, Ohio, but a year later resumed present position, which he has since held. Mr. Grinnell is Chancellor Commander of La Belle Lodge, No. 160. K. of P., of Barnhill ; member of the Plains Methodist Episcopal Church, and Superintendent of its Sunday school. He was married, January 4, 1876, to Ellen, daughter of John McClelland. They had three children—May, Lulu and Ollie. Wife died February 1, 1881, and Mr. Grinnell was again married, August 28, 1882, to Jane McClelland, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Grinnell is also a member of the Plains Church. Mr. Grinnell is a Republican in politics, and has served as Director of School District No. 4, of Goshen Township.

ADOLPH HAFENBRAK, brewer, residing at Blake's Mills, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born August 14, 1846, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he obtained his education and learned his trade. In 1871, he came to America, and after staying eight months in Pittsburgh, Penn., went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided five years. Here he was united in marriage, May 23, 1876, with Mrs. Julia Graab, also a native of Wurtemberg. She had four children by her former marriage—George, Henry, Anna and Matilda. By her union with Mr. Hafenbrak

there have been born two children—Ernst K. and Julius. She died July 16, 1882, a faithful wife and kind mother. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, of which denomination her husband is also an adherent. Our subject possesses a handsome residence, next to that of his partner in business, Michael Seibold, South Broadway street. These are the finest residences in the town of Blake's Mills. Mr. Hafenbrak is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in politics.

MICHAEL HAMMEL, farmer on Beaver Dam road, was born at Chambersburg, Penn., in 1809. His father, Daniel Hammel, was a native of the same town, and removed to New Philadelphia in 1811. He was a wheelwright by trade, but kept "Hammel's Tavern" in the then small village, from 1812 to 1814, with the picture of George Washington painted on the tavern sign. In 1817, he removed to Indiana, where he subsequently died. He married Amelia Collins, a native of Gettysburg, Penn., who removed to Beaver Dam with her parents about 1818. She lived there till her death. She died in 1877, aged eighty-one years. She was the mother of nine children, only three living. Our subject was reared in New Philadelphia, and in early life was a carpenter. He went to Pittsburgh and worked at ship carpentering and boat building, and subsequently carried on the latter in this and Stark County for some years. During the war, he worked on Government vessels at Cincinnati and Nashport. He bought 100 acres of his present farm, but has lately sold fifty acres. Mr. Hammel is a Republican; has been Supervisor and School Director; is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served as Superintendent of Sabbath School. In 1832, he married Lucinda Albright, a native of Pennsylvania. There are six children living—Charles, a resident of California; Mary E., wife of Mr. Crites, residing near Lima, Allen County, Ohio; David, a miner in Carroll County, Ohio; Joseph, a farmer in Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of David Brock, of Allen County, Ohio; and Ann, wife of James Ray, of Fairfield Township. Wife died in 1864, and Mr. Hammel was again married in 1870 to Mary Garabrant, a native of Goshen Township. They have four children—Eleanor, Perry, Sarah and Rush. Mrs. Hammel is a member of the United Brethren Church.

PETER W. HIMES, retired, residence New Philadelphia, was born in York County, Penn., June 13, 1811. He was reared in his native place, and in 1835 came to Wayne County, Ohio, and the following year located in New Philadelphia. He started the first drug store in the then small village, and continued in the business until 1861. In the latter year, he was made sutler of the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served some time. He has always been Democratic in politics, and was Postmaster of New Philadelphia under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. In 1872, he was elected Recorder of Tuscarawas County, and served in that position until 1879. He married Mary A. Ditto, a native of Shippensburg, Penn. They had seven children, four living. Mrs. Himes departed this life February 10, 1878.

JOHN A. HIMES, abstracter of titles, Notary Public, conveyancer, real estate and collection agency, office opposite court house on Broadway street, is a native of New Philadelphia, and there remained till the war broke out. He then went to Nashville, Tenn., and clerked in the post office for three years; thence, in 1865, to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed as collector for Platt & Thornburgh, wholesale paints and oils, and in same position for other firms till 1872. He then commenced making an abstract of titles of Tuscarawas County, and has since continued in the business, with good success; is the only abstracter of titles in the county. Mr. Himes was made a Notary Public in 1874, under Gov. William Allen. He is a member of New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., and at present its Noble Grand. Has always been a Democrat, and is Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee.

A. R. HOLMES, Auditor of Tuscarawas County, New Philadelphia, was born near Georgetown, Harrison County, February 6, 1841. His parents, Asa and Mary (McCoy) Holmes, are both natives of that county also, and both still reside

on the old homestead, near the spot where the former was born in 1806. Asa Holmes was the son of one of the foremost pioneers of Harrison County, and by occupation has been a life-long farmer. A. R. Holmes is one of a yet unbroken family of ten children. He was reared on the farm, attending district school till the age of eighteen, and was then for two years a student at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. Another year was passed in attending school at New Richmond, Jefferson County, and August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service almost three years, receiving an honorable discharge as Orderly Sergeant June 5, 1865. The ensuing winter he taught school, and in March, 1866, came to Uhrichsville and engaged in the hardware trade, which was continued until 1870. Mr. Holmes then disposed of his establishment, and entered the grocery and provision business, in which he remained until his election in 1877 as County Auditor, his second term, in which official position he is now serving. Mr. Holmes is a member of Andrew Crawford Post, G. A. R. He was married April 2, 1867, to Mary E. Malone, a native of Uhrichsville. This union has been blessed with three children—James T., Mary A. and Ella May, all living. Mrs. Holmes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOLOMON HOOVER (deceased) was born June 20, 1805, in Harbaugh's Valley, near Emmittsburg, Frederick County, Md. He was baptized in the Moravian Church, near his birthplace, by Rev. John F. Bleck, and was catechised, confirmed and received into the Moravian Church at Gnadenhutten in 1828, by Rev. Samuel R. Huebner. Our subject came to Ohio in 1826, having passed over the Alleghany Mountains, and most of the route to Steubenville on horseback. Shortly after his arrival at Gnadenhutten, he had strong inclinations to connect himself with the corps of civil engineers than locating the Ohio Canal, but was persuaded by friends to remain in the town. Here he was married, November 1, 1832, to Miss Sarah E. Winsch, daughter of Jacob Winsch, one of the earliest settlers of the county. She died August 18, 1834, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. No children survived her. On the 10th day of June, 1835, Mr. Hoover was again united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Everett, also a descendant of one of the oldest settlers of this county. Shortly after his second marriage, our subject removed to Lockport, in this county, and engaged in mercantile business, first as a clerk for Peter Williams, and afterward on his own account. In the great financial crash of 1837, he was forced to go under. Abandoning the store, he began the building of the first patent sausage machines ever made in the county, and, in the spring of 1841, he left Lockport and returned to Gnadenhutten, where he was alternately engaged in the building of machines, the making of shoes (the trade of his early life), and teaching the village school. In the spring of 1852, he removed to New Philadelphia, where he began the business of land surveying, which he had previously taken up and followed in Gnadenhutten. In the fall of 1854, he was elected County Surveyor. He was afterward elected a Justice of the Peace of Goshen Township, in which capacity he was engaged at the time of his death, which took place suddenly on Saturday afternoon, March 5, 1870, in his office on the southwest corner of the public square in New Philadelphia. He was aged sixty-four years eight months and thirteen days. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover, still resides with her son, Oliver H., in New Philadelphia. Their children were Oliver H., Lucy I., Eugene and Joseph E., the first and last of whom are still living.

OLIVER H. HOOVER, attorney at law and County Surveyor, New Philadelphia, was born in Goshen Township November 14, 1837, the son of Solomon Hoover. He was reared in this county, and received his early education at Gnadenhutten. For four winters he taught school at Lockport, his native town. He was then a route mail agent on the Tuscarawas branch of the C. & P. R. R., and was among the last to fill this position under a Democratic administration. He served as Deputy Auditor for six years under B. F. Helwig and Jesse D.

Elliott, and became the successor of the latter, by election, in 1866, his second term expiring in November, 1871. Having previously learned surveying while teaching school, and serving under his father and Isaac Angel (having been Deputy County Surveyor in 1859), he commenced and has since followed surveying. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Surveyor, and is now serving his third consecutive term of three years. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1874, but his official duties have prevented active practice. Mr. Hoover has been a Mason for many years, and is politically a Democrat, casting his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He was married, March 29, 1863, to Anna B. Emerson, a native of Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio. She is a member of the English Lutheran Church. Bessie is the only living child of a family of seven.

JOHN HUPFELD, merchant tailor, No. 7 W. High street, New Philadelphia, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 9, 1831. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Schriber) Hupfeld, were natives of the same place, and there resided till their deaths. Our subject is the seventh of nine children, seven of whom are in the United States. He was reared in Germany, and first learned the blacksmith's trade. Nine months later, he learned the tailor trade, being apprenticed for three and one-half years. He then worked as a "jour" in Berlin for five years; at Hamburg two and a half years, two years in Rushtock and one year in Bremstock. In 1857, he came to Gloversville, N. Y., and nine months later went to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for one year. He was at New Orleans three years (and there suffered from a severe attack of yellow fever), New London, Conn., for three months, and Hartford, Conn., six years. In April, 1867, he came to New Philadelphia and was a cutter for T. K. Williams for five years. Since then he has been in business for himself, and at present enjoys the largest merchant tailor trade in both city and county. Mr. Hupfeld is connected with Shoenbrun Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F., also New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 73, K. of P. He is Republican in politics. He was married, April 9, 1864, to Elizabeth Beier, a native of Bavaria. They have had five children given them, two sons and three daughters. The latter are living, namely, Odele Phebe, Louisa Lena and Stephana Maudie. Mr. Hupfeld and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

REV. E. P. JACOB, superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and a prominent farmer of this township, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 8, 1813. His father, Udney H. Jacob, was a native of Massachusetts, and a carpenter and joiner by trade. He finally removed his family from New York to Illinois, locating on a farm near Pilot Grove, Hancock County, where he died many years ago. He married Eliza Hubbard, a native of Connecticut. They had eight children, six of whom survive, but our subject is the only one in this county. Mrs. Jacob is also deceased. Rev. Jacob removed to Indiana with his parents when but four years of age, and lived there ten years. Growing discouraged, the family moved back to Chautauqua County, N. Y., by wagon, and lived there till the subject of this sketch was twenty years of age. In 1838, he came to Ohio and entered Athens College, then under Presbyterian supervision, where he received a good education. He taught school several years; then commenced to study for the ministry. In 1840, he joined the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a traveling preacher for twelve years, his labors extending over parts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. In 1850, he located at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and the next year bought 190 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added thirty acres. He also owns another tract of fifty acres in this township. Mr. Jacob was superannuated in 1852, and since then has served simply as a local preacher. He was married, June 18, 1846, to Mary L. Ricketts, a native of Coshocton, Ohio. Of the ten children given them, eight are living—Benjamin M., residing in Wisconsin; Elisha P. and Robert R. are merchants of Waynesburg, Ohio; Joseph R., recently graduated from Gamet Biblical Institute, of Evanston, Ill.; Mary E., wife of H. S. Norton, of Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.; Hattie A., Cora Eda and Thomas H.

COL. ELISHA JANES, one of the oldest living citizens of New Philadelphia, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., June 19, 1802, son of Roger Janes, a farmer and native of Coventry, Conn., who accompanied his father, Elisha Janes, to New York, when twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and lived there till his death. He died December 1, 1829, aged about eighty-two years. Roger Janes was married to Elizabeth Warner, who died August 25, 1849, aged about seventy-nine years. Of their seven children Elisha is the sole survivor. He was raised on an extensive farm, and upon attaining his majority, resided one year in Livingston County, N. Y. He then came to Akron, Ohio, and took a contract to make the embankments for sixteen locks on the Ohio Canal, from Akron to the Cuyahoga River. About a year later, he removed to Zoar, and completed an unfinished contract on the canal; he then took another half-mile contract on the canal in this county, and afterward three other small jobs, settling about 1827 in New Philadelphia. He was married here in October, 1830, to Elizabeth Cryder, a native of York County, Penn. He then removed to Trenton, this county, where he kept hotel, built a warehouse, and engaged in shipping grain for seven years, when he returned to New Philadelphia and purchased 122 acres of land, afterward adding about sixty acres, now within the city limits. Mr. Janes has been successful in life. In politics, he has been a Whig and a Republican, and in 1839 was elected Sheriff of the county, and served two terms. For over forty years he has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the first members. Of his seven children, three, Le Roy, Ellen and Mary, survive. Le Roy attended school at West Point for four years, and served in the army during the war. He completed a fort at the mouth of Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington Territory, but ill health compelled him to resign his commission in the army. He married in San Francisco, and purchased an old plantation in Maryland, nine miles from Baltimore, and resided there three years. He then accepted an appointment to establish a military school in Japan, under a contract to remain three years. He stayed six and one-half years; then returned to his farm, where he has since resided. Ellen, the widow of Louis Anderman, resides with her perents. Mary is the wife of Dr. Curry, of Toledo.

JOHN KADERLY, dealer in dry goods, carpets and general merchandise, East High street, New Philadelphia, was born in Switzerland October 3, 1837. His parents, Benedict and Annie (Frey) Kaderly, came to this county and engaged in farming. They now reside near Trenton. They had six children, four living. John Kaderly was mostly reared in this county, and obtained but a limited English education. He well remembers walking three miles and back to assist in cleaning out the Ohio Canal (in the spring of the year) for the munificent sum of 75 cents per day, the first money he ever earned. He remained on the farm, and helped to clear sixty acres of timber land, till twenty-two years of age. Then went to Will County, Ill., and clerked one year; returned to this city and butchered for two years; then in the provision business ten years, and in 1872, with Andrew Bippus, embarked in the dry goods trade. Has since been engaged in that business, and succeeded in building up a large and substantial trade. Mr. Kaderly has lately erected a fine brick block, 44x100 feet in size, two stories high, and occupies one of the store rooms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, an Elder in the German Reformed Church, and Democratic in politics (but voted for Lincoln in 1860). He has been three times married. His present wife was Katherine Newsdorfer, a native of Bavaria. Eight children have been given Mr. Kaderly, six of whom are living. His family are also members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN KASERMAN (deceased) was born in Leuzigen Amt Buren, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, October 5, 1821, and was a son of Jacob Kaserman, also a native of Switzerland. He came to America at seventeen years of age, and first worked on a steamboat near St. Louis, Mo.

He then came to this county and operated a grist water mill on Stone Creek, for one year. He was a stone mason by trade, and followed that till his death, being mostly engaged in building foundations of bridges. He was a successful man in business, and during the war bought ninety-five acres of land in Goshen Township, lying between the Ridge and Beaver Dam roads. He died April 6, 1880, aged fifty-eight years six months and one day. He was a member of the New Philadelphia Masonic Lodge, the German Lutheran Church, and was a Democrat in politics. Mr. Kaserman married Anna M. Marty, also a native of Switzerland. There were ten children born to them, all living—Mary E.; John B., laborer, married Lizzie Ahman; George A., married Saloma Rotacher, is a stone-mason of New Philadelphia; Charles F., farmer and brick-maker; Edward M., cigar-maker, with F. P. Brown & Co.; William T., a shoe-maker, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Daniel A., Otto, F. H., Emma S. and Minnie B. Mrs. Kaserman resides in a comfortable brick residence in New Philadelphia. Her son, Charles F., has the management of the farm, and has lately established a brick-yard, where he employs seven men and boys. They turn out about 5,000 brick per day.

BENJAMIN KELLER, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in 1817, in this county, and is a son of Henry and Maria R. Keller. The former was a native of Switzerland, and came to America about 1803 with his wife and two children. His first wife dying, Mr. Keller married Maria R. Frederick, of Pennsylvania. Benjamin, our subject, is a son by this union; was brought up in this county, and received his education in the limited schools of those early days. He lived with his father until his marriage, which occurred March 23, 1842, with Rosanna Charlotte Walton, of this county. Three children were born to them, of whom one is living—Martha, wife of Oliver Gray. Mrs. Keller departed this life in March, 1851, and Mr. Keller then married, June 8, 1852, Caroline Miksch, a native of Pennsylvania. Of their seven children, five are now living—Alice, wife of Barclay Wallace; Morris N.; Otillia, wife of Henry Rominger; Ida, wife of Patrick Read; and Sarah, still at home. In 1844, Mr. Keller purchased the property he now occupies on the plains between Goshen and Trenton. He has here a fine farm of eighty-four acres. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are members of the Moravian Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

JACOB EMANUEL KELLER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born March 26, 1841, in Goshen Township, this county, and is a son of Jacob and Eva Keller. The former was a native of Warwick Township, this county. Here he was reared and married to Eva Fredinck, a native of Virginia. They settled in this community and brought up their family, of whom five are now living—Sarah E., wife of Edward Fribley; J. E., our subject, and Eva A. (twins), the latter wife of Cyrus Alter; and the two youngest, Mary Ann M., wife of Charles Hummell, and Oliver P., now residing in Independence, Kan. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and received a common school education. On May 2, 1864, he joined the Federal army and found his service principally limited to the valley of the Shenandoah, Va. He took part in the engagement at Maryland Heights and other places of historic record, and received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio. On returning home, he settled down to farming life. He was united in marriage, July 26, 1866, with Elmina Hensel, of this township, who bore him seven children—Eva Kate, Minnie S., William Upton, Edward, an infant (deceased), Maud and Mabel, twins. In 1874, after living in Marion County, Ohio, five years, Mr. and Mrs. Keller purchased the farm of fifty acres in the famous Goshen Valley, on which they settled and now reside. This farm is on the site of the last Indian village in this county. In politics, Mr. Keller is a Democrat.

JOHN L. KENNEDY, Treasurer of Tuscarawas County, was born in Warren Township, this county, February 22, 1841. His father, William R. Kennedy, is a native of Jefferson County, born in 1816. In 1828, he came with his mother to this county, locating on the farm where he still resides. He married Matilda

Whitcraft, a native of Carroll County. She died July 5, 1881, aged sixty-four years. They had twelve children, six of whom survive, and four of them reside in this county. John L. was reared on the farm, and attended the academy at New Hagerstown for three terms. He enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company B, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, and was honorably discharged in July, 1863, on account of rheumatism. He was married, October 6, 1863, to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of Joshua Leggett, of this township. After marriage, he removed to Fairfield Township, where he purchased a farm of 200 acres, and resided until the autumn of 1882. He then purchased property and removed to New Philadelphia. He was elected Treasurer of the county in the fall of 1881, and took possession of the office September 6, 1882. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an Elder in that body. He is also leader of the church choir. He has five children—William L., Edson J., Laura J., Mary B. and John V. His wife and three eldest children are also members of the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Kennedy was a Justice of the Peace in Fairfield for six years. He also held various other township offices. As a farmer and stock dealer he has been successful. In 1864, he took an active part in furnishing the quota of men from his township for the army. Recently he became a member of Andrew Crawford Post, G. A. R. For five or six years, he has been a member of the Agricultural Society, and has filled the positions of Treasurer and Director of the association. He has also been Township Correspondent of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for several years. In 1879, he was a candidate before the Democratic convention for the nomination of State Representative, and lacked only one and a half votes of securing the nomination, which in Tuscarawas County is considered equivalent to an election.

DR. I. H. KURTZ, retired physician, New Philadelphia, was born in Washington, Penn., December 6, 1812. His father, George Kurtz, was a blacksmith by trade, and married Esther Heylin, of Lebanon County, Penn. They had a family of ten children, of whom three are now living. George Kurtz died in 1818, aged about forty-five years. His wife survived until 1857. The subject of this sketch was reared in Washington County, Penn.; there studied medicine from 1829 to 1833, was then admitted to practice and settled at Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio. Remaining there till May, 1835, the Doctor removed to Westchester, and continued an extensive, lucrative practice till 1857, when he removed to a farm of 405 acres in Goshen Township. Thence he came to New Philadelphia in 1875, and has since led a retired life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is President of the Tuscarawas County Bible Society, and is a Mason. Until 1856, he was a Democrat, and since that date has voted with the Republicans. He was married, in 1836, to Eliza Conwell, formerly of Piatt County, Penn. By this marriage there were seven children—John W., Hester A. and Isaac Heylin, deceased; and Sarah L.; Loretta J., wife of Isaac R. Hendershott, of New Philadelphia; Mary E., wife of W. H. Willard, of Kirtland, Ohio; and James Roland, who resides on the farm. Mrs. Kurtz died November 26, 1870, and in 1871 the Doctor was again united in marriage, with Mrs. Sarah J. Arnold, widow of Dr. Robert Arnold.

JESSE LANDES, Infirmary Keeper, was born in Goshen Township September 30, 1817. His father, Felix Landes, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to this county about 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and bought 200 acres of land adjoining what is now the county farm, where he lived till his death. He died in 1838, aged sixty-five or sixty-eight years. He married Tina Thomas, also a native of Virginia, who was the mother of ten children. Only two of these are now living—our subject and a sister, Mrs. Huldah Wallick, also of this township. Mrs. Landes died about fifteen years ago. Mr. Landes was reared on a farm, and has followed that occupation through life with the exception of a few years. He was first appointed to his present position in 1854, and since that date has served as such for about twenty-four or twenty-five years, a conclusive proof as to his ability,

and that his services are appreciated by the people of the county. He is a member of New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., and votes the Democratic ticket. He was married, in June, 1840, to Eliza Copeland, a native of New York, but a resident of this county. They have had four children, only two living—Elijah, married Cynthia Amsley, and resides in New Philadelphia, and Rachel, at home.

J. D. LOUTZENHEISER, retired druggist, New Philadelphia, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 28, 1825, in one of the first cabins erected in that county, in 1806, by his grandfather, Jacob Loutzenheiser. Peter and Rebecca (Kimmell) Loutzenheiser, the parents of our subject, were natives of Pennsylvania. Peter, the father, was born in 1800, and died in June, 1882. He was an early Associate Judge of Stark County, and afterward Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Loutzenheiser is still living near Canton, at the age of eighty-three years. J. D. early learned the drug trade at Canton and in 1850 went to California, where he engaged in mining and carrying on a drug store until 1858. Returning to Canton, he was there a druggist from 1859 to 1861. For three years he was then engaged in the foundry business at Bryan, Ohio. In the spring of 1866, he opened a drug store at New Philadelphia, and remained in business until 1881. After a tour of six months in California, he returned to New Philadelphia, and has since led a retired life. During business, he was successful, and enjoyed a large trade. He is Democratic in politics. He was married, in 1863, to Maria Cuppels, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Ida May.

JOHN McCLELLAND, a well-known farmer of this township, residing on the Uhrichsville road, was born in Ireland November 18, 1818. His parents, Daniel and Jane (Hutton) McClelland, were also natives of the Emerald Isle, and both died there. Our subject came to the United States in 1845, and the same year to Tuscarawas County. He worked on a farm for some time; then on the Sandy & Beaver Canal, and subsequently in a brickyard at St. Louis, Mo. During the Mexican war, he was working on a steamboat that sunk in the Missouri River. He came back to this county, and five or six years later bought eighty-seven acres of his present farm. He subsequently added seventy-one acres, but has sold some, and the farm now comprises 138 acres, all under cultivation, with the exception of about thirty acres. Mr. McClelland is a member of the Plains Methodist Episcopal Church of this township, and was Class-Leader and Steward for many years. He is a Republican in politics, but never held office. He married Leah Barnhisel, a native of Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio. Seven children were given them, five living—Louis C., who married Nancy Skeels, and is a farmer of Carroll County, Ohio; Jane, wife of Charles F. Grinnell, whose sketch appears elsewhere, Olive, John and Maggie. Mary and Ellen are deceased. Mrs. McClelland departed this life March 16, 1878, aged fifty-three years. She was a member of the Plains Church, as are also her children.

J. T. McCULLOUGH, attorney at law, New Philadelphia, is a native of Union Township, Tuscarawas County, and a son of Charles McCullough, a native of Washington County, Penn. He came to this county in 1839, locating in Union Township, where he still resides in his seventy-second year. He married Mary M. Thompson, a native of Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio. Of the seven children given them, five are living. One son, Andrew, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and resides in Coshocton, Ohio. The subject of this notice resided on the farm till eighteen years of age. He then attended school for two terms at the Hagerstown Academy, in Carroll County, and taught school during the summers. He then went to the One Study University, in Harrison County; became a member of the senior class, but left before graduating. He came to New Philadelphia, and commenced the study of law with Judge J. H. Barnhill; was admitted to practice June 17, 1874, and located at Uhrichsville. In the fall of 1882, he removed to New Philadelphia, where he has met with satisfactory success. Mr. McCullough is Democratic in politics. He was married, May 1,

1877, to Rachel McKee, a native of Mill Township, who departed this life in March, 1878.

JOSEPH McELROY, dealer in furniture, New Philadelphia, was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, August 8, 1823, son of John and Margaret (Zoll) McElroy. John McElroy was a merchant, civil engineer, Justice of the Peace and Treasurer of Belmont County, Ohio, and died in 1858, aged about seventy-two years; his wife died in 1833. Of their eight children, four are yet living. Joseph, when twelve years old, went to Warrenton, Jefferson County, and remained four years. He then served an apprenticeship of four years at Wheeling, W. Va., with James Robb, chair-maker, and worked with him a year afterward. In 1845, he came to New Philadelphia, but remained a few months only, and returned to Wheeling. In June, 1847, he again came to New Philadelphia, opened a shop, and carried on his trade for about twenty years, gradually working into the furniture and undertaking business. His career has been successful, and he has now been in business longer than any one else in the city. In politics, he is Republican, and has served two terms as City Treasurer. Mr. McElroy was married in October, 1852, to Ellen I. Rinehart, a native of Greene County, Penn. Of their four children, three are living—Edwin J., a merchant of Fremont, Ohio; Anna H., and Kate. Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. L. McILVAINE, publisher and editor of the *Tuscarawas Advocate*, New Philadelphia, was born in Washington County, Penn., November 14, 1837. His grandfather was from the North of Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. His father, Garvin McIlvaine, was one of a family of sixteen children, and married Jane Brittain, of Eastern Pennsylvania. They were the parents of thirteen children, and both died years ago at an advanced age. The subject of this notice entered Jefferson College at the age of sixteen, and graduated five years later. In 1859, he conducted an academy at Hookstown, Beaver County, Penn., and a year and a half later took charge of a similar institution at New Cumberland, this county, which he carried on until November, 1861. He then entered the law office of J. C. Hance, now Common Pleas Judge, and prosecuted his studies till September, 1862. He then received and accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Public Schools at Dover, Ohio, and labored in that capacity faithfully and efficiently for two years. In September, 1864, he accepted a similar position in the New Philadelphia Schools. He established a course of study, put the schools on a well-graded basis, and graduated the first class. In 1865, he purchased of Andrew Patrick the office and good will of the *Tuscarawas Advocate*, which paper he has since conducted with ability. He has always been a Republican, and represented this portion of Ohio in the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and at Cincinnati in 1876. He has also served as delegate in State, Congressional and County Conventions, and for ten or twelve years Chairman of the County Executive Committee. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of New Philadelphia, and the Massillon Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married, December 1, 1868, to Anna, daughter of John Coventry, an early settler of the county. Of three children, two are living.

MAJ. C. H. MATHEWS, of Mathews, Elliott & Co., publishers *Ohio Democrat*, New Philadelphia, was born at Bristol, England, November 3, 1819. His genealogy can be traced back to Admiral Mathews of the British Navy, in 1600. He is a lineal descendant of Theobald Mathews, known in both hemispheres as the "Apostle of Temperance." His father, Joseph Mathews, was also a native of Bristol, England, and the publisher of the first Bristol directory. Our subject entered the office of his father when but ten years of age, and in June, 1833, came to the United States. He received a common school education, and in 1837 entered the office of the *Stark County Democrat*, at Canton, Ohio, remaining a few years. In May, 1841, he came to New Philadelphia, and has been connected with the *Ohio Democrat* since its foundation. He has been largely instrumental in making this paper one of the leading Democratic journals of Eastern Ohio. He

entertains progressive ideas on religion, is a Democrat in politics, and has voted for Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden and Hancock, as Presidential candidates. In 1853, he was elected Sheriff of Tuscarawas County. In 1855, he was re-nominated for Sheriff, and, although he ran 200 votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by the Know-Nothings, with the whole Democratic ticket that year. In November, 1861, he volunteered in the army, was commissioned Captain of Company B, in the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. Miss.; was commissioned Major by Gov. Tod in December, 1862, and after a year and a half's service, resigned his commission in January, 1863. The Major has paid considerable attention to the drama, especially in amateur theatricals, and is a fine elocutionist. In August, 1849, he married Miss Priscilla Casebeer, by whom he has three children—Sarah, Edwin and Priscilla. Mrs. Mathews died January 16, 1857, in her twenty-ninth year In July, 1866, Maj. Mathews married Miss Lizzie Grim, by whom he has two children—William and Adelia. All his children are living at this time.

F. C. MILLAR, a pioneer druggist of New Philadelphia, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June 28, 1826. His father, Jacob Millar, a native of the same county, was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and married Barbara Porter, who came from North Ireland to America in 1817 or 1818. She died in 1829, and Jacob Millar married, for his second wife, Henrietta Kryder, by whom he had two children, both living. F. C., one of three children by his father's first marriage, remained at home till ten years of age, when his father's failure in business obliged him to work for himself. He acquired the cigar-maker's trade, and remained at the old home till sixteen years old. He was quite an adept at music, and gave instruction in the art until the age of twenty-two, when he came to Dover, Ohio, where he clerked for a time, then became station agent at the construction of the C. &. P. R. R.; he was afterward toll collector of the Ohio Canal. In 1858, he removed to New Philadelphia, and became a partner in the drug store of Hazlett & Millar, which was afterward owned for thirteen years by O'Donnell & Millar. Mr. Millar then sold his interest to the senior partner, and opened a new store in partnership with his son. He is a member of the Dover Moravian Church, of the Royal Arcanum, is a stanch Republican, and for six years was member of the New Philadelphia Board of Education. Mr. Millar was married, August 23, 1853, to Lydia Bear, a native of Dover, and a member of the Lutheran Church. They have but one child, William H., in partnership with his father. He is married to Kate Rosemond, and has one child—Frankie.

JACOB MILLER, dealer in groceries, etc., North Broadway, New Philadelphia, was born in Southwestern Germany November 18, 1831, and came to America in 1854. He and a brother bought 114 acres of land near Phillipsburg, Jefferson Township. Our subject resided there till 1859, and then went to Lock No. 7, where he clerked till 1862. In that year he came to New Philadelphia, and embarked in his present business in a frame building on present site of City Block. In 1868, he bought half of his present building, and moved into it in 1869. In 1876, he purchased the south half, and has since occupied both lower rooms. In 1863, when Morgan made his raid through Ohio, Mr. Miller joined a volunteer company, and in 1864, when Gov. Brough called out the troops, enlisted for 100 days in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served five months, chiefly in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics; is a member of the New Philadelphia Board of Education; was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was married, January 6, 1866, to Barbara Schoch, a native of Germany, but reared in this country. Of their three children, two are living—Ida C. and Karl T.

MAJ. THOMAS MOORE, retired, New Philadelphia, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., April 21, 1812, son of Burris and Mary (White) Moore, both natives of Northampton County, Penn. They came to Ohio in the fall of 1825, and set-

tled in Guernsey County. Two years later, they removed to Port Washington, this county, where Mrs. Moore died in 1831. Mr. Moore subsequently went West, and died in Iowa at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The subject of this sketch was a clerk in early life, and worked on the Ohio Canal at $10 per month. He taught school at Port Washington, and in the spring of 1847 removed to New Philadelphia, having purchased the Exchange Hotel, and was its genial landlord for four years. He had previously engaged in the same business at Port Washington, and in Philadelphia, Penn. For ten years he followed mercantile pursuits at New Philadelphia, and also dealt in live stock. In connection with Charles H. Mitchener (now deceased) he established the Peoples' Deposit Bank of New Philadelphia. He once served as Postmaster of Johnsville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, and was a Director of the C., T. V. & W. (now C., L. & W.) R. R., from its inception until completion. He was one of the original six lessees of the Public Works of Ohio, by an act of the Legislature, and is the only survivor. Of later years, Mr. Moore has retired from active life, although he yet personally superintends the work on his beautiful farm of 120 acres, located between New Philadelphia and Dover. He is also the owner of extensive coal mines at New Castle. He is a member and a Trustee of the Baptist Church of New Philadelphia, and in politics is Republican. He has been a member of the Board of Education and of the Village Council. He was married, October 29, 1835, to Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Dixon. They have had a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom but two, twin daughters, are now living. The third son, Thomas Edson Moore, in connection with Mr. Riches, an engraver of superior merit, published at Columbus, Ohio, "Moore's Melodies and American Poems," one of the finest illustrated volumes ever issued in America. He afterward went to New York City and established the *Illustrated Weekly*, increasing its circulation in nine months from 1,000 to 45,000 copies. His laborious efforts overtaxed his strength; a sudden illness ensued, from the effects of which he died June 25, 1875, at the early age of twenty-nine years. His remains were brought from New York and interred in the beautiful cemetery at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

HENRY MOSHER, farmer and brick-maker, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Albany County, N. Y., June 20, 1811, and is a son of George and Juda Mosher, natives of New York, where the former died. The widow and family then moved to Goshen Township, where she married Robert Copeland. (Both are now deceased.) She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are living. Our subject was united in marriage in New York, October 22, 1834, with Susan, born in Albany, N. Y., April 5, 1812, daughter of Francis and Margaret Delong, and in 1837 came to Ohio, where he purchased the farm that he now lives on. This farm our subject and family cleared, and it is now among the finest farms on the Philadelphia plains. Mrs. Mosher died September 16, 1880. To this union were born seven children, of whom five survive, viz.: George F., married to Louisa Brown, formerly McGregor; Alven; Henry P., married to Susan Fenny; Margaret, wife of David Watkins; Mary, wife of Edwin Bourquin, deceased; Missouri E. and an infant. Our subject owns 100 acres of highly-cultivated land, and is both farmer and brick-maker. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1853; has filled the office of Trustee of the township, also Infirmary Director of Tuscarawas County for two terms. Politically, he is a Democrat.

J. W. MORGAN, proprietor of the "Miners' Home," Barnhill, Ohio, was born in Wales February 2, 1842. His parents, John and Mary (Thomas) Morgan, both died in Wales. He was reared in his native land and dug coal in Wales for twelve years. He then came to America, and for some years was engaged in mining in various parts of the United States. In June, 1882, he came to Barnhill and purchased the saloon stock and trade of Benjamin Beans. He has named his resort the "Miners' Home," and enjoys the best trade, in his line of business, in the village, and is meeting with fine success. Mr. Morgan also runs a boarding house in connection with the saloon. He is Democratic in politics. He was

married in Indiana, in 1872, to Jane Richardson, a native of Wales. Of the four children given them, three are living—Louisa, John J. and Edward T.

J. T. O'DONNELL, attorney at law, New Philadelphia, was born in Mill Township, this county, November 9, 1849. His father, Thomas O'Donnell, a farmer of that township, married Miss S. C. Heller, daughter of John Heller, also of Mill Township. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, five are now living. J. T. was reared on the farm until seventeen years of age, attending school at Hopedale and at New Hagerstown Academy, both in Harrison County. He taught school for five consecutive years, after which he read law for two years in the office of Judge Hance, of New Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar. He at once became the law partner of his preceptor, under the firm name of Hance & O'Donnell. This partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1881, in consequence of the election of the senior member of the firm to the Common Pleas bench. Since then, Mr. O'Donnell has practiced alone and has met with marked success. He is Republican in politics, and is a member of the New Philadelphia Lodge of Masons. He was married, October 10, 1878, to Miss M. R. Kilgore, a native of Salem Township. Their only child, a son, is deceased. Mrs. O'Donnell is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JUDGE JAMES PATRICK was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 6th of August, 1872, died January 23, 1883. His parents were Scotch-Irish, and his father was a highly respected merchant in that city. At the age of twenty-four, he emigrated to the United States. Being a printer by profession, he was for several years connected with the *Aurora* in Philadelphia, then published by Col. Duane. In the summer of 1819, he settled in New Philadelphia, where he established the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, the first paper ever published in the county. His paper was conducted with marked ability, had a large circulation and was the leading newspaper in Eastern Ohio. He held many offices of public trust, was County Recorder, County Auditor, Government Land Agent, and served seven years as Common Pleas Judge. In 1846, he transferred his printing office to his eldest son and retired to private life. In early life, Judge Patrick was married to Catharine Westfall, daughter of Maj. Westfall, a Revolutionary officer, who served during the entire struggle for American independence, and was wounded at the storming of Stony Point, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Judge Patrick was called to mourn the death of his wife on the 1st of January, 1833, and he so cherished her in memory that he never remarried, but remained a widower over fifty years. In all the relations of life, Judge Patrick was a highly esteemed citizen. He was kind to the poor, and in the sixty-three years of his residence in New Philadelphia never commenced a law-suit, and left behind him a character of unblemished integrity. His was a well cultivated mind, with long habits of reading and study. He spent the evening of his life pleasantly in the companionship of his books and friends. All the children of Judge Patrick, three sons and three daughters, survive him. His eldest son, Andrew Patrick, studied law, was admitted to practice in 1845, and in the spring of 1846 became editor and proprietor of the *Advocate*, which he edited and published with great political adroitness, keeping his party in the ascendancy in the county until July, 1865, when he disposed of his printing office, retired from editorial life, and engaged in the banking business, in which he was very successful. In 1872, he was elected President of the Citizens' National Bank, and occupied that position until January, 1879, when he declined a re election as President and retired from the active control of the bank. His second son, James Patrick, Jr., is a lawyer, standing high in the legal profession. He served the people as Public Prosecutor for several years, and for many years was a Director and Attorney of the Citizens' National Bank. In 1876, he was elected Common Pleas Judge, and served five years, discharging the duties devolving upon him with marked ability and impartiality. His third son, Abraham W. Patrick, is also a lawyer by profession, in which he has for twenty years held an eminent position and enjoyed a large and

lucrative practice. He served four years as Public Prosecutor of the county, served one year as Probate Judge and declined a unanimous re-nomination, which was equivalent to an election. He also represented the people of his district in the State Senate, where he had the reputation of being an able debater and leading member. His eldest daughter was married to the late David McFarlane, of New Philadelphia, who departed this life in February, 1852. His second daughter, Anne, was married to Judge James Moffit, of New Philadelphia, who died May 1, 1877. His third daughter, Catherine, is married to Hon. Joseph Medill, editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

DR. R. POWLESON, retired physician, New Philadelphia, was born in New Jersey October 28, 1811, son of Isaac and Ann (Parrott) Powleson, both natives of New Jersey. Isaac Powleson was a shoe-maker by trade, and died September 2, 1821. His wife survived until February, 1877, when she passed away at the age of eighty-seven years. The subject of this sketch came to Ohio in 1830, taught school two years in Jefferson County, then resided four years in Belmont County. In the fall of 1836, he came to New Philadelphia, opened a small drug store, and, having read medicine at Bridgeport, commenced the practice of medicine. Three years later, he abandoned the drug business and remained an active practitioner until about six or seven years ago. He is the oldest physician in the county in point of practice, and has ridden twice as many miles as any physician in the county for the period of thirty years. In politics, the Doctor has been strongly Whig and Republican. For over five years, he was Postmaster of New Philadelphia during President Lincoln's administrations. He was married, June 8, 1832, to Elizabeth Church, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. Six children were the fruits of this marriage, but two of whom are now living. Mrs. Powleson died December 14, 1844, and the Doctor was re-united in marriage, December 24, 1845, with Mrs. Celinda (Neighbor) Seaton. One daughter was born to them. By her former marriage Mrs. Celinda Powleson had two children.

A. T. RAIFF, retired merchant, New Philadelphia, was born in London, Ohio, May 4, 1824, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Korn) Raiff. Alexander, his father, was a native of Germany and a physician by profession. He came to America about 1818, read medicine at New York and Philadelphia, and about 1820 came to Tuscarawas County. Shortly afterward, he removed to Darbyville, and thence to London, Ohio, where he died in 1827, his wife preceding him to the grave one year. Of their five children, three are living. The subject of this sketch was reared in Holmes County, where in early life he learned the blacksmith trade. He came to New Philadelphia in 1846, and for twelve years carried on his trade and manufactured wagons and carriages. Then for three years was engaged in the livery business, and for one and a half years he was landlord of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Raiff then entered the hardware trade, and conducted it successfully for about twenty years, disposing of his establishment in February, 1882, to Custer, Roberts & Fribley. In politics, Mr. Raiff is Democratic. He was married, November 25, 1847, to Miss B. C. Baltzly. They have had six children, five of whom survive. Mrs. Raiff is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

P. H. READ, druggist, New Philadelphia, was born in this city June 10, 1855. His father, Hon. John B. Read, is a native of Downingtown, Penn., and came to this county about 1830 or 1835. He located in New Philadelphia, and taught school for some time. He subsequently went to California, and engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits until about 1849, when he returned to Tuscarawas County, and has since resided on his farm near the city, in Goshen Township. He is Democratic in politics, and was the first Democrat elected to the State Legislature from this county, who changed the Democratic vote to what it is to-day. He was re-elected by an increased majority, serving two terms. He married Rebecca Hammel, who gave him ten children, seven of whom are living. P. H. Read was reared in New Philadelphia, and in 1873 entered Otterbein University at Wester-

ville, Ohio, graduating from there in 1878. In early life, he worked at the blacksmith trade, but on coming back from college purchased the drug stock and trade of Alexander Moore, and has since conducted a successful business. Mr. Read is also Democratic in politics. He was married, May 27, 1880, to Ida Keller, a native of Trenton, in this county. They have two daughters—Evangeline and Carrie. Mrs. Read is a member of Sharon Moravian Church of Trenton, Ohio.

JAMES A. D. RICHARDS, attorney at law, New Philadelphia, was born at Boston, Mass., March 22, 1845, son of John D. and Margaret (Morrow) Richards. John D. Richards was a native and a merchant of Boston. He died August 15, 1847, aged thirty-four years. His wife was a native of Augusta, Me., and subsequently to the death of Mr. Richards married Col. Bennett Brittin, and now resides at Scotch Plains, N. J. James A. D. is one of two children ; the other, a sister, is deceased. He passed his early life at Boston, and there received a good education. Coming to Tuscarawas County in 1862, he taught school in various townships, and at Lockport for three years ; then read law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1867. He first commenced practice with D. W. Stambaugh for a short time, and then became the partner of J. Lee Webster, now a leading lawyer of Omaha, Neb. This partnership was continued two years. Afterward another was formed with F. Douthitt, and maintained about one year. Since that time, Mr. Richards has practiced alone, and now enjoys one of the best practices in the county. He is a member of Masonic Lodge and Chapter and the K. of P. Lodge at new Philadelphia. He was President of the Board of Education during the construction of the present fine school building. In politics, he is Democratic. Mr. Richards has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah A. Bucher, a native of this county. But one child of this marriage survives, a daughter, Frances A. His second marriage was to Nancy D. Wilkin, a native of Washington County, Penn. She was reared in her native State, and removed with her parents to Coshocton, Ohio, and had the benefits of a liberal education. She read medicine for two years with Dr. J. D. Otis, of New Philadelphia, and graduated at the Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio. Commencing a practice at New Philadelphia, two years later, she attended a course of lectures at the Polyclinic Institute, New York City. She then resumed practice at New Philadelphia, which is quite extensive and proportionately remunerative. She is the only lady physician in this portion of the State. For the past year she has been Secretary of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society.

JAMES M. ROMIG, merchant and Postmaster, Barnhill, was born in Mill Township March 2, 1853. His parents are Abraham and Susan (Warren) Romig. The former is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this county when quite young. He is a tailor by trade, but of late years has been engaged in farming, and now resides in this township. Our subject is one of ten children, and was reared in Mill, Warwick and Goshen Townships. He assisted his father on the farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1877, he bought out the mercantile stock of James McDavey, of Barnhill, and has since continued the business with fair success. He is a strong Republican, and in September, 1882, was appointed by Postmaster General Howe to his present position. He was formerly connected with New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 73, K. of P., but is now a member of La Belle Lodge, No. 160, K. of P., of Barnhill. He was married, September 22, 1881, to Adella Marty, a native of this county. They have one daughter, Netta C. Mrs. Romig is a member of the Plains M. E. Church of this township.

SAMUEL RUFER, blacksmith, and Commissioner of Tuscarawas County, was born in Switzerland February 18, 1834. His father, Stephen Rufer, came to America in 1843, locating in York Township, this county, where he farmed until his death in 1868. He married Magdalena Fuhrer, who died in this county in 1844. They had eleven children, five living, and three in this county. Our subject was the fifth child of this large family, and only received a fair education by his own individual efforts. At eighteen years of age, he came to New Philadelphia

and learned the blacksmith trade with Jacob Young. He has since followed that trade, working seventeen years in Lockport, and is considered one of the best blacksmiths in the county. He makes a specialty of dressing mill picks; is well known all over the county, and has been successful in business. Mr. Rufer is a stanch Democrat; was Trustee of Goshen Township for five years, and in the fall of 1882 was elected to his present position for a term of three years. He is a member of Shoenbrun Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F., of New Philadelphia. He was married, on Christmas of 1857, to Rose Reidenbach, a native of Tuscarawas County, of Swiss parentage. Five children have been born to them, only two living—Ida and Laura. Minnie, Charlie and Augustus are deceased. Mr. Rufer and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

DAVID RUMMELL, a well known citizen of this county and township, is a native of New Philadelphia, where he was born December 26, 1816. His father, George Rummell, was probably a native of Little York, Washington Co., Penn., and came to this county when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade, and located in New Philadelphia, where he lived till his death, and erected many of the substantial frame residences of the embryo city. He died in 1827 or 1828, aged about forty years. He married Catherine Stiffler, a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied her father, George Stiffler, to New Philadelphia in 1802. George Rummell and wife had seven children, all living. Mrs. Rummell subsequently married Jacob Walters, and bore him two children. Mrs. Walters died in the West, about 1863, aged about sixty-eight years. David Rummell was reared in New Philadelphia, and early learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for nineteen years. In 1850, he purchased 100 acres of his present farm (now consisting of 306 acres), where he has since resided—a period of thirty-three years. He is a member of the Democratic party, and has served as Director of Shoenbrun School District No. 8. He was married, in 1842, to Catherine Casebeer, a native of this county. They had two children—Alvin, married Sarah Young, and resides in Waynesburg, Ohio; and Martha A., widowed wife of D. Baltzly (deceased). Mrs. Rummell died in 1846, and in 1848 Mr. Rummell married her sister, Rosanna Casebeer, who is the mother of eight children, seven living—George (married Ellen Romig, and is farming in this township), John (married Maggie E. Frew, and is also farming in Goshen Township), Luther (at home), Mary, Annetta, Elizabeth and Walter W. Jacob is deceased. Mr. Rummell, wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Philadelphia.

JOSEPH SCHLAFLY, SR., farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born, July 18, 1814, in the Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland. He came to America, and to this county in 1839. Here he commenced the life of a farmer although the country was at that time a complete wilderness. Subsequently he settled on a farm at the head of the famous Goshen Valley. This farm consists of 136 acres of excellent land, which our subject, by his own industry, has subdued from its original wild state. But four acres were cleared when he took possession. Mr. Schlafly was married, in 1840, to Barbara Sweitzer, also a native of Switzerland. To this union have been born nine children, living—Moritz, John, Simon, Joseph, Andrews, Franklin, Sarah, Rosanna and Amanda. Mr. and Mrs. Schlafly and family are members of the Moravian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL SCHLUP, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, and dealer in cigars, West High street, New Philadelphia, is a native of Auburn Township, and son of Mrs. Schlup, who came to this county from Switzerland about 1845. He is a cooper by trade, but a farmer by occupation, and now resides in Wyandot County, Ohio. He married Annie Kaiser, also a native of Switzerland, who died in 1860, aged about thirty-five years. She was the mother of seven children, five living. Our subject was reared mostly in Wyandot County. He learned the carpenter trade while young, and worked at it for two years. He then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and engaged in the liquor business, remaining there for ten years. In 1876, Mr. Schlup located in New Philadelphia, where he has since re-

sided. He owns and occupies a two-story brick building, 21x70 feet in size, well stocked with foreign and domestic liquors. This is the only wholesale liquor house in Tuscarawas County, and Mr. Schlup has met with very good success in his business. Politically, he votes with the Democratic party.

E. SCHMIDT, a well-known German citizen of this city, was born in Germany April 9, 1828, and is a son of Christian and Christina (Warner) Schmidt. He was reared in his native country, and when fourteen years of age learned the milling trade, working at it there for six years. He also worked two years at millwrighting, and served as a soldier for three years. In 1854, he came to America, and located at Lockport, in this county, where he worked by the day for two years. He then commenced the butcher business, and continued it for eighteen years with good success. He subsequently erected a good brick business block on North Broadway, and there carried on the meat, provision and liquor business for eight years. Then started a boarding house in same building, and ran it for three years. In 1881, he erected the Schmidt (now the Sherman) House, and carried on the hotel until January 27, 1883, when it was leased to Zeely Bros., of Canton, Ohio. He sold the building in July of same year. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and Democratic in politics. He was married in this county, August 28, 1858, to Magdalena Witmar, a native of Switzerland. Seven children have been born to them, only three living—Ernest, Edward and Minnie. Mrs. Schmidt and family are also members of the Lutheran Church.

GODFREY SCHOCH, baker and confectioner, New Philadelphia, was born in Baden, Germany, November 14, 1840. His father, Karl Schoch, was also a native of Baden, and a baker by trade. He came to Ohio in 1847, and located at Dover, where he carried on a bakery for many years. He is now residing on the Ridge road, in this township, engaged in the growing of grapes, and the manufacture of wine. He married Josephine Rosruker, a native of Baden, who bore him eleven children, nine living. The subject of this notice was reared mostly in New Philadelphia, and obtained a fair education. He learned the baker's trade with his father, and established himself in the business in 1866. He has continued it since with fair success. Mr. Schoch is Democratic in politics. He was married in 1872, to Catherine A., daughter of Jacob Doerschuk, of Goshen Township. Three children have been born to them, two living—Edward and William. Mrs. Schoch is a member of the German Reformed Church.

B. P. SCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tuscarawas Valley Salt Association, residence New Philadelphia, was born in Washington County, Penn., January 24, 1834. His parents, Benjamin and Susan (McCandless) Scott were natives of the same county, and there died. Our subject there remained till nineteen years of age, and then came to Harrison County, Ohio, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for twelve years. He was in Illinois three years, and in 1868 came to New Philadelphia with J. M. Custer; he engaged in the hardware business, and remained in that for eight and a half years. Then accepted present position. The company handle the product of all the salt furnaces in this county.

MICHAEL SEIBOLD, brewer, a resident of Blake's Mills, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born May 5, 1849, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he received his education. He came to this country, landing at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the day he was eighteen years old. Having learned the trade of brewer in Germany, he commenced working at that business in Cincinnati. In 1871, he married Anna M. Carddol, a native of Prussia, but at that time a native of Warsaw, Ill. To this union five children were born—Automa, Julia, Henry H., John and M. William. In 1876, Mr. Seibold came to this place and entered into partnership with Mr. Adolph Hafenbrak in the New Philadelphia Brewery. This brewery was established by Michael Berger about the year 1863, and at the time of his decease, in 1871, it passed into the hands of Rudolph Kapitzky. In 1876, it was purchased

by its present owners, known by the firm name of Hafenbrak & Seibold. Nearly the entire establishment has been rebuilt by them, and considerable additions have been made. The proprietors are well known as industrious and enterprising business men. They have built up a large trade, extending to many of the surrounding towns, and, as brewers, have a reputation second to none in the trade. Our subject has a fine residence and property on South Broadway street, Blake's Mills. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics, is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Council of his village since its incorporation, and long a member of its Board of Education. His family are adherents of the Catholic Church.

G. SENHAUSER, a former clothier of New Philadelphia, now residing at Helvetia, W. Va., was born at St. Gallen, Switzerland, and there raised and educated. When young, he was employed as a travelling salesman throughout Switzerland and Germany, for a wholesale tobacco house, and when twenty-one years of age, came to America. He was keeper of the light house at Cape Henlopen, N. J., for one year, and then went to Thompsonville, Conn., where he was employed as "loom fixer" in a factory for six years. About 1857, he came to New Philadelphia, and was a clerk for John P. Chapin for twelve years. Then started in business, and continued therein till March, 1883, when he sold a half interest to his son, Norman W., and went to Helvetia, W. Va. He married Margaret Willi, a native of Switzerland. Five children are living, three sons and two daughters.

NORMAN W. SENHAUSER, of G. Senhauser & Son, clothiers, New Philadelphia, was born in this city, Dec. 30, 1858. He was well educated, and spent five years in W. Virginia, a portion of the time being employed in teaching school. He then returned home, and clerked for Kaderly & Burry for five years. On March 1, 1883, he purchased a half interest in the clothing business of his father, and is now conducting the business, enjoying a good, substantial trade. Mr. Senhauser is a member of the New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., and Democratic in politics. He was married March 10, 1881, to Alice, daughter of John Parr, of New Philadelphia. They have one son—Norman Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Senhauser are members of the German Reformed Church.

J. M. SHANKS, Superintendent of the Brock Hill Coal Mine, Pike Run, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 12, 1851. His grandfather is James Shanks, now living in Iowa at eighty years of age. His father was William Shanks, a native of Fayette County, Penn., and an engineer and machinist by trade. He removed to Harrison, and subsequently to Carroll County, Ohio, where he was engineer on one of the first locomotives (manufactured in England) to run in the United States. It was run between Oneida and Carrollton. Mr. Shanks died about three years ago. He married Susannah Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, but reared in Harrison County, Ohio. She died in 1869. She was the mother of three children, our subject the only one in this county. He lived successively in Carrollton, Bowerston and Newcomerstown, Ohio, until 1869, when he engaged in "railroading" on the "Pan Handle" road for five or six years. In February, 1878, he came to Pike Run, and was engineer of the ventilator for awhile. In the latter part of 1880, took charge of the two mines of his employers (O. Young & Co., of Elyria, Ohio), and, since January, 1883, has had charge of Brock Hill Mine, and lately of the mine at Flushing, Belmont County. He now resides in New Philadelphia. Mr. Shanks is Democratic in politics. He was married, December 20, 1877, to Mary M. Scott, a native of Stark County, Ohio. They have one son—William. Mrs. Shanks is a member of the Baptist Church of Canton, Ohio.

WILLIAM SHARP, of William Sharp & Sons, founders and machinists, South Broadway, New Philadelphia, was born in the State of New York July 10, 1832. His father, John Sharp, was a native of England, and a manufacturer of woolens. He died in New Philadelphia about 1853. His wife was Martha Smith, a native of Rhode Island, who died six or seven years ago. Our subject accom-

panied his parents to Steubenville, Ohio, when about ten years of age. He spent the forepart of his life in a woolen factory, and subsequently learned the machinist trade with Mr. Kenyon, of Steubenville. He came to New Philadelphia in 1859, and worked for English & Dixon for four or five years. Then brought a portable saw mill here, the first ever used in this county. He bored two oil wells at Smith's Ferry, Beaver County, Penn., and a salt well at Goshen (the first in the county). He subsequently assisted in erecting and starting the New Philadelphia Planing Mills, and two or three years later the New Philadelphia Paper Mills. Nine months after this, he engaged in his present business with Joseph Fox. One son became a partner, about ten or eleven years ago, and the younger son about one and a half years ago. Mr. Sharp is Republican in politics, and was a Councilman in New Philadelphia for six years. He was united in marriage about thirty years ago, with Mary Johnson, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. They have three children—John, William and Addie. Mrs. Sharp is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN I. SMITH, retired druggist, New Philadelphia, was born at Hagerstown, Md., September 1, 1809. His father, George Smith, was a native of Alexandria (then in the District of Columbia), Va., and a painter by trade. He died at Hagerstown, Md. He married Elizabeth Dusing, also a native of Maryland, who bore him three children, two now living. Mrs. Smith died in this city. Our subject was reared in Maryland, and there learned the saddler's trade. In 1830, he came to Ohio, arriving at Steubenville March 30. He then went to Canton, and there worked at his trade for three years. He then removed to Shanesville, in this county, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1837; thence to Dover, Ohio, and engaged in same business until spring of 1841. Then came to New Philadelphia, and was engaged in the merchant and milling trade till 1847: then embarked in the drug business, and continued at that till January 12, 1874, when he disposed of his stock and trade to Alexander Moore. Since then he has lived a retired life. Mr. Smith is a member of the New Philadelphia Lodge and Encampment (I. O. O. F.), and is in belief a Spiritualist. He is Republican in politics, and served two or three years as City Treasurer. He was married, at Canton, Ohio, December 30, 1830, to Marinda Sterling, a native of that city. They had eight children given them, only three of whom are living, one daughter in Missouri and two in New Philadelphia. On December 30, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated their golden wedding, having been married half a century.

J. M. SMITH, physician and surgeon, North Broadway, New Philadelphia, is a native of Washington County, Ohio, and a son of Richard P. and Mary (Miller) Smith, both natives of Harrison County, Ohio. The former is a farmer of Harrison County at present time of writing. Our subject was taken to Harrison County by his parents when but four years of age, and obtained a good education at Hopedale and Mt. Union Colleges, in Ohio. When fifteen years of age, he commenced teaching school, and was engaged at that for three winter and two summer seasons. He then commenced the study of medicine at Deerville, Ohio, with Dr. W. K. Smith, remaining with him one year; then went to Cincinnati and studied for three years under Drs. Aub & Rothacker, of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; graduated from that institution in spring of 1879, and was one of the six graduates selected from the medical College of Cincinnati to serve as House Surgeon of the Cincinnati Hospital; held that position one year, and in April, 1880, located in New Philadelphia. Since residing here, has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Smith is a member of the United States Surgeon's Examining Board for Pensions, also of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society.

R. SNYDER, baker and confectioner, No. 14 South Broadway, New Philadelphia, was born in Switzerland, December 25, 1836. His parents, Christian and Elizabeth (Gruneg) Snyder, came to America with twelve children, in 1851 locating on Stone Creek, in this county. Mr. Snyder was a first-class cabinet-maker,

and carried on a shop at Lockport, until his death. Mrs. Snyder is living, and resides at Lockport. Five of the twelve children are living, three in this county. Our subject received a fair German education in Switzerland, and attended English school but a short period. He learned the baker's trade, at Dubuque, Iowa, and pastry cooking on the Ohio and Mississippi River steamboats. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed to work in the bake-shop at Camp Chase (Columbus, Ohio), where he remained one and a half years. He then returned to New Philadelphia, and established himself in his present business, at which he has met with good success. Mr. Snyder owns a very comfortable brick residence at No. 144 West High street. He was leader of the New Philadelphia band, during its organization, and played in the Opera House orchestra; is connected with the I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternities; Democratic in politics, and a member of the New Philadelphia Board of Education. He was married, August 21, 1861, to Anna E. Slagel, a native of Switzerland. They have had ten children, seven living—Clara, Charles, Della, Frank, Emma, Edson and Hellen. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the German Reformed Church, and the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

G. L. TINKER, physician and surgeon, office on South Broadway, New Philadelphia, was born at Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June 19, 1843. Is a son of Charles Tinker, also a native of Kingsville, and a machinist by trade. He now resides at Ashtabula. He married Mary J. Webster, also of Kingsville, who is the mother of five children, four living. Our subject, at eight years of age, removed with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, where he resided about fifteen years. He attended school at the Eclectic Institute, of Hiram, Ohio, under James A. Garfield and subsequently taught school in Minnesota. He began the study of medicine under Dr. S. G. Clark, of Cleveland, with whom he remained nearly a year, and afterward attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in May, 1868. He commenced practice at Fowler, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and in 1872, came to New Philadelphia and opened an office. He is the only eclectic physician in the city, and one of four or five in the county. His practice has been a very successful one, more especially in acute diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, etc. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic Association, and Democratic in politics. Dr. Tinker was married, August 21, 1873, to Emma M., daughter of John S. Sharp, of New Philadelphia. They had two children, one son living—Charles. Mrs Tinker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Philadelphia.

FRED WALTER, publisher of *Der Beobachter*, New Philadelphia, was born in Rhine—Bavaria, May 2, 1836, son of Nicholas and Mary A. (Pfirmann) Walter, who emigrated to America in 1838, and located at Dover, Ohio, in August of that year. Nicholas Walter had been a fisherman in Germany; he died at Dover, Ohio, in 1842; his wife survived until 1868. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of seven children. He was reared mostly at Dover, and there attended English school under the tuition of Rev. L. F. Kampman. He acquired a limited German education in the German Reformed and Lutheran Church schools. In 1852, Fred learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Dover Citizen*, and two and a half years later he entered the office of *Der Deutsche in Ohio*, remaining until the paper collapsed. In 1855, he came to New Philadelphia, and was successively compositor and foreman with Mr. J. D. Elliott, and partner with C. H. Matthews in the office of the *Ohio Democrat*, remaining till the fall of 1868. The next spring, Mr. Walter and Nicholas Montag founded *Der Beobachter*, and three years later, Mr. Walter and Samuel R. Minnig became the proprietors, and have since published it with better success than was anticipated. Mr. Walter was married, May 30, 1861, to Sarah E. Christy, a native of Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio. They have six children living—Alma M., Edgar A., Maggie L., Wilma, Ida and Victor H. In the autumn of 1883, Mr. Walter was elected Auditor of Tuscarawas

County, and will soon enter upon the duties of the office. He is a member of both Lodge and Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and has always been a Democrat.

W. H. WALTON, of Walton & Custer, dealers in general merchandise, New Philadelphia, was born in Warwick Township December 14, 1849. His grandfather, Boaz Walton, was a native of Rhoades, Northampton County, Penn. His son, Josiah Walton, was born in Clay Township, this county, and has been a farmer of Warwick Township nearly all of his life. He married Martha Wright, who bore him three children, two living. His second wife (mother of our subject) was Sarah Shaffer, a native of York Township. Eight children have been born to them, four living. W. H. Walton lived on the home farm till nineteen years of age, and then went to Trenton, where he was employed as a clerk for three or four years. He then came to New Philadelphia, and embarked in mercantile trade. The present partnership of Walton & Custer was formed in March, 1879. The firm has met with good success. Mr. Walton is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum of New Philadelphia; Republican in politics, and, in the spring of 1883, was elected Treasurer of Goshen Township. He was married, April 11, 1877, to Elzyra Link, a native of Ragersville, Auburn Township. They have one daughter —Josephine. Mrs. Walton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Philadelphia.

JAMES WATKINS (familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmy Watkins"), residing on the road from New Philadelphia to Uhrichsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 2, 1816. His father, John Watkins, was a native of Delaware and a farmer by occupation. He came to Ohio about 1803, and removed to Guernsey County in 1821, where he died about 1861 or 1862. He married Elizabeth Belch, a native of Virginia, who became the mother of six children. Four of these are living, but our subject is the only one in this county. Mother died about 1878, aged eighty-five years. James Watkins was reared mostly in Guernsey County, and in early life ran what was called a "knock out" threshing machine, for five successive falls and winters. He was married in Harrison County, and farmed there for six years; then, in 1846, he came to this county with his family and some sheep, and located in this township. He has owned several farms, and owns 133 acres where he now resides. He is not as vigorous as in early life, but, to use his own words "I do a right smart of farmin' yet." He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and assisted materially in the erection of the Plains Church of this township. He was "born a Whig," but of late years has been a Republican. He was married, June 5, 1839, to Mary Dolvin, a native of Carroll County, Ohio. Of their six children, five are living — Phebe A., wife of Jacob Wagner, a farmer of this township; John, superintendent of a tile factory at Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill.; James with brother John in Illinois; Mary A., wife of Isaac Failar, of Iron County, Mo., and Richard, at home. Elizabeth is deceased. Mrs. Watkins and family are also members of the Plains Church.

D. W. WATKINS, farmer and miner, residing on the Rockford road, in Goshen Township, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., April 5, 1852. His father, Watkin Watkins, was an engineer by trade, but followed mining as an occupation. He died in 1865, his death being caused by a fall from a horse. He married Catherine Morgan, who now resides in New Philadelphia with a daughter. They were the parents of five children, all living and residents of Tuscarawas County. David W. was reared in the city of Pittsburgh, and there resided until 1874, being engaged in mining for eighteen years of that period. He then came to this county and since then has been employed in the Brock Hill coal mine of Pike Run, in this township. In July, 1880, he bought fifty acres of the old Swearingen farm, where he now resides. Mr. Watkins carries on the farm with some help, and devotes a portion of his time to the raising of stock, principally cattle. He is a member of La Belle Lodge, No. 160, K. of P., of Barnhill, and Republican in politics. He was married, September 16, 1877, to Margaret, daughter of Henry

Mosher, a well-known citizen of this township. They have two children—Henry M. and J. L. D. Mrs. Watkins is a member of the Plains Methodist Episcopal Church of this township.

J. FOSTER WILKIN, Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscarawas County, residence, New Philadelphia, was born February 26, 1853, at Haliday's Cove, West Virginia. His father, Andrew J. Wilkin, a native of Washington County, Penn., married Mary M. Wilcoxon, a native of Hancock County, W. Va. Both parents are living at Newcomerstown, where his father is engaged in the milling business. Our subject is the eldest of seven children, four living. His parents first located at Coshocton, Ohio, in 1853, whence they removed to Newcomerstown in 1865, where he was sent to school to Rev. U. Jesse Knisely. He taught the grammar department of the village school in 1871; attended college at Washington, Penn., in 1872, and at the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1873, and was Principal of the Trenton Schools in 1874. He studied law with J. A. D. Richards, and was admitted to practice at Steubenville, Ohio, April, 1877. He was his preceptor's law-partner for one year, since when he has been alone; and hard study, diligence and rectitude have won him an enviable practice and position at the bar. He was appointed a County School Examiner in 1880, and resigned after one year. Mr. Wilkin is a Democrat, a Presbyterian and an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of New Philadelphia. He was married, June 22, 1876, to Virginia Smith, eldest daughter of G. B. Smith, of Newcomerstown. They have four children—Wilbur D., David R., Marcia B. and Garratt S.

J. WILLIAMS, dental surgeon, New Philadelphia, was born in Fairfield Township October 11, 1832. His parents, Silas and Sarah (Lappin) Williams, were both natives of this county, and had twelve children, nine of whom yet survive. Silas Williams died October 1, 1848, aged fifty-two years and one month. His wife died September 11, 1839, aged forty years and three months. The subject of this sketch was the eighth child of this large family. He was reared on the farm in Fairfield Township, and graduated at Mount Union College in 1859. He then studied dentistry with Dr. H. S. Stone, of New Philadelphia, and for a year, from 1861 to 1862, was his partner. Dr. Williams then purchased the practice of his preceptor, and has ever since enjoyed a large and successful practice. He is a graduate of the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, and is a member of the American Dental Association, and of the Ohio State Dental Society, of which he has been President. He is now a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. His religious affiliation is with the M. E. Church. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow; in politics is Republican, and has been a member of the City Council and Board of Education. Dr. Williams was married, March 29, 1855, to Catherine Clark, a native of Harrison County, Ohio. Her parents, Benjamin and Eleanor Clark, are natives of the province of New Brunswick. They have had four children—Edward McClean and Willie Edgar, now deceased, and B. C. and Charlie E. B. C., the eldest son, is a graduate in dentistry of the University of Michigan, and is now practicing his profession at Kansas City, Mo.

VALENTINE WILLS, a resident of Goshen Township since 1833, was born at New Lancaster, Ohio, September 3, 1824. His father, David Wills, was born in Wilmington, State of Delaware, April 11, 1795, and his grandfather was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, the youngest of three brothers—Robert, William and David Wills. He emigrated to Wilmington, Del., in 1783, and was married to Mary Jordan, of Newcastle, Del., in 1786. She was born in England April 4, 1766. They had six children—Robert, William, David, Sarah, Martha and Isabell. Grandfather D. Wills came to Licking County, Ohio, in 1803, where he had a tract of land, upon which he settled and died in 1826. He married Catherine Shuler, in 1821, by whom was a family of nine children, four boys and five girls, seven of whom are now living, and six have large families. Our subject's father came to this county in 1833; went to Canada in what was called the patriot war of 1837, and died suddenly at Maumee City in 1837. Our subject's mother, C.

Wills, died in September, 1875, aged seventy-four years. She was blind for twenty-four years previous to her death. Valentine Wills was dependent upon his own industry at ten years of age, and was apt and generally successful in his undertakings, and made friends by his industry and resolution to accomplish whatever he undertook, making brick, boating, sawing lumber and filling contracts of various kinds. He was married, in 1848, to Jerusha Everet, by whom he has two children—David and Mary C., both married. Was married to his present wife, Sarah Furney, in 1857. They have four sons and one daughter—Charles H., George W., Francis M., Albert E. and Clara, all born on the home farm as named above. Charles H. Wills was married, April 24, 1883, to Bell B. Miskimens, of Coshocton County, Ohio, and now lives on his father's Dover farm.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANDERES, farmer, stock-dealer and cheese manufacturer, P O. Ragersville, was born, February 13, 1827, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of John and Anna Anderes. The family came to Tuscarawas County October 6, 1851, and settled in Auburn Township. Our subject received his education in the German language in the mother country, and since coming here he has learned the English language. He was married, April 20, 1848, in Switzerland, to Elizabeth Shank. Their family numbered nine children, of whom seven are living—Edward, John W., Frederick, Mary Zimmerman, Rosa Shank, Elizabeth Zimmerman and Emma Anderes. In 1851, our subject purchased the farm he now lives on in Auburn Township, consisting of 229 acres, with good buildings thereon. He also owns 105 acres of excellent land just north of Ragersville. Mr. Andrews takes a lively interest in the rearing of fine stock on his farm, and is proprietor also of a well-established cheese-factory, which enjoys a first-class reputation and a large custom. Mr. and Mrs. Anderes are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

CHARLES A. ECKERT, SR., merchant, Ragersville, was born May 22, 1821, in Bisterschied, Bavaria, Germany. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth Eckert, came to this country in 1833. His father served eight years with Napoleon. In 1838, Charles went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he lived until 1846, when he returned to Ragersville and established a general merchandising store, which he still carries on. He was united in marriage, January 20, 1847, with Caroline Barnhart, also a native of Germany, having come to America at twelve years of age. To them have been born three children—Elizabeth, deceased; Charles, now living in Colorado; and Phebe, married to Daniel Zimmerman, of Dennison, Ohio. In 1863, he was drafted, but furnished a substitute. Mr. Eckert has here a full and complete general stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, groceries, queensware, hardware and schoolbooks. He has built up the largest trade in the town of Ragersville, and is regarded as an honorable and reliable business man. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Eckert is a Republican.

FREDERICK ECKERT, farmer, P. O. Ragersville, was born March 24, 1824, in Bisterschied, Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to America when nine years of age, coming direct to Tuscarawas County. Here he was raised on the farm, and obtained his education, both in German and English. He was united in marriage, March 24, 1845, with Phebe Gribble, of this township, and a na-

tive of Germany. They have seven children—Elizabeth, wife of Fred Myer; Phebe, wife of Daniel Lembrech; Peter A.; Caroline, wife of Jacob Kutscher; Edward; Mary R., wife of Dr. A. C. Goudy, of Strasburg; and Ernest H. After his marriage, Mr. Eckert lived in Bucks Township for five years, and in 1850 purchased land in Auburn Township on which he has resided since 1874. Mr. Eckert acquired, in all, a property of 368 acres, part of which he has sold and part he has given to his children, to whom he gave a good start in the world. The entire family are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, Mr. Eckert is a Democrat.

SIMON HITZRICH, farmer, fruit-grower and merchant tailor, P. O. Ragersville, was born, October 28, 1828, in Allendorf, Hesse-Cassel, Germany. His father, Heinrich, died in the Fatherland. His mother, Annie, came to America at the age of seventy years, and died six years after, in November, 1877. Our subject emigrated to America, coming by the way of Baltimore and Wheeling, W. Va., in 1847. Having learned the tailoring trade in Germany, he continued it in this country. On July 6, 1852, he married Barbara Specht, also a native of Germany. In 1860, Mr. Hitzrich, having made several visits to this country, was induced to buy some property and move his family here. He bought a farm of fifty-seven acres, which his sons manage, whilst he himself opened a custom tailor shop, one mile and a quarter from Ragersville. He has also one of the best fruit farms in Tuscarawas County, it being well stocked with choice and rare varieties of all kinds of fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Hitzrich have a family of eight children living, viz., Annie (wife of J. Youngen), Henry S., Charles W., Simon C., George E., Adam H., John E. and Jacob H. They are members of the German Reformed Church. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Democrat.

HENRY KUHN, farmer, P. O. Blackband, was born June 22, 1819, in Diedenshausen, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, Germany. His parents were Philip and Anna Elizabeth (Hackenbracht) Kuhn, who had eleven children—Daniel (deceased), John (emigrated to this country in 1836 and died in 1882 in Fry's Valley, this county, aged seventy-seven years), Wilhelmina (deceased, wife of Henry Beitzel, deceased), Amelia (emigrated to America in 1837, wife of Wilhelm Kuhn, deceased). Anna Elizabeth (deceased, wife of Christian Haf, also deceased, who emigrated to this country in 1857), Catherine (emigrated to this country in 1837, wife of John Blous, living in York Township, this county), Henry, Mary Elizabeth (deceased wife of Louis Glauner), Anna Catharine (wife of Henry Kuhn, deceased), Louisa (wife of John Kuhn) and Mary Catharine (now a resident of Minnesota). Henry, our subject, emigrated to this country in 1841, locating in York Township, this county, where he lived with his family over twenty-five years. Leaving that township, they settled in Auburn Township, where they now reside. Our subject was married to Elizabeth Benfer, by whom there has been a family of nine children, viz.: Philip H., John H., Ernst George, Catharine (wife of George Fried), Susanna (wife of James Griffin), Henry August (deceased), Elizabeth (wife of Henry Espenschied), Franz and Emma. Mr. Kuhn owns a farm of sixty acres, with good buildings thereon. He taught public school for twenty-four years; has served twelve terms as Township Trustee and seven terms as Assessor. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Kuhn and his sons are, in politics, Democrats.

GOTTLIEB LADERACH, farmer, stock-raiser and cheese manufacturer, P. O. Ragersville, was born in 1833 in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. He is a son of John Laderach, who emigrated to America in 1855. They settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where our subject's mother, Elizabeth Laderach,

died in 1870. Mr. Laderach by that time had become owner of a fine farm and has reared a family of six children. He afterward married Mary Bigler, and took up his residence south of Ragersville. The subject of this sketch was raised in the mother country and married, after coming to America, Magdalena Zimmerman. Their family numbers fourteen children, viz.: Mary Anderes, John, Ernest, Robert, August, Daniel, Louis, Emma, Albert, Edwin, Samuel, Otto, Emanuel and an infant not named. Mr. Laderach has acquired, by industry, a fine farm of forty-five acres. He pays special attention to the rearing of live stock. In 1866, he established a cheese factory, which he operates with great success. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JONAS NEFF, retired farmer, P. O. Ragersville, is the oldest citizen of this township. He was born November 20, 1808, in Somerset County, Penn., and his father was Christopher Neff, who married Miss Elizabeth Snyder. They came to Tuscarawas County with their family in 1820, and settled in what is now Auburn Township, where they developed a fine farm and raised their children. Mr. Neff died April 17, 1824, followed by Mrs. Neff March 25, 1845. Of their family of seven children, our subject is the only one now living. He was brought up on the farm, and on June 1, 1829, he married Susanna Royer, of this township. She was also a native of Pennsylvania. They purchased the old family homestead farm, where they have ever since resided. To them were born ten children, nine of whom are now living, viz., David, in this township; Jacob, in Portage County; Simon, of this township, Mary Ann, wife of Martin Shaffer, of Indiana; Jonas, in Kankakee County, Ill.; Elizabeth, still at home; Ezra, of New Philadelphia; Martin Luther, of this township; and Susanna, still at home. Mrs. Neff departed this life June 9, 1859. She was a pious member of the German Reformed Church. Subsequently, Mr. Neff married Miss Elizabeth Grove, of Sandy Township, this county. To them was born one son—James Austin, who was killed by a horse March 20, 1873, in his thirteenth year. Mr. Neff has acquired, largely by his own efforts, a farm of 157½ acres, with good buildings thereon. He has been almost a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, in which he was once a minister, and has held important church offices nearly all the time. He is a Republican in politics, formerly belonging to the Whig party.

MARTIN L. NEFF, teacher and farmer, P. O. Ragersville, was born May 16, 1849, and is a son of Jonas Neff, whose sketch precedes this. He was reared in Auburn Township, and obtained his education in the schools of Ragersville. On September 26, 1872, he married Elizabeth Youngen, of this township. They have five children, viz., Jacob Herbert, Anna Lydia, Jonas Abraham, Clara Caroline and Irving Le Roy. Mr. Neff has the reputation of being an excellent teacher.

MATHIAS SCHNEIDER, teacher, Ragersville, was born April 6, 1854, in Wayne Township, this county. His father, John George Schneider, is now living in Bucks Township. He was brought up on the farm, and obtained his education at the common and high schools of the county, which he has improved by private study. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching, which profession he still follows. He has a record as a gentleman of education and culture, a faithful teacher and a successful educator. For three years—1874 to 1877—he was engaged in the store of his brother, John Schneider, at Strasburg. Our subject was united in marriage, December 27, 1875, with Elizabeth Schaad, daughter of John M. Schaad, and sister of Rev. Frederick Schaad. They have one son—J. F. A. Schneider. Mr. Schneider is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN and ADAM STINGEL were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and are sons of Jacob and Regina Stingel. John was born in 1853, Adam in 1856, and both came to America, and to Shanesville, Ohio, in 1873, Adam preceding his brother by two months. They then learned the blacksmith trade. John in Winesburg, and Adam with Michael Schott, Shanesville. John was married in 1878, to Caroline Wheeler, by whom he has two children—Salome and Edward. Adam was married in 1881, to Ida May, daughter of Dr. Wright. They have one child—Jacob Roy. In 1878, they established their present shop at Ragersville, where they do a general wagon and buggy business and repair work. They are good, industrious mechanics, and have built up a good custom with the surrounding community.

ISAAC SWIHART, farmer, P. O. Ragersville, was born August 10, 1851, in Auburn Township, this county. His father, David Swihart, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this county at a very early date. He died in 1875 Our subject spent his youth on a farm, and obtained his education at the schools of this township. He was united in marriage, October 5, 1876, with Mary Violet, daughter of G. W. Goudy, present Sheriff of Tuscarawas County. By this union there is one child—Harry. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Swihart settled down on the farm on which they now reside, consisting of 100 acres of fine land. In politics, Mr. Swihart is a Republican.

LEVI TRAVIS, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Ragersville, was born December 16, 1828, near Reading, Berks Co., Penn., and is a son of John S. and Hannah (Klein) Travis. The former was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in which State he was married. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He and his wife subsequently moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and settled in this township (then a part of Bucks Township), in 1832. Here Mr. Travis was occupied as a farmer and miller, entering land which he cleared. Of their family of eight children, five are living—Levi, our subject; George, also in this county; Louisa (Neff), in Portage County, Ohio; William and Wilhelmina (Blair), both in Indiana. Mr. Travis died June 17, 1868; his widow died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Neff, in Portage County, August 7, 1883, aged eighty four years eight months and twelve days. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and received a common school education. He learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed for sixteen years. On May 8, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Walker, also a native of this county. Their children are Eli, of Dover, Ohio, and Lewis, now in this township. Mrs. Travis died July 19, 1879. She was a devoted wife and kind mother; a member of the Christian Church. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a cherry tree. In 1848, our subject began the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty-seven consecutive years. He was elected Justice of the Peace, in April, 1864, which office he has ever since held. He was admitted to the bar at New Philadelphia, September 15, 1875, and has a good local practice. In politics, he is a Democrat.

DR. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, deceased, was born August 11, 1817, in Harrison County, Ohio. He adopted the medical profession, and moved to Keene, Coshocton Co., Ohio, where he practiced for several years, and then moved to Ragersville, Tuscarawas County. Here he was united in marriage, September 5, 1842, with Lucinda Rager. She was born February 28, 1825, and was a daughter of Conrad Rager, a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Catherine Swagler, of Sharpsburg, Md. They came to this county at a very early date, and were married March 14, 1824, in New Philadelphia, where Mr. Rager was engaged as a merchant. He came out to this portion of the county before the organization of Auburn Township, and established here the first store. He laid out and organized the town of Ragersville, giving it his name, and

lived a long, active and useful life. His widow survived him ten years and died February 24, 1880. To return to our subject, Dr. and Mrs. Wright settled in Jacobsport, and here the Doctor built up a large and prosperous practice. He was respected as a man of first-class scientific attainments. Their family numbered nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., Dr. J. N. Wright, Columbus, Ohio; James L., Superintendent of Orrville Public Schools; Mary C. Webb, of Montezuma, Colo.; Frank P., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas L., Uhrichville, Ohio; William V., at home; and Ida M. Stingel, of Ragersville. Dr. Wright departed this life in 1873, at Richwood, Union County, Ohio. His widow survives him, and has moved to her old home at Ragersville. William V. Wright has adopted the profession of teaching, and is a young man of high literary culture.

ABRAHAM YOUNGEN, merchant, Ragersville, was born June 16, 1859, in Auburn Township, this county, and is a son of Abraham Youngen, who came from Switzerland, and engaged at his trade of shoe-maker for a few years, and subsequently bought a farm in this township, and resided there until his death, which occurred April 2, 1881. His widow, Mrs. Anna Youngen, still lives on the homestead. Of their twelve children, six are now living—John, Jacob, Daniel, Sarah, wife of Jacob Zimmerman, Elizabeth, wife of Martin Neff, and Abraham. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm and obtained his education at the schools of this township. In January, 1881, he went into partnership with Henry Conrad, in a general store, in Ragersville, but in February, 1883, bought out his partner's interest, and is now carrying on the business alone. He has a good general stock of dry goods, hats and caps, groceries, queensware, hardware, books, stationery and notions. He has a wide and flourishing trade, which is daily increasing. Mr. Youngen taught one term (1880–81) at the School District No. 2, Bucks Township. He is considered a solid, reliable business man. In politics, he is a Democrat; he is a member of the German Reformed Church.

BUCKS TOWNSHIP.

D. W. BAKER, dealer in groceries, drugs, medicines, etc., Rowville, P. O. Baltic, was born in Holmes County October 2, 1855. He is the son of George and Sarah (Shafer) Baker. His father, George Baker, emigrated to California in the spring of 1855, and after the year 1857 no word was ever received from him, and his fate is still unknown to his family. D. W. was reared on the farm, received an education in the common schools, and was married, October 2, 1879, to Almeda Rinehart, a native of Holmes County, but residing in Coshocton County at time of marriage. Mr. Baker has been engaged in his present business for one year and is quite successful.

PETER EVERHART, farmer, P. O. Bakersville, was born in Warren Township February 21, 1814, and is the son of David and Sarah Everhart, who were early settlers of this county. Peter was raised a farmer's boy, and came to Bucks Township in 1837, when most of it was yet uncleared. He was married in 1835, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Hannah Gardner. Twelve children were born to them—John (deceased), Sarah, David, Hannah, Nancy (who died in infancy), Adam, Zachariah, William, George, Alexander, Franklin P. (who died at the age of nine years), and Julius. Mrs. Everhart died November 5, 1874, and Mr. Everhart was again united in marriage, in

December, 1880, to Rebecca Ann Wyant, the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Wyant, and a native of Jefferson County. They have one child, Ira Belle. Mr. Everhart is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has been Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and has served on the School Board. His son David served during the war of the rebellion in an Indiana regiment. Zachariah also enlisted, but was under age at the time and was reclaimed.

V. C. FISHER, book-keeper for Wolf & Miller, planing mill company, Rowville, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 30, 1846, son of Christian and Rebecca (Lower) Fisher. His father was a native of York County, Penn.; his mother of Coshocton County, Ohio. The subject of this notice was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. He taught school three terms in his youth, then served a two years apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, and carried on a tan yard of his own for nine years. He was married, in 1867, to Emma Lint, daughter of Daniel Lint. They have three children—Sarah Ellen, Myra Catherine and William Daniel, living, and one, Clara Althea, deceased. Mr. Fisher and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

JACOB S. GONTER, farmer, P. O. Bakersville, was born in Dover Township June 28, 1813, son of George and Magdaline Gonter, who came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1810. George Gonter was a native of Somerset County, and his wife of Chester County, Penn. They reared a family of twelve children. Jacob S. was raised on the farm, and in 1840 was married to Elizabeth Stilgenbauer, whose father, Peter, emigrated from Germany to Ohio in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Gonter have seven children—Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Luellen, Sylvester, Adaline and George. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Gonter has been a member of the School Board. He has resided on his present farm since 1853, and was obliged to build a cabin before he could settle here.

FREDERICK HAAS, farmer, P. O. Ragersville, was born in April, 1819, in Bavaria, Germany. His parents, Frederick and Catharine (Gohler) Haas, emigrated, with a family of eight children, to America, in 1840, coming to Ohio, at first to German Township, Holmes County, and finally, in 1844, to Bucks Township, where they settled. Their children's names are Elizabeth, wife of Mathias Burger; John, in Indiana; Frederick; Christina, deceased wife of Adam Bixler; Dorothea, deceased wife of Joshua Madick, also deceased; Charlotte, wife of Jacob Geib; Adam, deceased; and Catharine, deceased. Our subject was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth Stein, by which union there have been ten children, as follows: Peter, Catharine, wife of Michael Haas, Jr.; Noah; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Jacob Haas; George; Adam; Frederick; Henry; Valentine and Conrad. Mr. and Mrs. Haas and family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Haas and his sons are Democrats in politics. Our subject has prospered well, being owner of a farm of 248 acres, with good buildings thereon.

CHRISTIAN LENZ, tinner, P. O. Baltic. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 24, 1843. His parents, Frederick and Christina Lenz, came from Germany in 1841 and settled in Holmes County Christian was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He worked in the woolen factory for a number of years. In 1870, he started in the dry goods business in Wilmot, Stark County, but was burned out in 1872. He then bought a tin shop and sold stoves and tinware, roofing and spouting. He carried on this business until 1876, when he came here and was appointed Postmaster. He was married, in 1862, to Sarah Mumaw, daughter of George and Lyda Mumaw, of Holmes County. Four children were given them—Emma, Mary, Ida and John Wesley. Mr. Lenz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN JACKSON LINT, painter, P. O. Baltic, was born in Holmes County April 3, 1837. He is the son of John C. and Lucy (Baker) Lint, who emigrated from Somerset County, Penn., to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1836, and settled on a farm, where they lived for thirty-four years, Mrs. Lint dying at the age of seventy years, and her husband surviving until the age of seventy-five. John C. Lint's father, Pennsylvania German, was a soldier of 1812; his wife's father, an Englishman, was a soldier in the war. John J., our subject, remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he attended a term of school at Ragersville, taught by Christian Forney, now of New Philadelphia. The following summer, he labored on his father's farm, and in the winter taught a term of school at Baltic. Remaining on the farm during the spring and summer, he attended a term of school at New Philadelphia, and on his return taught a second term at Baltic. The following autumn, he attended a term of select school at Shanesville, having worked on the farm during the summer. He was captivated by the charms of his school teacher's niece, wooed and won her, and made her his own, his marriage to Miss Sarah Anne Forney being celebrated October 27, 1859. She was born in Somerset County, Penn., August 28, 1840, the daughter of Daniel and Lydia Forney, who emigrated to this county about 1850 with his wife and six children. Five of the children are yet living—Mrs. Lint; Rachel, wife of John McKnight, a farmer of Iowa; Charlotte (Riker), of near New Philadelphia; Maria Bowman, of New Bedford, Ohio; and Clarkson, a canal boatman of Lockport; Alexander, the oldest son, was killed at the battle of Antietam. Daniel Forney married a second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Stantz) Rinehart, and by her had four children—three daughters and a son. After his marriage, John J. Lint taught a term of school; then clerked for Henry Ream, of Baltic, eighteen months. Ill health compelled him to relinquish this pursuit, and he went into the stock business. He again commenced mercantile business with Adam Scar, and, at the expiration of three years, removed his goods to Bell's Mills, now Beach City, Stark County, and in a short time sold out, losing $1,200 by the failure of the purchaser to pay. Starting anew at Millersburg with a $5,000 stock, he was again unfortunate, and, disposing of his real estate, he removed to Marshall County, Ind., there operating a saw-mill two and a half years. He returned to Ohio at his father's request, his mother having died, and lived on the farm a year, when his father also died. Mr. Lint then brought his family to Baltic, where he has since resided, following painting as a livelihood. He has held various township offices for ten years, and been a resident of this county twenty years. His family consists of seven children, as follows: William Douglass, a painter by trade, born October 14, 1860; Elmira, born June 16, 1862, married March 25, 1883, to Jacob Garver, son of Martin and Emma Garver; Morris, born April 10, 1864, clerk in dry goods store; Salome, born February 14, 1866; Ivy Della, born in Indiana December 21, 1869; Lillie May, born May 23, 1873, and Dennis Clarkson, born October 22, 1875.

JACOB N. MAST, proprietor grist mills, Rowville, was born in this county January 7, 1854. His father, Noah Mast, is a native of Holmes County, and his mother, Elizabeth (Miller), is a native of Tuscarawas County. Jacob N. was raised on a farm, educated in the common schools, and was married, in 1875, to Polly Ann, daughter of John Miller, a native of Holmes County. They have a family of four children—Isadora, Ida, Susan and an infant son. In 1880, a grist mill was erected, under the firm name of Mast, Troyer & Co., Rowville Mills. In 1883, it was refitted, with nine run of rollers, capable of turning off from 60 to 100 barrels of flour per day. Also, three run of buhrs for corn-chop, etc. Mr. Mast is a member of the Omish Church.

A. S. METZLER, physician, Baltic, was born in Coshocton County December 2, 1839, the son of Jacob and Susan (Suter) Metzler, of Westmoreland County, Penn., who came to Ohio about 1820. He was raised on a farm, received a common school education, taught school for five years, and, in 1864, served for four months in the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio National Guard. Mr. Metzler read medicine with Dr. Guittard, of New Bedford, and attended the Medical Department of the Wooster University, at Cleveland. His education he obtained by means of his own labor. The Doctor practiced six months at Keene, Coshocton County, and in 1868 came to his present residence, and began a practice which he has since successfully maintained. In politics, he is an active and influential Democrat. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Albert Scott Wade, of Holmes County. Six children have been born to them—Edith, Victor Wade, Jessie Ruth, Walter Scott, Vesta Susanna and Lucretia.

GEORGE MIESER, farmer, P. O. Bakersville, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1812, and is the only living son of John and Betsy (Miller) Mieser, both natives of Pennsylvania. John Mieser settled, in 1811, in this county, which was then a dense wilderness. He came without a cent, but had the support of his wife and two children. He entered eighty acres of land, but afterward sold it, purchasing 700 acres, for which he paid $10 per acre. He was one of the noted hunters of the day, and by his gun he not only earned a livelihood, but amassed considerable money. It was customary for him to absent himself, while hunting, for days, finding rest and shelter in the forest. At one time, while sleeping in a tree, he was awakened by the nose of a beast which he knew to be a bear, and lying still he let his bearship descend the tree, and seizing his gun shot him. When day dawned, the bear was found to be 700 pounds in weight. Another time he killed a huge panther, which measured eleven feet in length, and a second one was twelve feet. At one time he came upon a rattlesnake, which he killed, but coming upon a cluster of them, and trying to slaughter them with the butt end of his gun, the poisoned atmosphere compelled him to flee, and he ran for miles before being relieved from the poisoned air. Again, while attempting to capture one of three cubs that were playing in a tree, he was attacked by the mother, which he killed, and securing the cub carried it home for a pet. He and his son (our subject) were excellent shots, and were widely known. Their dress or clothing was made of buckskin, hand made. The result of one of their day's sport was thirty-one deer. Our subject was twenty-one years old when he wore the first shoes on his feet, having many a time stood in the winter's cold without a covering on his feet. He was a companion of his father during the latter's life, and was the first white child born in the limits of Tuscarawas County, and is now the oldest born citizen. He lives on and owns the homestead of 700 acres in Buck Township. He was married to Betsy, daughter of Benjamin Helwig, a pioneer. The seven children born to this issue are as follows: Benjamin, Polly, John W., Simon P., Samuel, Margaret and George. Mr. Mieser advanced capital for mercantile trade at one time, but the investment was doubled in indebtedness, which, however, he has cleared up, and at the present does not owe a dollar. As a pioneer he is widely known, and as a citizen is highly esteemed.

ALEXANDER MILLER was born May 26, 1826. His father, Jacob Miller, was born in Northumberland County, Penn. He helped to fight the battles of the war of 1812, and was for nine or ten months in McArthur's division. Alexander's mother was a native of Bedford County, Penn. He was raised a farmer's lad, and educated in a backwoods school. In 1862, he was married to Catharine, daughter of George Gonter. There were born to them

two sons—John C. and Edward J. Mr. Miller has held different township offices. He owns a well cultivated farm of 250 acres, in the northern part of Bucks Township.

SAMUEL P. MIZER, farmer, P. O. Bakersville, was born in this county, December 15, 1832. His father, Philip Mizer, was born in Pennsylvania March 27, 1799; his mother, Margaret (Schultz), a native of Loudoun County, Va., was born August 12, 1800, and came to Harrison County, Ohio, when five or six years old. Philip Mizer brought his family to Bucks Township in the spring of 1832. Samuel P. was raised on the farm, receiving a common school education. He was married in 1855 to Margaret C. Barrick, daughter of Jacob and Mary Barrick. Her father was a Virginian and her mother a Pennsylvanian. To Mr. and Mrs. Mizer seven children have been born—Mary Margaret, married and residing in Iowa; Elvira Alice; Sedilia Edith, married and living in this township; Ida May; Ira Bartholomew; Cora Bell, and Edwin P. During the rebellion, Mr. Mizer contributed $300 to secure volunteers. He is a stanch Lutheran, is now a Trustee in the church, has been a Deacon for ten years, and the Superintendent of the Sabbath school for two terms.

GEORGE RIGBY, farmer, P. O. Baltic, was born in Carroll County December 9, 1826. He is the son of Augustus and Catherine Rigby. George was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He came to this county in 1848, and in 1855 was married to Nancy Rolman, of Tuscarawas County. Three children were born to them, viz.: Cyrus, who died when six years old, Isaac B. and John. His wife died in 1862, and in October, 1867, he married his second wife—Amanda Millner, of Carroll County. Mr. Rigby subscribed $100 for the purpose of procuring recruits in the army. He cultivates a piece of land of about forty-four acres, where he has a nice little home.

JOSIAH SCHENEMAN, proprietor of hotel, P. O. Baltic, was born in Holmes County June 15, 1855. His father, Thomas Scheneman, was a native of Ohio, and was hired as a substitute in the army. His mother, Elizabeth Scheneman, was from Pennsylvania. Josiah was raised a farmer's boy, educated in the common schools, and was married November 20, 1879, to Mary Ann Carnahan, of Coshocton County, daughter of John Carnahan, who died in the army in the fall of 1862. Our subject barbered for three years, worked at the carpenter's trade for five years, and in the fall of 1881 moved into his new hotel, where he is at the present time.

JOHN SCHLARB, blacksmith, was born in Germany November 21, 1840. His parents, Nicholas and Mary Schlarb, of Germany, came to the United States in 1853, and settled in this county. His father was a carpenter by trade, but settled on a farm. The subject of this sketch was not fifteen years of age when he learned the blacksmith trade in Holmes County. He was married, May 24, 1863, to Caroline, daughter of Jacob Harman, of this county. They have been blessed with eight children—William, who was killed by a colt which he was leading to water when thirteen years old, Jacob, John, Peter, Charlie, Elizabeth, Edward and Mary. Mr. Schlarb worked four years in Rowville, and in 1867 bought forty acres of land in this county, where he built his shop, and is still working at his trade. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, has performed the duty of Trustee for four years, and also the duties of a School Director.

ALONZA A. SHETLER, dealer in grain and produce, P. O. Baltic, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 1, 1852. His parents, John M. and Lydia Shetler, are natives of Stark County. He was raised on a farm, and married Alice, daughter of William Alger, of Stark County, in 1874. They have a family of four children—Effie, Niva, Porter and Kitty. Our subject

has recently built a large warehouse near the depot, where he deals in grain, agricultural implements, wool and seeds. His wife, Mrs. Alice Shetler, keeps a millinery and fancy goods store.

JOHN STEPHAN, farmer, P. O. Ragersville, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 13, 1826. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth (Scheib) Stephan, the former of whom died August 3, 1874, aged eighty-one years one month; the latter died May 26, 1859. Our subject's father came from Bavaria to this country in 1840, leaving his family behind, through lack of means to bring them with him. In Hudson, N. Y., he found employment as a day laborer, for two years, during which time he remitted his hard earned savings to his wife and children. From Hudson he came to Ohio, locating in Bucks Township, Tuscarawas County, and in the spring of 1843, he was enabled to send for his family, consisting of his wife and four children. The latter were John, our subject; Elizabeth (deceased), wife of Valentine Reis; Margaret (deceased), wife of Jacob Eckfeld; and Philip, proprietor of an establishment in Rowville. The subject of this sketch was married in ——— to Mary Ann Boltz, by whom he has had a family of eight children—Elizabeth (deceased), Philip (deceased), an infant daughter (deceased), an infant son (deceased), John, Daniel, Jacob and William. Mr. Stephan is owner of a well-cultivated farm, having good, substantial buildings thereon. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a strong Democrat.

DAVID H. TROENDLY, farmer and teacher, P. O. Bakersville, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 19, 1839. He is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Deibel) Troendly, natives of Germany. They came to this county in 1835. David was educated in common and select schools, and was raised on a farm. He was married in July, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Thomas, of this county. Five children were given them—Mary E., wife of John Meitzler, who resides in Coshocton County, John H., Adelia Electa, Margaret M., and Joseph F., who died when only two years of age. Mr. Troendly is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was Township Clerk for six or seven years; Superintendent of the Sabbath school for twenty years; taught school; was a member of the board of education for six years, and is now serving his fifth term as Justice of the Peace.

DANIEL D. TROYER, of the firm, Mast, Troyer & Co., Rowville Mills, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 2, 1844. He is son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Yoder) Troyer, natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated in 1816, and were among the first settlers of this county. Daniel spent his early days on a farm, received a common school education, and taught school for ten years. In 1871, he was married to Susan Olinger, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shutt) Olinger, of Holmes County. They are both members of the Omish Church. Four children have been born to them—William D., Ida, Norah and Bertha.

NOAH TROYER, of the firm Mast, Troyer & Co., Rowville Mills, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 8, 1857. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Troyer, were natives of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of Holmes County. Noah was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He has been in this county about one and a half years. In 1880, he was married to Sarah Mast. They have two children—Elizabeth Ann and Elmore. Mr. Troyer and wife are members of the Omish Church.

JOHN WOLF, proprietor planing mill, Rowville, was born in this county December 2, 1847. His parents, Peter and Margaret (Rice) Wolf, are natives of Germany. They landed in New York May 9, 1846. John was raised on a farm, received a common school education, and at the age of twenty learned

the carpenter trade, which he followed until the fall of 1882, at which time he built a planing mill, where a general stock of building material—sashes, doors, blinds, etc.—is now manufactured, Wolf & Miller, proprietors. In 1875, he married Mary Marquand, daughter of John and Mary Marquand, of this county. They are of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are parents of five children—Catharine, John Albert, Sarah Maggie, Mary Lizzie and Edward Henry. They are members of the German Reformed Church.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH BIDWELL, farmer, P. O. Lock 17, was born in England October 22, 1822, the son of John and Jane Bidwell, who emigrated to America in 1831 with their family, and settled in New York. Six or seven years later they removed to Trenton, this county, and there remained till death. Joseph Bidwell was married in 1852 to Louisa Blower, a native of Ohio, and of Scotch ancestry. She departed this life two years later, and in 1860 Mr. Bidwell was remarried to Harriet Blickensderfer, daughter of Abram Blickensderfer. Their five children were George Wesley, Charles Emmett (who died young), Mary Elizabeth, Hannah Jane (who died at the age of two years) and Joseph Jesse. Mrs. Harriet Bidwell died in 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Bidwell was again married, to Rebecca Richardson. Her only child is William Richardson. They have, however, an adopted child, Denver Brown, four years of age. Mr. Bidwell is a member of the Moravian Church.

ISAAC BLICKENSDERFER, retired farmer, Gnadenhutten, was born in Warwick Township October 1, 1813. His father, Christian, was born September 16, 1787, and died April 4, 1854; his mother, Sarah (Fredrick), was born in 1786, and died in 1880, aged ninety-four years. They had four children—Abram, Isaac (the subject of this sketch), Christie Ann (wife of Ferdinand Helwig) and Sarah (wife of Lewis Peter), all residents of Gnadenhutten. Christian Blickensderfer was one of eight men who, with their families, emigrated in 1812 from Lancaster County, Penn., to Tuscarawas County. Isaac was raised in Warwick Township, and remained on the farm until his family had grown to maturity. He was married, in 1834, to Elvina Meyer, born in Pennsylvania June 13, 1814. Their children are Josiah F., a resident of Iowa; Louisa, deceased; Annie, deceased; Francis E., who was a member of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Atlanta, Ga.; and Sarah, a resident of Pennsylvania. Mr. Blickensderfer has been a resident of Clay Township since 1870. He is a member of the Moravian Church.

EDWARD B. CAMPBELL, hotel proprietor, Gnadenhutten, was born in Guernsey County December 15, 1853, son of Abram and Margaret Campbell, of Scotch and Irish descent. Abram Campbell was a miller, and followed his trade until he lost an arm in a mill at Vinton. He then engaged in stock-dealing. At the age of fourteen, Edward B. went on the Pan Handle Railroad, and successively served as water carrier, brakeman, wiper and fireman. At the close of 1874, he left the railroad, and for nine years was engaged in farming. He then commenced the hotel business, which he has since followed. He built the Gnadenhutten House, corner of Main and Cherry streets. Mr. Campbell was married, May 31, 1873, to Angie Webb, a native of Kanawha, Va. Her father, Philander Webb, was a native of New York, and while serving as boss carpenter on the railroad was killed by a construction train, October 16, 1878.

Her mother, Caroline Webb, is a native of Richland County, Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are Carrie Leoti, Edna Luella, Edward W., Ida M. and Cecil Muriel.

JAMES C. FORBES, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Uhrichsville, Ohio, December 22, 1860, the son of Andrew and Louisa A. (Seaman), Forbes. Andrew Forbes was for many years a leading merchant of Uhrichsville, and in 1863 and 1864 represented the county in the State Legislature. He died in the prime of life. His wife was the only child of Robert Seaman, who was the largest land owner in Clay Township, acquiring, by his own exertions, over 1,000 acres of land, most of which is bottom land. James C. was married, May 15, 1881, to Ida Bremer, daughter of Peyola and Matilda Bremer, of this township. They have one child—Laura May.

S. S. GINTHER, farmer, P. O. Lock 17, was born in this county June 22, 1832, the son of John A. and Lydia (Demuth) Ginther, who were among the earliest pioneers of the county, and came from Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on the farm, receiving what education the common schools afforded. He was married in 1858, to Mary Demuth born September 30, 1841, and daughter of Daniel and Maria (Simmers), Demuth, who were also among the foremost settlers of the county. The family of our subject consists of nine children—Ella Cora, born September 30, 1859, the wife of Franklin Peter, of this township; Jesse D., born January 8, 1861, and died at the age of thirteen years; Carrie May, born May 7, 1864; Alice C., born September 22, 1866; Ada Belle, born January 1, 1869; Eva Maria, born June 21, 1871; Charles Wesley, born February 19, 1874; Maud Pearl, born August 22, 1876; and Claud Lester, born March 23, 1880. Mr. Ginther was five months in service as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guard, which was stationed in Maryland and Virginia, and was at Shenandoah, Staunton, Lexington, Lynchburg, Sweet Sulphur, White Sulphur Springs, June 28, 1864; Harpers Ferry, July 2–5; Maryland Heights, July 5–8; Martinsburg and Shepherdstown. Mr. Ginther is a member of the Moravian Church, of which he was Trustee and is Elder at the present time.

DAVID GRAM, SR., farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 1, 1807, son of Henry and Esther (Souder) Gram, who in 1808 emigrated to the Tuscarawas Valley, and settled in Clay Township. David was raised on the farm, and received his education in an old log schoolhouse. He worked on the Ohio Canal in his youth, and in 1830 married Sybilla Colver, of this county. Of their ten children, Louisa (wife of Josiah Blickensderfer), Sarah and Lewis S., and five infants, are deceased; David H. resides in this county, and John T. is salesman in a New York store. David H. enlisted in a California regiment, and served through the war; John T. was a drummer boy, and Lewis was fifer in the 100 days' service. Mrs. Gram died in 1865, and in 1866 Mr. Gram was remarried. By his second marriage he has had six children—Jesse P., Harvey B., Alice R., Franklin W., Ida Pearl and Anna Belle. Mr. Gram received a heritage of 100 acres, and by his industry added to it 400 acres. He has recently erected a residence at Gnadenhutten, and has retired to private life. He has served his township thirty-four years as Justice of the Peace, and is still in office; for two terms he was County Commissioner. He is Republican in politics, and has been an Elder in the Moravian Church, of which Mrs. Gram is also a member.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in this county September 5, 1808, son of Thomas and Mary Ann Hamilton. Thomas Hamilton emigrated to this county in 1804, and was married the year following. William was raised on his father's farm, and received a common school

education. He was married, December 14, 1834, to Maria James, daughter of Charles and Hannah James. This marriage was blessed with seven children—Mathias Taylor, who served four years in Company I, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Matilda Jane, wife of Samuel Johnson; Hannah, wife of William F. Rogers; Louisa, deceased; Mary, wife of Elza H. Parrish; Martha, deceased; and Celinda Ann, the wife of Charles B. Cox. Mrs. Hamilton died in February, 1850, and in the following November Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of John L. and Matilda Kennedy. The children by this marriage are John B., Maria Ellen (wife of J. H. Hill), Joseph A., William McAbee, Sarah Alice, Charles Winfield, James Wesley, Ida Emery and Bessie Luella. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Trustee for thirty-eight years, and Steward and Class-leader for over forty years, and served as a Justice of the Peace twenty-four years in Clay Township. Mr. Hamilton settled on his present farm of 204 acres in 1835.

JACOB HECK, tinner, Lock 17, was born in Sandy Township, this county, January 3, 1842, the son of Godfrey and Catherine (Meyer) Heck, both natives of Germany, who emigrated with their respective parents to America. Jacob was raised on a farm, received a common school education, and also attended school at Oberlin College. During his youth he clerked for a time in a store. He enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years during the war. At Perryville, Ky., he was wounded in the face. In 1866, Mr. Heck was married to Mary Haney, a native of Stark County. Their three children were Godfrey, Lizzie (who died at the age of eight months) and Eva A. Mrs. Heck died in June, 1877, and in the following November Mr. Heck was again married. By his second wife he has four children—Warren L., Lester, Bertha and Charles. Mr. Heck pursues the avocation of tinner at Lock 17. His wife is a member of the Moravian Church.

SIMON G. KISER, farmer, P. O. Lock 17, is a native of Clay Township, where he was born September 23, 1849. His parents, John and Catherine (Swallie) Kiser, emigrated from Germany, and settled in this township. Simon G. was raised on the farm, and was educated in the common schools. He was married in 1873 to Hattie Sluthour, who is the daughter of John and Angeline Sluthour. They have two children—Julia M. and Minnie Alice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kiser are members of the Moravian Church.

JACOB LOMNECK, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Prussia March 4, 1842, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Knapp) Lomneck. He emigrated to America in 1856 and settled at Port Washington, where he followed the carpenter trade until 1876. He was a contractor during this time and operated a force of employes at Port Washington and the neighboring villages. Mr. Lomneck had received an elementary education in Prussia, and took a full course at the Capital City Commercial College, Columbus, Ohio. He was united in wedlock in 1869 with Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of George Wolf. This marriage was blessed with seven children, as follows: Caroline (who died at the age of three months), Flora, Edwin, Ida, Anna Louisa, Albert Sidney and an infant son. Mr. Lomneck is a member of the Evangelical Church, and has served as Township Clerk. During the famous Morgan raid he went to Cincinnati to assist in the capture of the rebel force.

THOMAS MILLIGAN, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Rush Township January 2, 1843, son of Thomas and Margaret (Edgar) Milligan, who were natives of Pennsylvania, were of Irish extraction, and emigrated to this county in 1837. Thomas was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service about three years, receiving

no injuries during the time. Mr. Milligan was married in 1870 to Mary E. Rank, daughter of Levi Rank, of this county, who died at Aurora, Ind., December 17, 1864. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Milligan are Orpha M., Melvin E., Francis W., Maggie A., Charles C. and Austin E. Mrs. Milligan is a member of the Moravian Church. Mr. Milligan has served his township in various capacities.

JACOB B. MILLIGAN, farmer, P. O. Lock 17, is a native of this county. He was born in Rush Township October 31, 1847. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Edgar) Milligan, of Pennsylvania, were early settlers of the county. Jacob B. was brought up on the farm, and received his education from the public schools of the neighborhood. He was married in 1871 to Ellen A. Rank, daughter of Levi and Mary Ann (Tschudy) Rank, of this county. Mrs. Milligan is a member of the Moravian Church. Their children, three in number, are Oscar E., Erwin M. and Harry R.

HAMILTON PARRISH, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 13, 1819, the son of Joshua and Sarah (Roland) Parrish. He came to this township in 1830, was raised on a farm and received the education afforded by the common schools. In 1841, he was married to Isabel McCoy, who was born in Maryland, raised in Pennsylvania, and is of Irish descent. Their five living children are Elza H., of this township, who served for six months in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and afterward in the Ninety-eighth to the close of the war; Solomon M., of Iowa; Margaret, married and living in Washington Township; Robert J. L., at home; and Gershon, at home. Samuel R., the eldest child, died at Nashville, Tenn., a member of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Alvira died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Parrish has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and has been Class Leader and Steward of the society, which was organized in 1841 and disbanded in 1882. When Mr. Parrish first came to this county in 1830, they built a house and settled in the woods.

JOHN G. SCHUPPE, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Prussia March 14, 1833, the son of George and Mary Elizabeth Schuppe, who, in 1843, emigrated from their native land and settled in a forest home with their family in this county. All was woods except a cleared lot of three acres. John G. had attended the public schools in Prussia, and received what further education the neighborhood of his backwoods American home afforded. He was raised on the farm, and was married, December 18, 1854, to Philopene Clos. The fruits of this marriage were four children--Charles, Catherine, Mary E. and Philopene. Mrs. Schuppe died March 15, 1861, and Mr. Schuppe was again married, July 6, 1861, to Mary E. Harz. Their six children are George, Jacob (who died at the age of eight years), Frederick, John, Henry Lewis and Jacob E. (who died at the age of four years). Mr. Schuppe is a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1862, he was drafted, but procured a substitute at an expense of $400. Again he was drafted in 1865, and this time his substitute cost him $600.

SAMUEL SCHWEITZER, farmer, P. O. Lock 17, was born in Switzerland July 22, 1817; the son of Samuel and Magdalene Schweitzer. He emigrated to America with his step-father, a carriage-maker, and for a few years lived in various cities. He came to this county in 1834, and for a time read law with J. C. Hance, of New Philadelphia. He commenced life with eight acres of land and an old saw mill, and now owns 305 acres in Clay Township, and a house and lot of eight acres in Goshen. He rebuilt and operated the saw mill for a few years, and has since confined his attention mostly to farming. In 1837, he was married to Elizabeth Meyer, daughter of Christian Meyer, of German descent. Their eleven children are Mary, who was married to Alex-

ander Rank and is deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Solomon Everett, of this township; Edward, a resident of Dakota; Samuel, who was killed at Maryland Heights, a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guard; Louisa, wife of Sparks Beals, of Illinois; Louis S., a physician of Akron; Sylvanus, of Dakota; Otto, at home on the farm; Albert, who died at the age of fourteen years; Omer, of Dakota; and Callie, at home. Mr. Schweitzer is a member of the German Reformed Church. Most of his children have united with the Moravian Church. He has served his township as Trustee, was Justice of the Peace twelve years, and County Commissioner for two terms.

ELISHA T. SHAFER, blacksmith, Gnadenhutten, was born in this county December 10, 1846, the son of Henry and Hannah (Romig) Shafer, both natives of this county also. Elisha was reared to the manual labor of the farm, and was afforded opportunity to attend the district schools. He acquired his trade at Lock 17, and in 1863 he was in the Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, working eight months of the two years he was in service in the Light Artillery, Western Division. At Atlanta, he struck with his foot an old shell on the battle field, which exploded and burned him severely, tearing the flesh from his right leg. Mr. Shafer was married in 1870, to Julia Getman, who was born in Germany, and crossed the ocean, when a year old. They have had six children—Fannie, Mary (deceased), Nora, Anna, Arthur (deceased), and Harry. Mr. Shafer is a member of the Moravian Church. He is engaged in the general blacksmith business in partnership with John Petry, who is a native of this county, and is the son of Peter Petry, who came from Germany in 1830.

SAMUEL SHULL, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in this county October 19, 1837, son of Peter Shull and Anna Corpman Shull, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio about 1808. Samuel was reared on a farm on Stone Creek, and was educated in the common schools of the county. He was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, and remained in service 126 days in Virginia. He was married, November 9, 1868, to Catherine Wolf, daughter of Charles Wolf, a native of Germany. They have six children, namely: Charles William, born July 18, 1869; John Otto, born December 19, 1871; Ira Francis, born October 31, 1874; Joseph, born April 13, 1877; Laura Alwild, born March 7, 1880, and Lily Pearl, born February 17, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Shull are members of the Lutheran Church.

CAPT. CHRISTIAN STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Lock 17, was born in Salem Township December 13, 1817, son of Christian and Mary (Stophlet) Stocker, who emigrated from Northampton County, Penn., to Salem Township, this county, in 1816. Christian was there raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married, in 1840, to Harriet Houghtling, of Bradford County, Penn. She was born June 9, 1822. They have not been blessed with children, but have raised three boys and three girls, four of whom are now married. The two now living at the home of Mr. Stocker are the children of one of the girls he raised. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker were formerly members of a Regular Baptist congregation, until that organization perished, and Mrs. Stocker is at present a member of the Moravian Church. Mr. Stocker has resided in Clay Township since 1841. He has held various township offices, and for sixteen years, from 1851 to 1867, was a captain on the Ohio Canal.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN AUMAN, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1820, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Harris) Auman, who came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1834. They settled in Sugar Creek Township, and there spent the remainder of their years. Our subject was married in Sugar Creek Township in 1842, to Miss Susanna Shonk, who was born in this county and State. Of their children seven are living—Sarah, wife of Peter Karl; Martha, wife of J. Burkholder; Henry; Elizabeth, wife of John Welty; George; Anna, wife of William Yantes; and Becca, wife of Henry Shear. Henry, the eldest son, has married Miss Katie Winkleplate, and resides on the homestead. Their children are Mary, Ella, Della, Lula and Elizabeth. The family are among the oldest pioneers, well worthy of the respect in which they are held.

PHILIP BAER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Baker) Baer. His parents were born and married in Pennsylvania, and came direct to Dover Township in 1818, locating three miles west of Dover. Benjamin Baer purchased 160 acres of land, on which he founded a home, and in 1836 moved upon the present estate of our subject, then comprising 130 acres, where he passed the years of his life. His wife and companion also died on this farm. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living —Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Winkelpleck, of Daviess County, Ind.; Catharine, wife of David Murray, of Stark County, Ohio; Lydia, wife of Frank C. Miller, of New Philadelphia, Ohio; Jacob, of Dover, Ohio; Philip, our subject; and Sarah, wife of Alfred Coogill, of Christian County, Ill. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the home farm, where he has always lived. He was married in this county in 1856, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of George Welty, and a native of this county. To this union there were born seven children, six of whom have survived. Their names are as follows: Martin L., Frank L., Mary, Charles, Philip and Emma C. Mr. Baer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and numbers among the oldest living and native born citizens. The family number among the earliest pilgrims.

JOHN BAMBECK, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Oberrodenbach Kreis Hannau, K: Hessen Frankfort, A.M., Germany, February 6, 1814. When a youth, he learned the trade of shoe-making, which he followed many years. He received a fair German education. In his twenty-third year, he emigrated to America, sailing from Bremen, and after a voyage of sixty-three days, landed at Baltimore, and came to this county, where for many years he worked at his trade in connection with agricultural pursuits, in Lawrence Township. He then moved to Dover Township, and in 1859 settled where he now resides. The farm at the period of settlement by him was almost all forest, but by courage and hard work, he succeeded in converting it into a fine homestead. On December 4, 1838, he married Anna M., daughter of George and Mary Streb, born December 25, 1819. When seventeen years old, Mrs. Bambeck came to this county with her parents. To this union have been born twelve children, seven of whom are still living—Catherine, George, Frederick, Elizabeth, Conrad, Jacob and Anne M. Mr. and Mrs. Bambeck are both ardent members of the Roman Catholic Church. They have

174 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with many improvements and substantial buildings.

JOSEPH BEITER, marble and granite dealer, Dover, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 8, 1853, and is a son of Ignatius and Catharine (Hegner) Beiter, both natives of Germany. His parents migrated to this country and settled in Carroll County, Ohio, subsequently removing to North Manchester, Ind., where Ignatius Beiter died in 1878; the widow now resides at Waynesburg, Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living, viz.: George (the eldest), John, Mary, Joseph, Levi, William, Lizzie, Anna, Nathan, Peter and Daniel. These eight sons all learned the stone cutter's trade, and are living in Tuscarawas, Carroll and Stark Counties. The subject of this sketch learned his trade in the house of his father, who carried on the business at Oneida Mills, Carroll County. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he went to Alliance, Ohio, and engaged as brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. In this capacity he remained but a short time, when he went to Canfield, Ohio, in 1873, and was employed at his trade. In the spring of 1874 he went to Massillon, continuing at his trade, and in the fall engaged as salesman in a grocery store, at Canton, Ohio. In the ensuing spring he was appointed foreman in the marble works of Phillip Hautert, at the same place, and the next winter was operating in Chicago, Ill. In the spring of 1875, he formed a partnership with his brother John in the marble business at Waynesburg, Ohio, where he was engaged until the fall, when he returned to Canton and purchased the business concern of his former employer, continuing until his coming to Dover, in the winter of 1876. Here he established a business relation with John Frich, which firm was carried on until February, 1878, when it was dissolved, and our subject has since carried on, alone, a large and successful business. The concern is the only establishment of the kind in Dover, and employs a force of four men constantly. Mr. Beiter was married in Dover, in October, 1878, to Miss Mary G., daughter of John G. and Eva Neuman, a native of Canton, Ohio. The children born to this union are all living, their names as follows: Josie O., Henrietta and Florence M. The family are members of the St. Joseph Catholic Church. Although a young man, Mr. Beiter has been very successful in business relations, making extensive accumulations of property. He is at this time erecting a large and handsome residence near the St. Joseph Church.

EDMUND BURNET, Postmaster, Dover, was born in Windham County, Conn., December 11, 1814. His mother, Lucretia Smith, was a native of the same county, and his father, Clark Burnet, was born in Providence, R. I. They came to the West in 1834, living for two years in Huron County, Ohio, removing thence to Canada, where Mr. Burnet was engaged in milling until his decease. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom have survived. The subject of this sketch, after teaching school a short time in Huron and Richland Counties, Ohio, came to Tuscarawas County in 1836. He taught for six months in Dover, and then secured a position as salesman, three years after, forming a partnership with Judge Deardorff and C. Ritter, in a general stock of goods. This association continued one year, when Judge Deardorff withdrew, and John Sterling was admitted. The firm of Ritter, Burnet & Sterling also carried on an immense trade of liquors, the sale of which became distasteful to Mr. Burnet, who, finding the other two partners deemed it a necessity, withdrew from the firm. This dissolution occurred in 1842, and after two years as a salesman, he again entered a mercantile relation, which was continued until 1845, at which time he established himself in trade, maintaining it successfully for fifteen years. During this time he had

an interest in the milling business, under the firm name of Haden & Burnet, until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1858. Continuing his mercantile trade until 1860, he revived the milling business by a second purchase and pursued it for about six years. He subsequently invested largely in an oil well, which, not producing expectations, realized some loss in the investment. He was a stockholder of the Dover Planing Mill, and was President of the Furnace Company and Dover Rolling Mill Company for nearly two years. In 1870, he disposed of his manufacturing interests, and opened a warehouse which he conducted for several years. In 1856, Mr. Burnet was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the Legislature, where he served with honor to himself and constituents. He was appointed Postmaster of Canal Dover by President Hayes in 1876, to which position he has since devoted himself, serving at this time by re-appointment of President Arthur. He is recognized as one of the oldest business representatives living in Dover, and is known for his strict business principles and irreproachable character. Mr. Burnet was married, February 4, 1840, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Judge Peter Williams, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. This issue has produced eleven children, of whom six are living, viz.: Clark; Edmund, a resident of Australia; Lucretia, wife of Mr. Thomas, Urbana, Ohio; Francis, wife of W. H. Park, Cleveland, Ohio; Eliza, who is housekeeper; and Emma, who is engaged as an assistant to her father in the post office. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CYRUS CARSON, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, is a son of David, Jr., and Jane (Boorhes) Carson, the former of whom was born in Washington County, Penn., the latter a native of Ohio. David Carson, Sr., with his family, came to the West in 1807 and was among the pioneer families of Wells Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he lived to the close of his life. His son, David, Jr., removed to Tuscarawas County in 1865 and settled at first in Goshen Township, and subsequently on the farm now occupied by his son, where he died in November, 1882. He was in the eightieth year of his age, and as a citizen and friend was warmly esteemed; his wife had preceded him to the better land in 1877. They were the parents of three children, all living, viz., Eliza, residing on the homestead; James, of Jefferson County, Ohio; and David. Mr. Carson is a member of the Christian Church, and although he has never entered the wedded state, we take pleasure in commemorating him and his family upon the pages of this book.

DAVID CASEBEER, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Goshen Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1813, and is the second son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Knisely) Casebeer. His father was a native of Washington County, Penn., and came to this county at an early day, settling in Goshen Township, where he took up 100 acres and founded a home. Here he met and married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Knisely, a Pennsylvanian and a pioneer of this county. Mr. Casebeer died in Philadelphia in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming, at which he was very successful; he left to his heirs 500 acres of land. He was of a quiet, unobtrusive nature, and was highly esteemed. The subject of this sketch lived on the homestead until twenty-seven years of age, when he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Schrock, a native of this county. The results of this union have been seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Sarah M., Mary (wife of David Swihart, of this county) Lydia, Joseph and Jacob F. Mr. Casebeer settled on his present estate in 1848, consisting in its original purchase of 500 acres of land, all but 100 of which he has divided among his children. This land he has acquired mostly by his own industry and perseverance. His advantages for education were very limited, studying

only when there was no work to be done. He and his family are connected with the United Brethren Church. He lost his wife by death in 1877, and in 1883 he was again married to Mrs. Nancy Shalter, of this county. Mr. Casebeer numbers among the oldest-born pioneers, representing a branch of distinguished pilgrims.

GEORGE W. CRITES, druggist, Dover, is the great-grandson of Jacob Crites, a native of Washington County, Penn., who was among the distinguished pioneers of Tuscarawas County. He died near Dover in the eightieth year of his age. His son, Andrew Crites, was born in Washington County, Penn., and came with the family to this county, where he died in 1838, aged seventy years. George Crites, the father of our subject, was born near Dover January 29, 1813, and died February 15, 1879. He was a carpenter by trade, and erected many of the prominent buildings of the city. He held many offices of trust, and although a man of quiet habits, was highly honored and esteemed. His wife, Mary Mygrant, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 5, 1817, and was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Mygrant, a pioneer family of 1828. Her demise occurred September 10, 1875. They raised a family of nine children, six of whom survive, their names and dates of birth as follows: William F., April 13, 1838; George W., the subject of this sketch, March 9, 1842; Emmet, June 22, 1850; Charles, November 28, 1852; Clara, September 9, 1854; and Harvey, January 22, 1856. The deceased are George Warren, born in December, 1840, died January, 1841; Wealthy B., born February 20, 1844, died March 22, 1850; and Charles Emmet, born June 3, 1846, died September 8, 1847. The subject of this sketch acquired an education in the Union Schools of Dover, where he afterward became teacher, and in the district schools of the county He subsequently became Examiner, occupying that position at the present time, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. He worked with his father at the carpenter bench, early learning to labor with his hands. In 1865, he entered the old drug house of William Rickert & Son as a clerk, and two years later formed a partnership in the drug business with W. W. Scott, carrying on a successful trade. In 1873, Scott withdrew from the firm and E. C. Dickson was admitted, the firm name being Crites & Dickson; in 1877, this firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Crites has conducted the business alone. He has occupied his present location since the first business opening. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, and all its appurtenances are first-class; being well stocked and fitted up with taste, it commands a large and justly-merited patronage. Mr. Crites, when quite young, filled the offices of Township Treasurer and Clerk, and by his affable nature and upright dealing, soon won his way to the hearts of the people. He may be justly termed a self-made man; beginning life without parental aid, he applied himself diligently to his studies, securing a common school education. He is a Democrat in politics ; in 1879, was elected from this county for Representative. His services were so well appreciated, that in June, 1883, he was re-nominated by acclamation, and October 9, 1883, elected, by a large majority, to the same position. Mr. Crites was married, November 19, 1867, to Miss Emma, daughter of Henry Brister and a native of Coshocton County, Ohio.

WILLIAM CRITES, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of John and Mary Crites, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of this county, John Crites entering eighty acres of the land now occupied by our subject, which farm now consists of 143 acres. Both parents died on the homestead. They reared a family of ten children, of whom nine have survived. The subject of this sketch was married in Dover Township in 1865, to Mary

Foney, who was born in this county. The nine children living of ten born to this union are as follows: Daniel L., Joseph H., Jesse E., Emanuel, Alphy, Wyola, Perley, Ruby and Bertha. Mr. Crites will rank among the native born children of Tuscarawas County, springing from the original stock of English settlers; he has always retained and lived upon the home his father selected from the wilds of this county. As a citizen and a man, he is highly respected.

SAMUEL W. CROXTON, manufacturer, Dover, is a grandson of William Croxton, a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of John G. and Susan (Smith) Croxton. The grandparent settled in Virginia when John was born, living there until 1812, when he moved to Carrollton, Ohio, with the family, and was one of the distinguished pioneers there. In 1866, John, the father of our subject, came to Tuscarawas County, and settled in Dover, where he has since remained. He has served as Justice of the Peace for some years, and at this time (1883) is living in retirement at his home. He reared a family of seven children, of whom five are living—William B., a resident of this county; Henrietta, wife of J. H. Barnhill, New Philadelphia, Ohio; John G., of Philadelphia, Penn.; Samuel W.; and Alice, wife of George H. Hopkins, of Dover. The subject of this sketch, during the early years of the rebellion, was a clerk in the internal revenue office at New Philadelphia, and in the winter of 1864, accepted a clerkship in the Quartermaster's Department, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war, the corps was sent to Texas, where he remained on duty until November, 1865, when he was discharged, and returned home. He was then for thirteen years employed as book-keeper by the Tuscarawas Coal & Iron Company, and in 1878, became a stockholder in the concern. Since 1881, he has been the general manager of the business, and is also acting as manager of the Blast Furnace which was sold to the Pennsylvania Iron & Coal Company. He was married in Dover, to Miss Electa L., daughter of Benjamin and Catharine (Young) Miller; she is a native of Dover Township, and her parents were among the prominent pioneers of this county. Her father died in Dover in 1877; the widow with ten children still survives. Mr. Croxton is a young, enterprising business man, and by his active energies, has built up a trade marked by business ability, push and enterprise. He is the father of six children, all of whom are living—Herbert A., David T., Catharine B., Mabel S., Helen E. and S. Wolle.

ANTHONY DEARDORFF, SR. (deceased), a German Baptist or Tunker, was born in Schwartzenau, Chur Pfaltz, between Mannheim and Heidelberg, Germany. Owing to religious persecutions in the Province of Witgenstein, he with others fled to Crefeld, thence to Holland, and from Holland, in company with about thirty families with Alex. Macksen, of Scheisheim, as a leader, emigrated to North America from Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 7, 1729, arriving at Philadelphia September 15, 1729. Anthony Deardorff, with his three sons—Peter, John and Anthony—located, temporarily, in or about Germantown, where Anthony, Sr., died. Christian Deardorff, a son of Isaac, was born in York, now Adams County, Penn. When a young man, he left a comfortable home, in 1805, and permanently settled in Dover Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where, with his brother-in-law, Jesse Slingluff, of Baltimore, Md., he purchased land, and engaged in milling, merchandising, etc. In 1807, the town of Dover was laid out by him on the joint purchase of the land. During the war of 1812, he volunteered, and was a Paymaster in the army. He was a member of the Legislature in 1825, and subsequently Associate Judge, of this county. In 1817, he was married to Margaret R. Butt, who was born in York County, Penn. Their children were Jesse S., Isaac N., George B., Upton C., Joseph D., Mary and George. Christian Deardorff was, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, securing his own education.

CHRISTIAN DEARDORFF (deceased), as one of the early pioneers in the wilderness of Ohio, deserves especial notice; born on the 10th of August, 1781, in York, now Adams County, Penn.; he left, a young man, a comfortable home in 1805, and sought a new one in Muskingum County, now Tuscarawas, Ohio, where thenceforth he lived. He departed this life there on 11th of October, 1851. There our subject, together with his brother-in-law, Jesse Slingluff, of Baltimore, Md., had purchased a tract of land of 2,000 acres, clearing it of its forests and wild aspect, and founded the town of Dover in 1807, erecting dwellings, setting flouring mills in motion, and establishing places of business with all things necessary for the use and comfort of an expected new community, thus, by encouragement, paving the way for others in search of new homes, to one of the most beautiful valleys in the State of Ohio. Immediately upon his arrival, on the land purchased with assistants, a crude log cabin was built, located on the site of the hill near the present "Sugar Creek Salt Works," where, about 1807, he built the first saw and grist mill, it being the only one within a radius of over thirty miles. In his log cabin, he continued to live and kept bachelor's hall for a number of years. Descended from a hardy, both physically and morally well-developed ancestry of German origin, our subject carried with him into the then far West all the spirit of enterprise, industry and perseverance, and not less the honesty and integrity, known of that people, leaving to his followers an example of kindness of heart, and of willingness to be useful in serving his neighbors. The town founded by him, with its beautiful surrounding country, proves now the judiciousness and correctness of his foresight in the selection of its location. During the war of 1812, he volunteered and was a paymaster in the army. In 1825, he entered as a member the halls of legislation of the State; thereafter was an Associate Judge of the county, and when the Ohio Canal was ordained to be built, he devoted all his experience and energy toward the location and completion of that great State work. In 1817, he married Margareth R. Butt, of York County, Penn., being then a resident of Tuscarawas, Ohio, by whom he had issue of eight children, and of these are living now Jesse S., Isaac N., George B., Upton C., Joseph B. and Mary C. Mrs. Deardorff died in 1876. His immediate ancestor was Anthony Deardorff (or, as he wrote it in German, Dierdorff), one of a religious sect called Tunkers, founded in Germany, and well known for the sterling qualities of hand and heart of its members. Anthony had to flee, persecuted with others for religion's sake, his native place, Schwartzenau, in Chur Pfalz, a village between Mannheim and Heidelberg in Germany, and in company with some thirty other families of the same persuasion, found, by way of Crefeld, in Rhenish Prussia, Holland, and Cowes in the Isle of Wight, England, under the leadership of Alexander Mach, their spiritual teacher, a new home in North America. They arrived at Philadelphia, Penn., September 15, 1729. Anthony, with his three sons, Peter, John and Anthony, and located in or about Germantown, Penn., where, December 25, 1723, they entered into the organization of the established Tunker or German Baptist Church. John, above named, had issue, a son named Isaac, who was the father of our subject.

ISAAC N. DEARDORFF, merchant, Dover, was born in Dover, Ohio, January 21, 1821, and is the second son of Christian Deardorff, whose sketch is also given in this work. When sixteen years of age, Isaac was sent to Baltimore, Md., to be instructed in mercantile business with C. D. & J. Slingluff, wholesale grocers, one year. He was afterward employed by Slingluff & Stevenson in the dry goods trade as chief clerk and book-keeper four years, and five years later left Baltimore for his home, going by way of the sea to Boston, the trip occupying thirteen days. During the years of 1843 and 1844, he was em-

ployed in bringing to a final settlement the mercantile firm of Abraham Blickensderfer and Christian Deardorff, and from 1845 to 1846 was engaged in merchandising and milling with his two brothers, Jesse and George. He visited the centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and received there a certificate of award and diploma for an improved smoke stove for smoking meat. While at Baltimore, he heard lectures from ex-President John Quincy Adams and Elihu Burritt, and escorted the remains of President William Henry Harrison through the city in 1841. Mr. Deardorff relinquished the active pursuits of life in 1848, and is living in retirement at the old family home in this city. He was the home companion of his mother until her death in 1876. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and is at present a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Deardorff numbers among the oldest living born settlers of Tuscarawas County, and as a business man and a citizen is highly esteemed and respected.

GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, hardware merchant, Dover, was born in Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, January 29, 1823, and is the third son of Christian and Margaret (Butt) Deardorff, who came to this county in 1806. They raised a family of eight children, of whom one died in infancy, and six are yet living—Jesse S., Isaac N., George B., Upton C., Mary C. (wife of Thomas McCullough, of Massillon, Ohio) and Joseph B. Our subject received a limited education such as the schools of those early times afforded. When a boy he was sent to Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio, to clerk in a store, Joel Hall & Co., of which Deardorff and Slingluff were the company. Here he remained about eighteen months, returning as a clerk for Butt, Burnett & Co., and attended school at intervals. In 1846, he owned a part interest in the firm of J. S. & I. N. Deardorff, his brothers, but withdrew from the concern in 1848 or 1849, and engaged in the dry goods trade until 1852, when he sold out and engaged in farming near Dover. Here he remained in hard work for twelve years, when he returned to the town and opened in the hardware trade in 1871, and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in that business. Mr. Deardorff was married, in 1846, to Miss Hannah E. Barrick, a native of Frederick County, Md., by which union eight children have been born, of whom six are living—Clara (widow of B. Croxton), Willie C., Ida M., Frank G., Minnie B. and Nina E. Mr. Deardorff is a member and Trustee of the Lutheran Church, and is an old and respected pioneer and citizen.

UPTON C. DEARDORFF, salt manufacturer, Dover, was born in Dover, Ohio, in 1827, and is the fourth living son of Christian Deardorff, whose history appears in this work. He was reared on the homestead and followed farming until the organization of the Dover Salt Company, which was incorporated in 1869, since which time he has devoted his attention to the manufacture of salt. He was married in Dover, in 1852, to Miss Mary C., daughter of John Hildt, of this city, where she was born. This union has produced nine children, five of whom are living—Edward C., Carrie B., Mary F., Bertha E. and Theodore H. Mr. Deardorff retains a portion of the original purchase of land made by his father, and, aside from his business, lives a quiet life in the seclusion of his home. He has filled various local offices of trust, but has never mingled in the political arena of life. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the principal organizers of the Tuscarawas Agricultural Society, serving as its President for several years. In the early days, he dealt extensively in sheep-raising as a specialty, but of late has given his time to his business. His name is eminent among the esteemed and respected families, and as a citizen he is honored and respected.

CHRISTIAN DEIS, wholesale grocer, Dover, is a member of the firm of Deis & Fertig, which succeeded the original firm of C. Deis in September,

1878. It is the only wholesale house of the kind in this county, and the firm carry a stock of $20,000, enjoying a lucrative trade. Christian Deis was born in Dover Township, this county and State, in 1843, and is the eldest son of John H. and Saloma Deis, the latter a daughter of John Arnold. John Deis was a settler of this county in 1840, and followed farming until his retirement from business, taking up his residence in Dover. They raised a family of ten children, five of whom are residents of this county. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm until eighteen years of age, when, in 1861, he joined the ranks of the Union army as a private in Company E, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three years' service, the company joining the Western army. He participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson and Mission Ridge, some other smaller engagements, and siege of Vicksburg, Miss. Serving through the call, he re-enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and joined the army at Huntsville, Ala. He took part in the siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, thence went to Washington through the grand review, and after further service at Little Rock, Ark., was discharged in August, 1865. During his military career, he received promotions to the First and Second Lieutenancy, and to the Captaincy of the company, in which latter rank he was mustered out. Returning to peaceful pursuits, he engaged in farming for five years, after which he formed a partnership relation with his brother Philip in the hardware trade, and continued until he opened his grocery store. He was united in marriage, in 1865, to Miss Rosanna, daughter of John Harbold, a pioneer family, and a native of this county. Of the children born to this union, four are living, viz.: Clara, Charles H., Calvin and Adelaide. The family are connected with the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Deis numbers among the stanch and reliable business men of Dover.

REV. H. B. DUES, rector St. Joseph's Church, Dover, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 5, 1850. His parents, Henry B. and Catharine (Wehri) Dues, were natives of Prussia, who came to the United States in 1843, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. Here Mr. Dues became engaged at his trade, cabinet-making, which he followed to the close of his life, May 16, 1882. The widow and mother resides with her son, our subject, at his home in Dover, Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch, at an early age, entered the Holy Trinity Parochial Schools at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself to his studies for three years, and then for three years more was at St. Anthony's Parochial School of Cincinnati. He subsequently began an apprenticeship at type-setting and printing, and after finishing his trade in the fifteenth year of his age, entered upon the completion of his education in St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati. He there applied himself assiduously until twenty-one years of age, concluding in the classics and philosophy. He then took a course in theology under the preceptorship of Bishop Rosecrans in the Aloysius Seminary at Columbus, Ohio. He was ordained priest by Bishop Rosecrans, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, Ohio, May 30, 1874. He celebrated his first mass where he had received his first holy communion, in St. Anthony's Church, Cincinnati, and was appointed assistant rector of St. Peter's Church at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1874. This position he filled acceptably for two years, when he was made rector of the same church for six months, attending missions at Hammondsville and Mingo Junction, Ohio. On January 11, 1877, he was appointed rector of St. Joseph's Church at Dover, Ohio, to which position he has since devoted his time, making hosts of warm and sincere friends from among all classes and creeds of the people. He holds missions in St. Stephen's Church, Bolivar, Ohio; St. Peter's Church

of the Hessian Hills, near Strasburg and St. Patrick's Church at Mineral Point, all in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The first and last named churches he erected. The increasing labors of his ministerial duties necessitating an assistant, P. J. Weissenberger was appointed to fill that position in January, 1883.

SAMUEL FERTIG, collector, Dover, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 15, 1812, and is the second child of Samuel and Susan (Numiller) Fertig, natives of the same county, and of German ancestry. Samuel Fertig, Sr., came with his family to the West in 1817, and settled in Bethlehem Township, Stark Co., Ohio, where he entered land and resided until 1825, when he removed to Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas County. Ten years after, he returned to Stark County and settled in Franklin Township, removing in 1838 to Whitley County, Ind., where he died in the same year. He was a farmer, and left a wife and seven children, five boys and two girls, who went to Iroquois County, Ill., settling on a farm, where the widow died in September, 1846. Of the children, six are living, viz.: Henry, residing in Arkansas; David, Marshall County, Ind.; John, Adair County, Iowa; Elizabeth, the eldest child, the widow of S. Barnhouse, and a resident of Huntington County, Ind.; (his younger sister, Maria, died in Wells County, Ind., in 1856, where her family still remain); George W., the youngest son, a resident and farmer of St. Paul, Minn., and Samuel, the subject of this sketch. Samuel came to this county with his parents, and in 1826 located in Dover Township, and was employed in attendance on a toll bridge crossing the Tuscarawas River. He subsequently learned tailoring at Shanesville, after which he returned to Dover and followed his calling for five years. His eyesight becoming injured from his trade, he engaged in boating on the Ohio Canal about three seasons, and in 1837 embarked in the grocery business in Dover, succeeding A. G. Phillips, one of the first grocery houses in the city. This business he has since continuously followed, having a leading wholesale grocery, and is at this time (1883) connected with the firm of Deis & Fertig, the largest wholesale grocery in the county. He is also engaged largely in commission, forwarding and grain dealing, which was a large business in the early days. He was appointed Collector of Tolls of the Ohio Canal in 1859, and has continuously filled that position, more for the employment of his spare time than from necessity. In connection with his office, he keeps on hand a stock of groceries for the accommodation of his boatmen. Mr. Fertig had but limited opportunities for education, and at an early age began alone the struggle of life. By natural elements of energy, frugality and perseverance, he has made every moment fruitful, and is now able to enjoy his well-earned reward. He was often selected to accept nominations for various county offices, all of which he respectfully declined. He did, however, run in 1875 for County Treasurer, on the Republican ticket, but the county having been for years strongly Democratic he was naturally defeated. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and during the war gave liberally of his means and influence to crush the rebellion. His eldest son, Zachary T., enlisted in 1863 in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after promotion in the ranks of the company died from exposure at Cumberland Gap December 2, 1863. After entering the service, he was appointed a naval cadet at Annapolis, Md., but from choice gave his service to his country's flag. Mr. Fertig was married, in Dover, in 1844, to Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. Wilson Elliott, a brother of the late Com. Elliott, of the navy. To this union eight children have been born, three of whom have survived—Anna E., George E. (who represents his father's interest in the firm of Deis & Fertig) and Grace. The deceased are Hattie, a promising daughter who died when seventeen years of age; Henry C., who was

drowned in the canal when six years old, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Fertig has liberally supported all public improvements conducive to the growth and interest of the city. He is grateful that he has been spared to witness such progress and prosperity, as well as to behold the county where he passed his life grow up from an unbroken forest to cultivated, productive scenes. Mr. Fertig has attended as a delegate many judicial and State conventions. In fact, it became so customary that scarcely a convention, State or Judiciary, was held but Samuel Fertig's name was selected as a delegate. As a worthy pioneer of Tuscarawas County his life is commemorated in the pages of this work, he being a well-known and esteemed citizen.

HOSEA FISHER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1828, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Kurtz) Fisher, the former of Baden, the latter of Wittenberg, Germany. The subject of this sketch was married, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Andrew D. Swihart, and a native of this county. Of the ten children born to this union, seven have survived, viz.: Edward E., Maggie, Charles, Mary, Cora, Harvey and Frederick. Mr. Fisher resides on the homestead farm, consisting of 168½ acres, embracing some of the finest land in the county. He is a man of a genial and social nature, a lover of home, and although living a quiet and unostentatious life he is widely and favorably known.

PETER GROSS, wagon manufacturer, Dover, established business in this city in 1856, occupying an old building on his present premises, and to which he has built a large and commodious manufactory. This ground he subsequently purchased, and on the adjoining lot erected his residence. He has a large and lucrative trade, and is one of the active business men of the city. Mr. Gross is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1831, embarking in 1852 for this country, and coming direct from New York to Dover, where he landed on June 16. He was married in 1857 to Miss Margaret Zeigle, a native of Hessen, Germany, and a daughter of Adam Zeigle, of this county. Six children born to this union are all living, their names as follows: Mary, Maggie, Anna, Lizzie, Freddie and John. Mr. Gross is serving his fifth term in the City Council, being the oldest of the city fathers at present; he has also filled other offices for eight terms. He is a trustee of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of which he is a member.

ADAM HAAS, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born January 6, 1831, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Adam and Catharine Haas, with whom, when six years old, he emigrated to America by way of Havre and New York, coming to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, after a voyage of sixty-two days, where his parents died. In his youth our subject learned shoe-making, which trade he followed for about twenty-three years. On July 1, 1856, he married Elizabeth Martin, born October 17, 1834, in Germany, and a daughter of Adam and Mary Martin, with whom she came to America when two years of age. To them have been born nine children—Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Margaret, Clara, Daniel, Emma, Lydia and Ida. In the spring of 1868, he settled where he now lives, in Dover Township. He owns eighty-one acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haas are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a self-made man, having earned all he possesses by hard work. He has served as Trustee of Franklin Township, where he lived eight years.

ANANIAS HARPER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, is a grandson of James Harper, who was born in Sharpsburg, Md., and was among the distinguished pioneers of Tuscarawas County, where he passed his life. His son, Seth Harper, was a native of this county, and was married to Susan Stocksdale. He was a carpenter by trade, and lost his life in 1872, by falling from

the cupola of a church upon which he was working. The widow and mother died in May, 1883. The subject of this sketch is the only living child of this union, and was born on the homestead in 1854, and has always lived there. This farm his father purchased in 1854. It consisted of 130 acres. Seth Harper bore the reputation of being one of the best carpenters in the county, and as a citizen and a neighbor was beloved and esteemed. His only son, our subject, has remained in single life, and has yet many years before him in which to make his mark in the world.

JAMES HARPER, JR., farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born on the homestead farm, in Dover Township, this county and State, in 1818, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Harper, both natives of Maryland. His parents came to this county and settled on the present farm, being among the earliest pilgrims. Mr. Harper entered eighty acres of what was then but a wilderness, and here the parents lived to the close of their years. They raised a family of nine children, five of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was married in this county to Miss Martha, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca Stocksdale, of this county. The children born to this union are eight in number, all living, viz.: Susanna, Lydia, Mary A., Melinda, Jesse, James, Martha and Elizabeth. James Harper, Sr., was a Major in the war 1812. Our subject is one of the oldest born residents, and in his walk through life has held the esteem of all who have learned to know him.

J. A. HOSTETLER, attorney and Mayor, Dover, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1846, and is the eldest child of Adam and Catharine (Hartzler) Hostetler, both of the same county. When one year old, his parents moved to Lawrence County, Penn., then to this county in 1859, and settled near Shanesville. Here Adam Hostetler followed farming until 1867, when he removed to Hickory County, Mo., and is still a resident of that place. He was a soldier in the late rebellion, serving in the ranks of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after a service of two years was discharged on account of disability. He was the parent of seven children, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch acquired a primary education in the select schools of his day, and subsequently went to Allegheny County, Penn., for his collegiate studies. On his return he began the study of law in the office of J. A. D. Richards, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in 1870 entered the law department, Ann Arbor University, Mich., graduating in the class of 1872. The same year he was admitted to the bar of this county, and began the practice of his profession in Dover in the spring of 1873. He has since attended closely to his business, and is acquiring a large and successful practice. He has served on the School Board for three years, and was elected to his present position as Mayor in the spring of 1882. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and has always shown a spirit of enterprise in the growth and development of Dover. In 1872, he was married in this county to Miss Kizzie E., daughter of James Smily, of a pioneer family. The two children, Maud S. and Harry H., born to this union, are both living. Mr. Hostetler is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

JOHN J. JURGENS, Principal of the Catholic School, Dover, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1847, and is a son of John C. and Charlotte (Groeninger) Jurgens, both natives of Germany and residents of Baltimore. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in Baltimore, where he was a graduate of Calvert Hall College, in the class of 1862. He was also thoroughly educated in music, and became a teacher of same prior to his coming to the West. He came to Ohio in August, 1865, to fill the position he now occupies, where he has since been continuously engaged. He was married in

Dover July 5, 1870, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Valentine Montag, a pioneer of Tuscarawas County. She was born in Dover and died August 1, 1883, aged thirty-seven years two months and twenty days. The results of this union have been five children, of whom four are living—Benhard, Mary, Henry and Joseph. Mr. Jurgens has filled the office of Township and City Clerk several terms, and served on the City Council for one term. He has been organist of the St. Joseph Catholic Church since his connection with the school, and ranks among the enterprising and esteemed citizens.

W. H. KEPLINGER, farmer, P. O. Winfield, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of J. H. Keplinger, who was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1819. The latter was a son of Joseph and Catharine (Snyder) Keplinger, both natives of Maryland, who came to this county in 1832 and settled in Dover Township, where they lived to a good old age. They were parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living. John H. Keplinger resided on the homestead until he was married, in 1838, to Miss Catherine Knappenger, a native of this county, and daughter of Philip and Mary (Bacon) Knappenger, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. Her parents were pioneers in 1811 to Franklin County, Ohio, where they both died. The father of our subject settled here in 1854, and soon after became engaged in mercantile trade, which he pursued until 1877, when he retired from the active pursuits of life. He was appointed Postmaster of Winfield in 1856 by Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, under the administration of Buchanan, and still remains in that position. He has been Notary Public, many years Justice of the Peace and has also filled various other offices of trust. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of Winfield, and is an esteemed and respected pioneer and citizen. His living children are Mary E. and William H. The subject of this sketch resided at home until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three years' service. He participated in the battles of Martinsburg, Locust Grove and after the invasion of Pennsylvania fought in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac and through the memorable struggle of the Wilderness. He was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864, and was confined in the hospital at Washington, D. C. Four months later, he rejoined the regiment in the field, and on the 19th of September, at the battle of Opequon Creek, near Winchester, he received a wound from a minie rifle ball in the leg, midway between knee and ankle, breaking lower bone of leg, from which he has never recovered. He was transferred from the hospital at Baltimore, Md., to Columbus, and discharged for physical disability. In 1865, he was married to Miss Selecta Haley, who was born in this county. The four children born to this issue are all living, viz.: Homer E., Arthur S., Minnie M. and Ruby G. Mr. Keplinger owns a fine farm of 167 acres in Dover Township, and is a useful citizen.

JOSEPH KNISELY, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Goshen Township, near New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1820. His grandfather, John Knisely, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1803 settled on the site of New Philadelphia. He purchased a tract of land consisting of 4,000 acres, of Godfrey Haga, and laid out the town of New Philadelphia, erecting the first cabin. He, with George Stifler, came together, and were probably the original settlers of the city. His wife's name was Mary, and they raised a family of ten children, six boys and four girls, all deceased. The maternal grandparent of our subject, Philip Idski, purchased a tract of 400 acres of land in Coshocton County, Ohio, and was owner of considerable land in New Philadelphia, of which he sold twenty-five or more lots. There he erected a large log house and barn, and dug a well, which is yet in public use. He was a native

of Baltimore, and came to the county in about 1800. Jacob Knisely, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford County, Penn., and came with the family to this county. His wife's name was Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Etskin, a commissary in the war of 1812, who died in 1811. Jacob Knisely was a Sheriff of the county some years, and also served as Coroner, and was Quartermaster in the department of the army during the war of 1812. He settled north of New Philadelphia, and was proprietor of a hotel situated where Gentst's dry goods store now is. He was filling the office of Sheriff when he died in 1833. He was the father of nine children, four of whom are living, viz., Elias, the eldest, residing on the homestead; Joseph, Maria and William, of New York City. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the homestead, where he lived until 1847, and then purchased a farm in Fairfield Township, where he resided for sixteen years. In 1865, he bought his present estate, consisting of 206 acres, which was off the Butt & Housefeld tract. He was married in this township in 1846, to Jane, daughter of William Sluts, and a native of Fairfield Township. Her father was a pioneer of the county and a volunteer of the war of 1812. To this union twelve children have been born—six sons and six daughters, of whom there are eleven living, viz., William, a teacher in Wapello County, Iowa; John, resident of Mansfield, Ohio; and Jacob, Perry, James and George in this county; Debby J., wife of James Laughead, of Oregon; Anna, wife of William Dickey; Alice, wife of Willie Jose, Columbus, Ohio; Maggie E. and Birdie at home. Mr. Knisely served as Assessor, Supervisor and School Director for ten consecutive years. He numbers among the oldest born settlers of the county.

JOSEPH KRANTZ, farmer of Dover Township, P. O. Canal Dover, was born September 14, 1842, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph and Barbara Krantz, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about the year 1833. They settled in Tuscarawas County, shortly after. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz., Joseph, Catharine, William, Mary, Charles, Julia, John and Louis G. In his youth, our subject received the rudiments of education in a district school, and was reared on a farm. He was married, April 24, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Wakeman, born December 29, 1845, in Germany, and a daughter of Henry and Catherine Wakeman, both of whom are deceased. In April, 1872, our subject settled where he now resides, about a mile and a half east of Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Krantz are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Krantz is, at present, serving as Trustee of Dover Township, and is also a member of the Board of Agriculture. He owns 100 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Krantz are parents of five children, viz., Mary E., born July 30, 1869; Julia A., born July 4, 1871; William J., born November 20, 1873; Henry E., born September 11, 1876; and Clara L., born May 28, 1880.

WILLIAM KRANTZ, farmer, Dover, was born May 28, 1845, in Dover Township, this county and State, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara Krantz, of whom we have made mention in this work. He received in his youth his rudimentary education at a district school. On January 13, 1872, he married Catharine, daughter of George and Mary Weigand, the former of whom is deceased. This union has resulted in six children, viz., George, born July 4, 1878; Eda C., born February 15, 1877; Emma E., born March 24, 1879; Henry J., born February 20, 1881; Leo A., born April 2, 1883; and one deceased. Mr. Krantz is an industrious and successful agriculturist, the owner of 140 acres of good land, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES H. KRANTZ, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born March 19, 1851, in Dover Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara Krantz, who came from Germany. Our subject was reared on a

farm, and received an ordinary common school education. January 2, 1877, he married Mrs. Mary Swickheimer, born March 27, 1855, and a daughter of John and Mary Swickheimer, of Dover Township, Tuscarawas County. They have two children—Josie C. (born December 23, 1877) and Ella E. (born October 1, 1880). He owns 116 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He has served as Assessor of Dover Township two years, and is a member of the Catholic Church at Dover.

SAMUEL KUHN, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born December 14, 1809, in Maryland, and is a son of John and Hannah Kuhn, whose ancestors originally came from Germany. In 1832, our subject came to this county and remained a few months, when he returned to Maryland, and lived there three years, returning in 1835 to Ohio. August 18, 1842, he married Catherine Gloninger, born June 14, 1819, in Lebanon, Penn., and a daughter of Peter and Eliza Gloninger, who came to this county when their daughter was fourteen years old; they are both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have been born four children, viz., Francis, Henry J., Charles S. and Emma M. In 1845, our subject settled in Dover Township, in the pleasant homestead at present occupied by them, two miles nearly north of Dover. For many years he also followed the trade of a carpenter, and for six years served as Infirmary Director. He is the owner of 154 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

PHILIP LAHM (deceased) is a worthy representative in this history of the citizens of Tuscarawas County, who have passed away after spending a life of great usefulness. He was born in Germany February 20, 1820, and his parents were Frederick and Margaret Lahm. His youth was spent on a farm, and although employed the greater portion of his time, he managed to secure a liberal education. Having reached the years of majority, he emigrated to America, and for four years lived in Canada, thence came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and resided in Dover for fourteen years. In the spring of 1869, he settled on the farm now occupied by the widow, in Dover Township. Our subject, as those who knew best can attest, was a self-made man, and in his dealings with his fellow-men had a keen knowledge of what constituted the principles of right and justice. He had served as Infirmary Director and also as Trustee of Dover Township, discharging the duties thereof with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. For many years the deceased pursued carpentering, at which he was unusually successful. August 24, 1846, he was joined in marriage with Miss Caroline, daughter of Louis and Caroline Wenz, born December 4, 1829. To this union have been born nine children, their names and dates of birth as follows: William, January 7, 1850; Samuel, January 27, 1852; Emma, September 12, 1854; Rebecca, September 6, 1857; Clara, August 8, 1860; Charles, March 5, 1863; Edward, February 27, 1866; Harry, June 16, 1869; and Eda, February 18, 1873. Mr. Lahm was a man respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died October 30, 1882, leaving to his family 160 acres of well improved land.

JOHN LEWIS, farmer and dairyman, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Weidner) Lewis, both natives of the same county. Samuel Lewis died there when our subject was a child, and the widow, with four children, came to the West in 1836 with her grandfather, Peter Weidner. The family settled in Trenton, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where the widow and mother was married to Levi Evick; the latter is a blacksmith of Blicktown, near New Philadelphia, of whom our subject learned his trade at Trenton, Ohio. The subject of this sketch followed his trade for seven years, and in 1857 purchased and settled on his present farm, consisting of 150 acres, where he has since re-

mained. His mother has three children by her first marriage, viz., Edward, Mary A. and John; and one child surviving by her second union, Henry. Our subject was married near New Philadelphia in 1855, to Catharine, daughter of Andrew Swihart, and a native of this county. To this marriage sixteen children have been born, of whom eleven have survived, viz., Albert, John W., Ida M., Amanda, Carrie, Eva, George, Charles, Franklin, Margaret I. and Flossie. Mr. Lewis carries on an extensive dairy in connection with his farm, and numbers among the well established farmers of Tuscarawas County.

EDWARD C. LEWIS, physician and surgeon, Dover, Ohio, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 26, 1840. His father, William, born in Philadelphia, Penn., a descendant of Maj. Lewis, of Revolutionary fame, and of the celebrated Canby family, moved to Ohio in 1831, and there engaged in farming. His mother, Nancy, is a Virginian by birth. Our subject received his education in Berlin High School, Fredericksburg Academy, Ohio, and at New Wilmington, Del. In 1857–58, he taught school for six months at Maysville, Ohio. He studied medicine for four years under Prof. Hamilton, of Columbus Medical College, with clinical advantages. He was two years a pupil of the eminent Prof. Joseph Pancost, of Philadelphia, where he graduated with first honors at Jefferson Medical College in 1862. The clinical advantages there, under Prof. Da Costa, were exceptionally good, and it is, doubtless, in a great measure to the experience there acquired that he owes the great success which has attended his practice (it being the most extensive in this part of the State), and given him so distinguished a place in the profession. In 1862, he passed a successful medical and surgical examination before the United States Navy Board in New York. After leaving college, he was offered, and declined, the position of Surgeon to an Ohio regiment. In the same year, he accepted the commission of Surgeon to an army hospital at Louisville, but afterward resigned and established himself at New Philadelphia. While there, he was Physician to the County Infirmary. At the expiration of two years, he removed to Dover. He was for some years President of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society, and is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. In 1877, he was tendered the chair of Jurisprudence in the Columbus Medical College, and at present is a member of the Board of Censors of Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. He has given special attention to surgery, performing amputations near the hip-joint, removals of the mammary glands, including the axillary glands, extirpation of the eye, exsection of the long bones and tracheotomy. He has also obtained eminence as a surgical obstetrician. Taking an active interest in politics, he has served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and has always furnished labor and means for the honest advancement of his friends. As a literary essayist, Dr. Lewis has acquired an enviable reputation, and has furnished many valuable contributions to the medical journals of the country. He served as a member and President of the Agricultural Society of Tuscarawas County for thirteen years. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Home, and has given efficient support to the lines of railway that traverse his county. He is also Surgeon for the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroads. In 1873, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Sixty-first General Assembly, where he was a member of several important standing committees and Chairman on Benevolent Institutions. Declining a re-nomination to the House in 1875, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio by a larger majority than was ever previously given to any one upon the State or county ticket in his district. He is the author of several reformatory measures, and won a reputation and an influence gratifying to his constituents and creditable to himself. In the county convention in 1880, he carried Tuscarawas County for

Congress, and in Congressional convention received other support, but was defeated by his competitor claiming his second term. He is now retired from public life, devoting himself to his profession, although many of his friends are very desirous that he should again become the Congressional standard-bearer of his party. Personally, he combines the attributes of an agreeable, polished gentleman. On October 22, 1852, he married Mary E., the highly-accomplished and only daughter of the late lamented Dr. Joseph Slingluff, of Dover, Ohio. The results of this union are four children, one living—Anola S. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis died March 31, 1880. This event was, to her husband, a bereavement of more than ordinary severity. A graduate of the Cleveland Female Seminary, she was a woman of superior natural endowments and possessed a remarkable strength of mind and independence of thought. Her literary tastes were of a high order, to which she gave wide exercise by earnest study and extensive reading. Born and reared in luxury, her early life was uninterrupted sunshine, while her sweetness of temper and amiability of disposition—marked traits in her character—brought to her married life a harmony and a happiness seldom equaled. For years previous to her decease she was an invalid and a great sufferer, but patience, resignation and cheerfulness often concealed from the outside world her secret sorrow. Her noble qualities of mind and heart, crowned by a deep and earnest piety, rendered her the cultured, Christian lady that she was. On April 26, 1882, he was married to Mary G., only daughter of Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, a distinguished attorney of Columbus and formerly Attorney General of Ohio.

WESLEY MINOR, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, an elderly and esteemed resident of Dover Township, this county, where he settled about the year 1842, was born in Loudoun County, Va., October 15, 1811. His parents were Daniel and Plessie Minor. When about five years of age, he came with them to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they remained a short time, and thence removed to Jefferson County, where they located until about the year 1833. On April 3, 1838, Mr. Minor married, in Carroll County, Susanna Welsh, daughter of John and Susanna Welsh. By her he had one child—Daniel (deceased). After his wife's decease, he married a second time, the partner of his choice being Margaret, daughter of John and Rebecca Machan. By her he has had eight children, of whom three are living—John, Rebecca and Harvey. The second Mrs. Minor died in July, 1867. Mr. Minor was again married; this third time to Mrs. Amelia Bear, widow of the late Daniel Bear, of Tuscarawas County. This union has been blessed with two children—James and Bates. Mr. Minor is the owner of 373 acres of well cultivated land, and is a respected member of society.

JOHN J. MUNK (deceased) was born March 17, 1822, of German parentage. He was in early youth trained to be a cabinet-maker, which trade he followed till the latter part of his life, when he began farming. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to America, by way of New York, and came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He married Doretha Gaisley, by whom he had six children, all of whom, however, are deceased. After his wife's decease, he again married, (in June, 1854), the partner of his choice being Mrs. Annie Crossgrove, born September 15, 1816, widow of the late Samuel Crossgrove, of this county. Her parents settled in Dover Township at an early day. To them were born two children—John J. and Naamah, the latter now Mrs. George Wertman. Mr. Munk was successful as an agriculturist; has served as Assessor of Dover Township; also as Trustee, which latter office he held at the time of his decease November 2, 1874. He was respected by all who knew him. His family have a comfortable homestead of 146 acres, located near Dover, Ohio.

CHARLES MURNAY, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born near Smithfield, Penn., July 2,1823, and is the eldest child of Andrew and Sarah (Hogans) Murnay; the former of English parentage. His father was born in Ireland, and crossed the ocean when seven years of age with an elder brother. He was among the 1835 pioneers to Tuscarawas County, and settled in Sugar Creek Township, where he lived to the close of his life. The widow died at the home of her daughter in Holmes County, Ohio. They raised a family of five children, of whom three are living—Charles, Margaret (wife of Jonathan Funk, of Holmes County) and Isabel. The subject of this sketch was married in Tuscarawas County in 1859, to Catharine, daughter of Abraham Snyder, a pioneer preacher, and one of the county's earliest pilgrims. She was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio. This union has produced nine children, of whom four have survived—John, David, Charles and Alice. Mr. Murnay settled in Dover Township in 1855, and has since made it his home. He has been Superintendent of the roads for the past fifteen years, and has filled various offices of trust. He is connected with the Lutheran Church of the township, and is held in high estimation as a citizen and pioneer.

JOHN MYERS, grocer, Dover, was born in Wayne, now Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Charles and Catherine Myers, both natives of Prussia. Charles Myers emigrated to the United States in 1843, and located in Dover, becoming a salesman in the business of Christian Deardorff. He afterward bought land in Franklin Township, where he died in 1879. The widow and mother, with eleven children, survives. The subject of this sketch was formerly engaged in the butcher trade, and also pursued farming. He established his present business in March, 1883, and is proprietor of a first-class grocery. He has a good and successful trade, having a full line of groceries, and carries a stock of about $3,500. Mr. Myers was married in this county, in 1863, to Miss Martha Fitzgerald, who was born in Stark County, Ohio. The results of this union have been six children, of whom four are living, viz.: Clara, Louis, Edward and Florence. Mr. Myers is a member of the School Board, and of the City Council, to which latter he was elected in 1882. He is also connected with the German Lutheran Church, and is an active and enterprising business man.

CHRISTIAN B. PERSHING, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county and State, in 1824, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Busard) Pershing, both natives of Pennsylvania, who were among the early pioneers of this county. They settled in Sugar Creek Township, where Mr. Pershing died when over eighty years of age. His wife had died when our subject was but five years old, leaving a family of nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, widow of Francis Putt; Catharine, widow of Joseph Zimmerman; Barbara, wife of Daniel Putt; Mary, wife of Albert Shank, resident of Portage County, Ohio; Solomon, Daviess County, Ind., and Christian. Our subject's father was again married to Mary Kornce, by whom he had nine children, five of whom have survived—Leonard P., David, Joseph, Daniel and Lewis. The subject of this sketch was married in 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Zimmerman, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. This union has produced four children, all living—Elmira, wife of Joseph Fritz; Elizabeth, Mary A., wife of Jacob Shrouk, of Holmes County, Ohio; and Edward, of Saline County, Kan. Our subject left the home farm early in life, and empty-handed commenced the struggle of life in Allen County, Ohio, working by the month on a farm. He was faithful, frugal and persevering, and by due economy gathered a small sum with which he returned, and with his capital made a payment on his present farm in 1850. The farm is now all paid for, and a second residence erected thereon stands as a record to his tireless

energy; the first residence was destroyed by fire in 1860. He again lost heavily on securities in 1874. His farm of 166 acres is a valuable and productive one, and its proprietor is well respected as a citizen and pioneer.

JULIUS RICKSECKER, jeweler, Dover, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1848, and is the youngest in the family of Israel and Lizette (Blick) Ricksecker, natives of Bethlehem, Penn. His parents came to this county in 1837, and Mr. Ricksecker opened a jewelry store, which was the first of the kind in Tuscarawas County. The following year, Israel Ricksecker returned to his home where he was married, coming back to Dover, where he continued at his occupation to the close of his life. It may be worthy of mention in this sketch, to state that he and his wife were both musicians, and brought one of the first pianos introduced in this county; their home was the resort of friends and neighbors from far and near to receive entertainment at their hands. Mr. Ricksecker was a School Director several terms, and was one of the unostentatious, steady business men of the early days. He reared a family of five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Addie, wife of Charles G. Harger, of Dover; Theodore, and the subject of this sketch. Theodore is a resident of Brooklyn, and a druggist in New York City; prior to his leaving his native city, he was editor of a monthly publication, published in 1861, called the Dover *Monthly News*, at that time the only paper of the city. The eldest son, Rufus (deceased), was born in Dover April 19, 1842, and enlisted in 1862 as a private, at Steubenville, Ohio, and shortly became Commissary of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which position he ably filled, being an expert penman, and won hosts of friends. On June 27, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to Company G, which office he retained until September 19, 1864, when he received a mortal wound on the famous field of Winchester, in the gallant charge of Sheridan and his followers He was buried on the field where he fell in the defense of his country. He was possessed of fine social qualities, was a good musician, and his many friends will remember his bass voice and his fine performance on the violin. The subject of this sketch was educated at the schools of Dover, and entered his father's store to learn the trade. He was admitted as partner in the concern in April, 1870, and the association was carried on until his father's death, December 8, 1872. Israel Ricksecker had lost his wife by death, and was again married in Bethlehem, to Miss Mary J. Blick. By this marriage but one child was born, who still survives—Eugene, a civil engineer in the Government employ. The subject of this sketch was married in Dover, September 16, 1873, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Madison Harger, and a native of Dover. The results of this union have been three children—Julius H., Gertie and John E. Mr. Ricksecker served as Councilman for three years, and is connected with the Moravian Church, of which his father was one of the original founders, as well as a trustee. The latter was a sound and solid supporter of the Union cause, aiding all in his power, at the time of the civil war, in raising men and money for the suppression of the rebellion. He was a man who performed his prayers, and was a liberal giver to the poor and needy.

ADAM SCHNEIDER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born September 9, 1839, in Germany, and is a son of Abraham and Mary E. Schneider, the former deceased. When eighteen years old, he came with his parents to America. They settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a liberal German education. He was married, January 12, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of John and Dora Wolf, of Tuscarawas County. They have had nine children, seven living—Peter, Elizabeth, John, William, Emma M., Caroline L. and Charles A. In the spring of 1869, he settled where he now resides. He owns 116 acres of land, in a fine state of cul-

tivation. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church at Dover, and has served as School Director about six years.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT. William W. Scott is a native of Dover Village, where he now resides, and is a son of Samuel and Mary R. (Burchfield) Scott, the former of whom came from New York in 1832. He received a fair common school education in Dover, and made much progress in reading and composition, for which he always exhibited great aptitude. In 1853, he was employed by John H. Baer in the drug business, and afterward clerked in the same capacity for John G. Coates. About 1856 to 1858, he worked at the printing business with V. Porter Wilson, and contributed numerous articles to the paper. In the winters of 1858–59–60, he taught school at Pleasant Hill, near Blicktown, two miles south of Dover. He was re-employed for the winter of 1861; but after teaching ten days resigned, and enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. In March, 1863, he was discharged for disability at Young's Point, La., and arrived home in April. He remained here till June, when Dr. B. Cloak, Surgeon United States Volunteers in charge of Dennison United States Army General Hospital, wrote for him to come and assist in the drug department. He went, and was mustered into the Twelfth Regiment of Regulars, appointed Hospital Steward United States Army by Surgeon Gen. Hammond, and put in charge of the drug department of Dennison Hospital, near Cincinnati, the largest in the service. He afterward had the commissary, baking, farming and all other departments under his supervision, and in the fall of 1865 superintended the sale of Government property, closed the records, and forwarded them to Washington, and was mustered out of the service on his own application the latter part of December, arriving home January, 1866. In 1867, he engaged in the drug business with Robert Figley, who sold his share a year later to George W. Crites, and the business was successfully run for several years under the firm name of Scott & Crites. In October, 1867, Mr. Scott was appointed express agent at this place, and has performed the duties continuously since, to the full satisfaction of his employers and the public. During eight years of this time, Mr. Scott was also route agent for the company, and had a number of agents and messengers under his supervision. Since the close of his military service, Mr. Scott has been an almost constant contributor to the press, confining himself generally to local correspondence for the county papers. He has written extensively for the *Reporter*, from the first issue in 1872 to the present time, and to his racy delineation of passing events is due in a great measure the success and popularity of the paper. On October 1, 1868, our subject was married to Darley Brister, by whom there are two children, living—Will B. and Edith B.

CHARLES M. SHEELER, liveryman, Dover, is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Sheeler, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. Christopher Sheeler came to this county in 1833, and locating in Dover represented the house of Lewis L. Lee, of Capetum, Md., in the sale of a general stock of goods. He opened a store in the spring of 1833, and continued in the sale of goods until 1866. In 1837, he formed a partnership relation, which was of short duration. He associated himself with the firm of Brougher, Welty & Hayden, of which house he became a partner with Welty, and afterward the sole proprietor. He was elected Mayor of the city, serving four or five terms, but has now retired from the active pursuits of life. He was married in Dover, in 1847, to Elizabeth Kaldenbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union nine children were born, four of whom are living, viz.: Charles, Albert, Helen (wife of G. Cromwell, of Mansfield, Ohio) and Frank. He and his wife are members of the Moravian Church. Charles

Sheeler, the eldest son and subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Dover. He established himself in the livery business in the fall of 1876, purchasing the large barn in the rear of the Iron City Hotel, and which is the only first-class livery in the city. He has a large number of horses and carriages, and is fully equipped for the large trade which he enjoys. He was formerly, for a number of years, engaged in the butter and egg business.

JAMES A. SLINGLUFF, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, is a grandson of Jesse Slingluff, a native of Baltimore, whose history appears among the early settlers in this work. Joseph Slingluff, the father of our subject, was educated for the medical profession at the medical college in Baltimore, and was engaged in the hospital of that city. On coming to Tuscarawas County, he became one of the first practitioners. He was prominently identified in various offices of trust, and was an officer in the State militia. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dover, to which institution he contributed both of his means and his work in building up, and he made three separate additions to the city of Dover, the first two of which are covered with residences. He was instrumental in securing both the Cleveland & Marietta Railway and the Pittsburgh Railway to this city, contributing largely of his means. He died in Dover, Ohio, in December, 1874, aged sixty-five years. His wife was Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Baltimore, where they were married. Of their children, but two are living, viz., our subject and Charles H. The deceased, Mary E., was born in 1840, and was married to Dr. Lewis, of Dover, Ohio, and died in 1880, leaving five children. The subject of this sketch was born on the home farm November 14, 1847. He was largely engaged in the mercantile trade for fifteen years, since which time he has considered farming his occupation. He retains 165 acres of the original homestead, but is living a retired life at his home in Dover, Ohio. He entered the ranks of the Union army in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated at the surrender of Cumberland Gap, returning home after a year's service on the field. In 1869, he was married to Annie E., daughter of Joseph Stoutt, a native and pioneer of this county. Joseph A. and Jessie E. are the issue of this union living.

EDWARD S. SLINGLUFF, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born October 9, 1838, and is the only living child of George and Mary A. (Shriver) Slingluff, both natives of Carroll County, Md. His grandfather, Jesse Slingluff, came to this county in 1802, and after securing a large tract of land, returned to Maryland, where he died. His son, George, was sent to look after his father's estate, and was also put in charge of a stock of goods. He was then but eighteen years of age, and opened the first stock of goods in the county. He pursued mercantile trade until 1848, when he removed on a farm near Dover, where he died in 1879. He was a refined, well educated man, of unostentatious habits, and a life-long disciple of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch acquired a common school education, and in 1856, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained a close student for three years. In 1859, he took a course at the Commercial College in Cleveland, and then returned home. Mr. Slingluff has filled various public offices, but possessing the traits of his father, does not aspire to public affiliation. He has 400 acres of the original land purchase of his grandfather in Dover Township. In 1882, he was married to Miss Mary N., daughter of Edward Sargent, a native of New Philadelphia, and a pioneer of this county. Mr. Slingluff is living a quiet and retired life at New Philadelphia, and is a lineal descendant of the earliest and distinguished pioneers.

JOHN W. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Winfield, was born in Winfield, Ohio, in 1836. He is a grandson of Henry Snyder, a native of Maryland, who was

one of the original pioneers of this county; he entered land, and founded a home where he passed the remainder of his life. His son Charles N., the father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Md., and was married to Miss Mary Kohr, a native of Maryland, who bore him three children, all of whom are living—Christian, of Ingham County, Mich.; Sophia, wife of Jonas Bair, of Daviess County, Ind.; and John W. Charles Snyder was a miller by trade, but followed farming. He occupied a farm in Dover Township in 1840, and at the time of his decease, in 1882, was a resident of Winfield. He attained the eightieth year of his age; his wife, who survives, is in the eighty-second year of her age. The maternal grandparent of our subject, Christian Kohr, was a native of Maryland, and entered in Dover Township 320 acres of land, on which our subject now resides. The log house he erected years ago is still standing, but could not be recognized, as it has received modern improvements, and has the appearance of a new residence. John W. Snyder is a farmer, born and bred. He purchased the homestead in 1872, and has since made it his home. He was married in 1860, to Miss Mary M., only daughter of Christian Kohr, and a native of Tuscarawas County. To this Union four children have been born, all of whom are living—Thomas, Charley, Milan and Mary E. Mr. Snyder is a member of the United Brethren Church of Win field, and is a living descendant of the distinguished pioneer family of Tuscarawas County.

GEORGE W. STOCKSDALE, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 30, 1817. The records of this family show them to be of English descent; the dates of birth in the past generation show an uncle, Elisha Stocksdale, who was born November 25, 1778; Ely, a brother, November 25, 1780; Myrna, August 6, 1784; Katie, March 5, 1787, and Ellen, March, 1779; the brothers were among the pilgrims of the new world, and located in Maryland, under the old English dispensation, which granted the land cleared by the hatchet at one shilling per acre. Here the brothers hewed out a settlement, and from this point the race of Stocksdales sprang. Elisha, the grandparent, was a native of that State, and Elisha, Jr., the parent of our subject, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1791. He was married to Rebecca Cook, a native of the same county, and the two became early settlers of Dover Township, where Mr. Stocksdale died in 1841, his widow April 18, 1863. Their children were as follows: George W., our subject; William, born March 25, 1819; Nellie (deceased), born December 25, 1820; Edward, born October 7, 1822; Patsey, born April 22, 1824; Perry, born January 29, 1826; Susan (deceased), born December 31, 1827; Elizabeth (deceased), born December 20, 1830; Elisha, born December 19, 1831; Rezin C. (deceased), born February 13, 1834; and Jeremiah, born January 29, 1837. The subject of this sketch was married in 1844 to Mary Lanez, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Va. Eight children have blessed this union, six of whom are living—William P.; Charlotte, wife of F. Spaulding, of Portage County, Ohio; Rebecca, wife of O. C. Phelps; George A., married to Miss Elizabeth Ogg; Emma, wife of W. Rosenberg; and Anna. Mr. Stocksdale settled on his present farm, consisting of eighty acres, in 1850, and has since lived here. He is a man of quiet, unostentatious habits, fond of the home fireside, and is a stable and consistent member of the United Brethren Church.

PERRY STOCKSDALE, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 29, 1826, and is a son of Elisha and Rebecca (Cook) Stocksdale, whose history appears in this work. The subject of this sketch was married in Dover Township, in 1851, to Mary M., daughter of Martin Muma, of Tuscarawas County. Of the children born to this union, six are living. Their names are as follows: John W., Charles P., George E., Mary

L., Anna R. and Katie E. J. Mr. Stocksdale settled on his present farm of ninety-five acres in 1852. In 1873, he opened a vein of coal on his land, which yields on an average 150 tons per annum. He served as Justice of the Peace for one year, and has filled various offices of trust. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a useful citizen of Dover Township.

JEREMIAH STOCKSDALE, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Dover Township, this county and State, in 1837, and is the youngest son of Elisha and Rebecca (Cook) Stocksdale. His parents were both natives of Maryland, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1836, settling in Dover Township, where Elisha lived to enjoy pioneer life three years; the widow survived until 1861. Of their family of eleven children, six are living—George, William, Perry, residents of this county; Elisha, resident of Kankakee County; Martha, wife of James Harper, this county; and Jeremiah. The subject of this sketch was married in 1862, to Ann, daughter of Martin Muma, a pioneer of Tuscarawas County. To this union eight children have been born, all of whom are living — Martin, Susan, John, Mary, Lydia, Anna, Jane and Jeremiah. After his marriage, Mr. Stocksdale settled on his present farm, consisting of 105 acres, where he has since lived. His father was a surveyor, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He followed his profession in his native State. Our subject is connected with the United Brethren Church of Dover Township, and is a highly respected citizen.

JOSEPH M. STOUTT, banker and insurance agent, Dover, was born in Strasburg, Franklin Township, Ohio, in 1844, and is the youngest son of Joseph and Nancy (Officer) Stoutt, the former of whom was born in 1806, being the first white boy born in New Philadelphia. Joseph Stoutt was a son of Christian Stoutt, a Pennsylvanian, who erected one of the first cabins on the site of New Philadelphia, and was one of the county's distinguished pioneers. He died at Strasburg, in the ninety-first year of his age He kept a hotel at Dover, and was also proprietor of the first hotel opened in New Philadelphia. By trade Joseph Stoutt was a tanner, and by his perseverance and frugality attained success. His wife and five children, who survive, are all residents of this county. The subject of this sketch was educated for the bar, passing graduation at Ann Arbor University in the class of 1868. His father's death occurring at this time, he was appointed executor of his estates, by which means he abandoned his profession, taking up his residence at Dover. The banking institution was established in 1871, under the firm name of A. Vinton, Stoutt & Vinton. The insurance business was accepted as a side feature, representing all the leading insurance companies of the country. Mr. Stoutt was married, at New Philadelphia, in 1870, to Miss Adaline, daughter of A. Vinton. This union has been blessed with five children, all of whom are living--Romaine, Fanny S., Marion, Charles V. and Joseph A.

JOSEPH J. STREB, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, December 20, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary Streb, of this county. He was reared to farm life, and received a liberal education. On November 3, 1863, he married Miss Catherine Krantz, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Krantz. To this union there have been born seven children, viz.: Henry W., Clara E., Annie M., William H., John J., Lauretta J. M. and George W. (the latter deceased). A short time subsequent to his marriage, he engaged in mercantile business at Strasburg, this county, where he remained seven years. In the spring of 1872, he removed to the farm in Dover Township now occupied by him. He has served as Treasurer and Trustee of Franklin Township, and is an ardent member of the Catholic Church. He is a self-made man, having accumulated all he possesses by his own exertions. He is the owner of 100 acres of land, and well worthy

of being represented in the history of his county. The parents of Mr. Streb reside in Lawrence Township, this county, where they came at quite an early day. They are the parents of seven children—Joseph J., Lawrence, Conrad, John G., Peter, George and Mary, the latter two of whom are deceased.

JOHN STRICKMAKER, photographer, Dover, was born near Dover, Ohio, in 1847. His parents, John and Elizabeth Strickmaker, were both natives of York County, Penn.. and among the early pilgrims of this county. His father was a farmer, and settled in York Township, this county, where he lived to the close of his life, dying in April, 1874. The widow, who survives, is the mother of seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Zachariah, Jacob, Philip, Joseph, Mary and John. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the homestead farm, and when fifteen years of age became engaged as salesman in a dry goods house at New Philadelphia. He was afterward employed in the same capacity at Dover, where he subsequently established himself in the dry goods trade. In 1875, he disposed of his stock and opened the Cochran Central House, of Steubenville, Ohio, of which he was the proprietor for two years, after which he sold out, and learning photography of his brother, succeeded a Mr. Edwards in his present location. The gallery is large and commodious, with a north side and skylight, and is tastefully and conveniently fitted up for the artist, many improvements having been recently made. Mr. Strickmaker is a thorough student of his profession, as specimens produced by his handiwork are well executed, and display taste as well as skill, so necessary in a first-class artist. Mr. Strickmaker was joined in marriage, in 1870, with Miss Amelia, daughter of Rev. Adam Helwig, a Lutheran divine of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Strickmaker are members of the English Lutheran Church of Dover.

JEHU STULL, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1837, and is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Stull, both natives of that State. They came to the West in 1853, and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject, the original purchase consisting of 174 acres. Here the parents spent their lives, Mr. Stull passing away in 1876. The widow and mother, who survives, is now in her seventy-fourth year. They reared a family of seven children, of whom five are living, viz.: Sarah, wife of Jonas Penrod; Mary, wife of Simon Kern; Jehu; Phœbe, wife of P. G. Saltsman, of Trumbull County, Ohio; and Abram. The subject of this sketch has always resided on the homestead. He was united in marriage, in Dover Township in 1861, with Mary Keller, who was also born in this county. This union has resulted in four children—Laura E., Elvira L., Austin E. and Melinda E. The family are connected with the United Brethren Church of Dover Township.

SAMUEL SWABY, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born July 19, 1833, in England, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Swaby. When he was one and a half years old, his parents emigrated to America, and by way of New York came to Dover Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1835, where they died. Our subject was reared on a farm, where he lived with his father until 1875 (his mother having been dead twelve years previous to that time), and received an ordinary education. He was married, May 1, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Brown, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Brown (the latter deceased), of this county. To this union have been born four children—Stanley W., Edson C., John B., and Ella (deceased). In 1856, Mr. Swaby settled where he now lives in Dover Township. He owns 333 acres of land in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Swaby has lived in Tuscarawas County ever since coming here in 1835, and has performed his share of labor in rescuing this fine land from the grasp of the wild forest.

W. H. VORHERR, grocer, Dover, succeeded Morrow & Switzer, in the grocery trade, in 1879, the same being the old and original house of Weibel & Co. The present concern carries a stock of $3,000, and has a good trade. The subject of this sketch was born in Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1844. His parents, Adam and Elizabeth Vorherr, were both natives of Germany, and emigrated to this country, settling in Orange County, N. Y., in 1820. In the fall of 1848, they removed and located in Dover, where Mr. A. Vorherr engaged at his trade as tailor until 1865, when he bought a farm in Dover Township and followed farming for a few years. He then returned to this city, Dover, and is now living in retirement at his home. They raised a family of three children, all of whom are living—W. H., Frederick and Elizabeth. The subject of this sketch was for thirteen years engaged in the dry goods trade in New York City. For three years during his absence, previous to coming to Tuscarawas County in 1879, he was engaged in the cigar and tobacco trade. In the year of his arrival in Dover he established himself in his present business, which he has since successfully pursued. He was married in New York City in 1868 to Miss Mary Sexauer, who was born in Baden, Germany. To this union four children have been born, three of whom are living—Mary L., Francis E. and William B. Mr. Vorherr is a member of the German Beneficiary Association, Knights of Pythias, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is among the leading business men of Dover, and the family are connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

JOHN ADAM WAGNER, farmer and breeder of fine stock, P. O. Canal Dover, Ohio, was born January 18, 1837, in Kriegsfeld, Rhein Province Bayern, Germany, and is a son of Peter and Margaret Wagner. In 1849, when thirteen years of age, he emigrated with his parents to America, settling in Auburn Township, this county, the same year, on a farm of 120 acres, which they kept in a high state of cultivation. Here his parents both died. Our subject obtained a liberal education, though principally through his own exertions, having attended schools but very little in this country; has, however, a very fair German education. On February 5, 1858, he married Mary, a daughter of Daniel B. and Anna Zimmerman, of this county, though natives of Switzerland. By her he had twelve children, eleven living, and all enjoying the best of health, viz.: Daniel B., Margaret, Anna E., Peter J., J. Adam, William, John, Edward V., Amelia, Philip and Mary V. In 1861, he settled in York Township, this county, on quite a hilly farm of 100 acres, farming in summer and teaching a public school in winter. In 1864, he went to Carson City, Nev., clerking for a brother; returned in sixteen months to York Township. In 1866, he settled in Dover Township, where he now resides with his family on a farm of 276 acres, which he owns and keeps in a high state of cultivation. He also owns a one-fourth interest in the Standard Fire Brick Works, of which he is business manager, located three miles north of Dover, on the C., L. & W. R. R. Mr. Wagner has held the office of County Treasurer two full terms from 1878 to 1882, in which capacity he served honorably and creditably to himself and constituents. He has also been honored with many minor offices; for twelve years a Trustee of Dover Township; member of the Agricultural Society for a number of years, and almost uninterruptedly a member of the Township School Board, of which he is at present serving as President; is also a member of the F. & A. M., having advanced to the degree of K. T. Mr. Wagner and wife are both members of the German Evangelical Church.

GEORGE W. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born on May 20, 1836, and is a son of Adam and Frances Weaver, of German nativity, who came to America when our subject was a mere child. They came direct to

Tuscarawas County, and are now residents of Lawrence Township. They reared a family of five children—George W., Charles, Mary, Conrad and Adam. The subject of this sketch was reared to man's estate on a farm, and received a liberal education. On February 9, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah, daughter of John (deceased) and Hannah Kerch, of Dover Township; she was born in June, 1850. This union has been blessed with six children—Annie M., born December 15, 1871; Hannah C., born June 30, 1873; John W., born August 11, 1875; Barbara E., born October 20, 1877; Mary, born August 20, 1879; and one deceased. Mr. Weaver is a stock-dealer, and is the owner of 160 acres of good tillable land. He is at present serving as School Director.

REV. P. T. WEISSENBERGER, priest at the St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Dover, was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Europe, January 1, 1822. He made his classic studies in the Lyceum in the city of Friebourg, Grand Duchy of Baden, and emigrated to this country in 1848, and entered St. Vincent's University, Westmoreland County, Penn., where he graduated, closing an additional term of studies in the Seminary of the Diocese of Vincennes, Ind., where he was ordained a priest March 9, 1857, and was then appointed as the first rector of St. Mary's, of Rock, Franklin County, Ind. Besides this congregation, he had to attend St. Michael's in Brookville (county seat), and also Wolf Creek or St. Philomenas Church in the same county and State of Indiana. During his ministry in this county, he started two new brick churches of the same size and plan, 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, in Gothic style. When the one in Brookville was roofed, and the brick work on the other, in St. Mary's at the Rock, was in progress, he was transferred to Millhousen, Decatur County, Ind. From here he went subsequently to Cincinnati, Ohio, and joined the reverend clergy of the Archdiocese, and started again a much larger new brick church in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio. While engaged with this church his health failed, and in the year 1868 he journeyed, with the permission of the Right Rev. Archbishop John B. Purcells, to his native country, Grand Duchy of Baden, where he remained about seven years, acting, especially the last years, as a regular Proparrochus, about nine miles from Friebourg, in a large village by the name of Biengen, St. Ladegar's Church. His health having greatly improved, he returned to his old Archdiocese of Cincinnati, and resumed his mission labors again in Miltonsburg, Woodsfield, Will's Creek, etc., in Monroe County, Ohio, of which Woodsfield is the county seat. From this county he was sent to Morgan and Lodi, Ohio. December 15, 1882, he was again transferred to Dover, and appointed as an assistant priest of St. Joseph's Church, where he has since been engaged. He is a gentleman, thoroughly educated, refined and courteous, and was during his ministry always very active and zealous up to this date. The above-named churches which he started and built, viz., the St. Michael's Church in Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., and St. Mary's of the Rock, in the same county and Diocese of Vincennes, Ind., and also St. Bernard's Church in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and other smaller buildings, are all monuments of his zeal, energy, intelligence and perseverance. He attended not only the above principal places where he resided, but in general all the stations in the counties where he resided.

JACOB WELTY, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1817. His great-grandfather was a native of Switzerland, whence he emigrated at an early time, and settled in the wilds of Pennsylvania, and from him the succeeding generations sprang. Abraham and Elizabeth (Overalt) Welty, the parents of our subject, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to the West in 1813, settling on 160 acres of land

in Dover Township, Tuscarawas County. Abraham was a Mennonite preacher, and held divine service throughout the various settlements in the country. Here they together passed the remainder of their life's journey, attaining old and respected ages. They raised a family of five sons and four daughters, three of whom are living, viz., Jacob, Sarah (wife of John Rupert) and Anna (wife of John Buzzard, of Elkhart County, Ind.). The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead farm, and is among the oldest living born settlers of the county; he has always resided on the home of his father's selection. He was married in this county, September 15, 1839, to Miss Barbara, daughter of David Miller, of Holmes County, Ohio, and a native of Pennsylvania. Eight children have blessed this union, four of whom are living, their names as follows: David M., John, Barbara and Mary. Mr. Welty is connected with the Mennonite Church, and ranks among the distinguished pioneers of the county.

VALENTINE WENZ, farmer and manufacturer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Germany February 11, 1840, and is a son of Louis and Caroline (deceased) Wenz. He emigrated with his parents to America when three years old, and by way of New York came to Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. His parents resided here three years, removing thence to Coshocton County, where they remained until the decease of Mrs. Wenz. They had nine children, of whom five are living, viz., Louis, Frederick, Caroline, Phœba and our subject, who is the youngest. Valentine received a fair education, and when sixteen years old learned carpentering, which he followed for about ten years. He then pursued business in the lumber trade for sixteen years, after which, about the spring of 1879, he began farming on the land where he now resides. He owns ninety acres of finely cultivated land, and has also a half interest in the Standard Fire Brick Company. He was married, March 18, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Weaver, of Dover Township. By this union he has had four children, three of whom are living —Charles, Clara and Lyda. Mr. Wenz is an ardent member of the German Lutheran Church, and has served as Marshal of Dover for six years.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES H. EHLERS, merchant, Postmaster, express agent and agent of the C. & P. Railroad, Zoar Station, was born March 24, 1839, at Zoar. He is the son of William G. and Catharine Ehlers, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America and became members of the Society of Separatists of Zoar. Our subject was raised here and was married, in November, 1861, to Jacobina Ackermann, also a member of the society. Seven children have been born to them—Catharine, Louisa, William, Carolina, Charles, Alfred and Jacob. Mr. Ehlers took charge of the branch store of the society at Zoar Station in 1862, and was appointed railroad agent the same year. In 1863, he received the appointment of Postmaster. He is Republican in politics, and one of the leading business men of the Zoar Society.

LEWIS GECKELER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Zoar Station, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, December 22, 1828. He emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Tuscarawas County. Three years later, he married Ann Grove, a native of this county. Of their eleven children, ten are living—William, John G., Lewis, Emma, Frederick, Louisa, George, Margaret A., Charles and Henry. Mrs. Geckeler died April 8, 1872. She had been a member of the Lutherau Church and a good wife and kind mother. For his second wife, Mr. Geckeler married her sister, Emeline Grove. One child—Mary Malvina—has been born to them. Mr. Geckeler has been industrious and successful in life, as his fine farm of 240 acres amply proves. Its value is enhanced by a splendid residence and other good buildings upon it. He also owns a valuable farm of 146 acres in Stark County. Mr. Geckeler takes great interest in raising fine stock, and has many domestic animals of valuable breeds upon the premises. He is a Democrat and has served his township as Trustee and Treasurer, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Fairfield Township has no more upright citizen nor more reliable business man than Lewis Geckeler.

HUGH KELLY, farmer and proprietor of iron mine, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born March 6, 1815, in St. John, New Brunswick, the second child of a family of ten children. His mother, Jerusha Kelly, was accidentally drowned in the Bay of Fundy in 1835. His father, James More Kelly, was a merchant, ship-builder, lumber dealer and proprietor of vessels plying on the Atlantic. Hugh was united in marriage, December 4, 1835, with Rosanne Steeves, also a native of the province. They emigrated to Ohio in 1836, and after living for six years in Harrison County came to this county and township. Ten children have been born unto them—Catharine, wife of John Minnis; Margaret, wife of Andrew Van Buskirk, of Allen County; Mary, widow of Albert Boyd; William, of Lockport; James, who was killed while in service in 1865; Henry, deceased, and John, Ellen, Thomas and Harvey, at home. Mr. Kelly's farm is underlaid with a vein of blackband iron ore. He has opened a mine and operated it profitably for several years. He is a Republican; has held various township offices, and is esteemed an upright, reliable and influential citizen. Himself and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

WILLIAM IRA KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born November 5, 1845, in Warren Township, this county, and is a son of William

R. Kennedy. He was raised on his father's farm, and obtained his education first in the schools of this township and afterward in the Hagerstown Academy. He was united in marriage, February 11, 1868, with Amelia H. Leggett, daughter of Joshua and Jane (Guthrie) Leggett, of Goshen Township. Their family numbers five children, viz., Olive M., James Barton, Frank A., Joshua Laird and Clifton Ira. After living in Carroll County three years, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy came to Tuscarawas County, and settled on the farm which they now occupy in Fairfield Township. They have acquired an excellent farm of 245 acres of well-improved land. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at New Cumberland. In politics, Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat.

JOSEPH KOLLAR, farmer, P. O. Zoar Station, was born near Steubenville November 5, 1809. His parents, George and Susan (Koons) Kollar, natives of York County, Penn., emigrated to Ohio in 1802, and raised sufficient corn on leased land to enter 320 acres of land in Fairfield Township, where Joseph now resides. Their family consists of seven children—Jacob, Andrew, George, Adam, Margaret Catherine, Michael and Joseph. When they first came, three days were required to make a trip for salt or to mill. Salt then cost $15 a barrel, and a large pad or cushion must be made to protect the horse's back from the brine, as the salt would be very wet. The first election in Fairfield Township was held at the house of George Kollar. He was a Lutheran. Joseph was married, September 5, 1831, to Phœbe Slutts, and of their eight children but three are now living—Deborah, near Lima; Susan, in Kansas City, Mo.; and John, at home; all are married. Joseph Kollar resides on the old homestead, which is one of the finest farms in Fairfield Township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN W. LEGGETT, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Warren Township, this county, June 22, 1846, son of William and Rachel (Belch) Leggett, who were industrious, well-esteemed pioneers of the county. William Leggett was a native of Tuscarawas County, his wife of Jefferson County. Nathan W. was raised on his father's farm, and adopted his avocation. He was married, June 27, 1871, to Ann E. McKee, born February 3, 1849, and the daughter of John L. and Melinda (McCartney) McKee. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, only one, Rachel Melinda, is now living. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. For a short time they resided in Fauquier County, Va. Assisted by his wife, Mr. Leggett has acquired a finely improved farm of eighty acres, underlaid with rich and valuable deposits of coal. He supports the principles of the Republican party.

JOHN McCREERY, farmer, P. O. Zoar Station, was born August 7, 1822. His father, John McCreery, was born July 22, 1769, and died April 29, 1857; his mother, Margaret (Slutts) McCreery, was born November 28, 1788, and died June 15, 1877. They were married about 1809, and to them were born ten children, four of whom are living. As narrated in the history of Warren Township, John McCreery, Sr., was one of the foremost pioneers of this county. He first settled in Warren, and built a "corn-cracker" on One Leg Creek, which could be reached only by a narrow path, through which the settlers brought their grain on horseback. He took a great deal of pork by canoe to Zanesville, and there sold it. Salt was hauled from over the mountains, and Mrs. McCreery made all the wearing apparel for the family. John, the subject of this sketch, was raised in his father's pioneer home in Fairfield Township. He was married, August 30, 1865, to Mary Wise, daughter of Jacob and Ann Wise. The family of Mr. and Mrs. McCreery consists of seven children—Amanda A., Margaret A., Diana May, William, Mary A., Alma B. and John N. Garfield.

NATHAN McCREERY, farmer, P. O. Zoar Station, was born in this township, July 10, 1827. His father, John McCreery, was a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent; his mother, Margaret (Slutts) McCreery, of Maryland, and of German extraction. John McCreery, in his young day, living in Pennsylvania, built flat-boats, bought up produce and boated it to New Orleans. He made seven trips to New Orleans, and five times returned afoot, a distance of 500 miles through the wilderness, without seeing a white family. He was a powerful man, physically, and stood six feet in height. One day on a wharf, a bystander remarked that it would take a stout man to carry a ship anchor lying close by. John McCreery overheard it and offered to wager that he could find a man who would carry it 100 yards, provided that two men would place it on his shoulders, and two remove it afterward. Looking at his strong physique the bet was not accepted. Mr. McCreery, stepping astride of it, raised it and swung it backward and forward several times. The anchor weighed 600 pounds. John McCreery was a Presbyterian, his wife a Methodist. Nathan was married, February 20, 1855, to Margaret Scarlett, of Jefferson County. She died May 8, 1881, and on the following October 9, Mr. McCreery married Ellen Frose, by whom he has one child—Margaret Luella. He is a Methodist, and has been class leader for twenty-five years.

JOHN MINNIS, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born October 25, 1828, in Allegheny County, Penn., and is a son of Hugh and Eleanor Minnis. They moved to Tuscarawas County in 1836, and entered land there. They died many years ago. They raised a large family, of whom five are now living, viz., James, living in Putman County, Ohio; William, of this township; Wilson, also of this township; Eleanor, wife of Daniel Smith, of New Cumberland; and John. Our subject was united in marriage in February, 1855, with Catherine Kelly, daughter of Hugh Kelly, of this township. To them have been born five children, of whom four are living, viz., Melissa, Caroline, A. Lincoln and Elvaretta. They settled on the old Minnis homestead, and have been living there ever since. Mr. Minnis acquired a fine property of 114 acres of well-improved land. He is, in politics, a Republican; has been Assessor and Treasurer of this township.

DAVID SHIVELY, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Portage County July 28, 1843, and when twelve years old removed with his parents, George and Mary Shively, to Columbiana County, where his mother died December 27, 1882, and where his father still resides. David was raised on his father's farm, and enlisted August 25, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served faithfully three years, during which time his regiment lost one-fourth of its entire number. He was married, October 28, 1869, to Miss Sarah Crissman, who was born January 5, 1851, in this township, the daughter of Frederick and Martha (Reed) Crissman. Her father died September 30, 1852. He had been an enterprising and highly esteemed young farmer. Her mother, Mrs. Martha Crissman, has since married Wilson Minnis. To Mr. and Mrs. David Shively three children have been born—Laura, Isaac Monroe and Frank. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Shively purchased and moved to the farm upon which he now resides, a well-improved place of eighty acres. He is a lover of learning, and finds time to become deeply versed in the natural sciences. He has been industrious and successful in life, supports the principles of the Republican party, and, with his wife, is a member of the German Baptist Church.

MRS. ANN SLUTTS, Zoar Station, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 28, 1842, the daughter of Martin L. and Catherine Frommer. Her father died in 1843, and in 1850, Ann, in company with her widowed mother, crossed the Atlantic and came direct to Tuscarawas County. She was raised

in this township, and here received her education. She was united in marriage, August 27, 1863, with Samuel Slutts, the son of John Slutts, a pioneer of Fairfield Township. The young couple began life on a farm near Zoar Station, where two children, Flora R. and Elmer S., were born to them. Mr. Slutts departed this life January 11, 1866. He had been an affectionate and faithful husband, and a kind father, an industrious and influential citizen, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Slutts still resides upon the home property, which was divided into town lots by Samuel and Worthington Slutts. She is an active member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM STIFFLER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born October 19, 1830, in Goshen Township. His parents, David and Lydia Stiffler, natives of Pennsylvania, were amongst the foremost pioneers of this county, and raised to maturity six of their seven children. The education of William was limited to the meager advantages afforded in the backwoods. He was married, September 3, 1857, to Susan E. Wanbaugh, of Goshen Township, and their union was blessed with five children—Addison C., Theresa J. (wife of Frank Tressell, of Warren Township), C. Wilmer, Oliver C. and Thomas. By his own efforts, assisted by the good management of his wife, Mr. Stiffler has acquired a good home of 308 acres. He takes especial interest in the culture and care of stock. In politics, he is Democratic, and he has held the offices of Township Treasurer and Trustee. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

BEZALEEL WALTZ, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Maryland in 1808. When three years old, he came with his parents to Tuscarawas County, and has since resided within its limits. The settlements at the time of his arrival were few and widely separated. Wild animals were abundant, and afforded food for the pioneer. Bezaleel was raised on the farm, and acquired and followed the cooper trade for some years in his early life. He made the first flour barrel that was shipped on the canal from Zoar to Cleveland. He was married, December 22, 1832, to Catharine Deibert, daughter of John Deibert, of Goshen Township. Five of their eight children are now living—Lavina, wife of Jeremiah Weaver, of Allen County; Samuel D.; Alvin, of New Cumberland; Sarah Ellen, wife of Mr. Popham, of New Cumberland; and Catharine J., wife of George Gooderding. Mr. Waltz entered land, and, aided by his wife, developed it into a fine farm. He is a Republican, and has held various township offices, including those of Trustee, Treasurer, Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They are upright, respected people, and are enjoying a quiet, peaceful old age in the home they have occupied for fifty years.

GEORGE WEAVER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born August 30, 1836, in Fairfield Township. He is the son of John and Providence Weaver, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Tuscarawas County, and here developed for themselves a home. Of their twelve children, but three survive —Henry, of Indiana; Nancy, widow of Benjamin Brown, also of Indiana; and George, our subject, who was raised in this township, and was married, August 1, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Waltz. Their marriage has been blessed with five children—Lydia A., Sarah J., Melissa, Cora and George. Mr. Weaver, by his well-directed labor, has acquired a farm of 105 acres of well-improved land. His political faith is in the Democratic party, and in religious belief he affiliates with the Lutheran denomination.

JOHN WISE, SR., farmer, P. O. Zoar Station, was born in Switzerland January 20, 1841. He emigrated to America about 1850, with his father, Jacob Wise, who raised a family of seven children. John was reared on a farm, and received a good education. He was married, October 20, 1866, to

Eustina Strobel, of Sandy Township. Seven children have been born to them, viz.: Emma, Henry, Daniel, Mary, Charles, Edward and Amanda. Mr. Wise has gained a fine farm of 167 acres through industry and perseverance, and is interested in fine stock, of which he has excellent specimens on his place. His political principles are Democratic. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, his wife of the Catholic Church.

JAMES B. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born December 13, 1820, in Jefferson County. His parents, Samuel C. and Mary Wright; emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and afterward, about 1825, to this county. James B. was reared a farmer's lad, and obtained the education possible in those days. He was married, May 13, 1843, to Ann Ickus. Their eight children were Robert, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Martha, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of John Newport; Winfield S.; Tabitha, wife of John Beans, of Sandy Township; Dillie, wife of George Lamb, of Mineral Point; John; Henrietta, wife of John Hodley, of Canton; and Sherman. Mrs. Wright died January 5, 1878. Mr. Wright married, for a second wife, Alice Lehman, a native of Switzerland, and a resident of Goshen Township. Their two children are James B. and Charles B. Mr. Wright owns a well-improved farm of 142 acres. He is a Republican, and for several terms has been a Trustee of his township.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

LEONARD W. BAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, April 13, 1840. His father, John F. Bair, was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and came to Ohio when two years of age. Our subject's mother was Louisa Keplinger, a native of Virginia, born in 1815, and died on October 4, 1875, aged sixty years two months and twenty-five days. The subject of this sketch is a member of a family of eight children, of whom he is the second. He was brought up in Wayne County, Ohio, uutil twenty-two years old; he has resided in this county for ten years. On August 8, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Veronica, daughter of Frederick and Sevilla (Myers) Snider, who early settled near Bolivar, Ohio. She was born in Franklin Township, this county and State, November 23, 1846; her parents were natives of Georgia, and are both deceased. Her mother was born on July 2, 1813, and died on March 18, 1880; her father was born on April 9, 1801, died March 16, 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Bair have been born five sons and two daughters—John F., Reuben A., Sarah S., William H. and Benjamin F. (twins), Mary E. and Leonard F. During the rebellion, Mr. Bair enlisted August 8, 1862, in the Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company A; and was discharged in the fall of 1865. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, where he has been Class Leader and Steward for the past year. Their parents were also members of the church. Mr. Bair owns 115 acres of valuable land in Franklin Township, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. For two years he has been Trustee of his township, and for nearly a year has been School Director.

ELIAS R. BENFER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Strasburg, was born on the farm he now occupies in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, February 4, 1834. His father, Henry, was a son of John Henry Benfer, who entered the homestead on which our subject is residing; subsequently moved to Wayne Township, where he died March, 1874. Margaret Benfer, our subject's mother, was a daughter of Philip Knappenberger, a pioneer of Tuscarawas County, and

was of German and Irish origin; John Benfer was of German extraction. The subject of this sketch is the second child of a family of four, all of whom are living. He was married, April 22, 1858, to Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Malone) Boyd. She was born in Wayne Township, this county and State, February 13, 1837; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were of English and Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Benfer have been born six children—F. J., J. H., E. R., R. L., Cora L. and Mary E. J. H. Benfer entered a farm on Mud Run, Warwick Township, where our subject's father was born in 1809. Mr. Benfer owns 185 acres of land, and has also one-fourth interest in a tract of forty-five acres, all in Franklin Township. He taught his first school at the age of twenty, and at twenty-one went to school at Oberlin, during one summer, and again taught school the following winter. In April, 1856, he went to Hagersville Seminary, Ashland County, where he remained two years After marriage, he taught school for two years, and in 1861, moved to Roanoke, Ind., where, in company with one F. Reefy, he established the Roanoke Seminary. In 1863, he returned to Ohio to superintend his father's farm in Wayne Township, remaining one year; then bought mill property and farm from P. Knappenberger, in Franklin Township, this county, and remained with his brother, J. H., two years; then sold out and moved to Dundee, and sold dry goods for three years, when he bought a half-interest in the farm on which he at present resides, from M. C. Stoutt, inheriting the other half. He was instrumental in establishing the Central High School, Strasburg, Franklin Township, in 1880. Politically, Mr. Benfer is a Democrat. In 1877, he was defeated by the saloon element of the county in running for State Senatorship In religion, our subject is a Methodist, and has acted as local minister for that denomination for the past fifteen years.

G. W. BENSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Winfield, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 28, 1837. His parents, William and Clarissa (Ball) Benson, are both deceased. His mother died February 22, 1879, at the age of about seventy years. Our subject is the seventh child and fifth son of a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom have snrvived except one. On April 2, 1857, he was married to Miss Kesiah, daughter of Jeremiah and Providence (Whiticanach) Burris. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, and is of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have been blessed with a family of six sons, viz.: William H., born in September, 1857; Benjamin F., born January 12, 1859; John A., born November 1, 1860; Vachiel W., born January 23, 1862; George W., born September 28, 1864; Elmer E., born December 17, 1867. William H. is a partner with his father, who has been a huckster for about fifteen years. Mr. Benson owns 158½ acres of well-improved land, and in business has been generally successful. His parents were among the noble pioneers of Ohio, his father emigrating from his native State of Virginia at an early day.

JOHN BORDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, February 24, 1837. His father, Christopher Border, was a native of Germany, born in 1800; his mother, also a native of Germany, was Rosanna Clipser. They were the parents of three sons and eight daughters, nine of whom are living. Our subject is the oldest son and fifth child. Christopher Borders was a farmer, and came to this township in 1828; died in 1856, followed by his widow in 1867. Our subject owns and resides on the home farm where his father died. It is about two miles from the farm that his father cleared, but was owned by him at the time of his death. It is located in Section 23, Range 3, Franklin Township, and is well cultivated; said to have the oldest orchard in the township. On May 17, 1863, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Shutt, daughter of an old pioneer of this county. She was born on February 25, 1844, and has reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, viz.: Daniel C., Mary Clarissa, Harvey A., Maggie J. and Edwin F. Mr. Border and his wife are members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a worthy citizen of Franklin Township.

D. W. BRENISEN, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born in 1852, and is the fifth child of a family of seven. His parents were Germans, and early pioneers of this county ; they died in 1869. Mr. Brenisen was married, in 1875, to Sarah Hartline, who was born in 1856, and to this union were born two children—Sarah A. and Olive A. Our subject owns eighty acres of land in Section 4, Franklin Township, and is a man of good business qualifications and a promising farmer. He has many years before him in which to make his mark in the world, and is earnestly striving to render himself a good and useful citizen.

ABRAHAM GARBER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, July 4, 1827. His parents, John and Magdalena (Keck) Garber, were born in Somerset County, Penn.; his father was born in 1793, and died in 1860, having been preceded by his wife in 1849, at the age of forty-seven years. They were married in 1821, and had a family of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, of whom all but one daughter have survived. Our subject is the fourth child and third son. His brothers, Elijah and Benjamin, are residents of Franklin Township. John Garber, Sr., was a farmer, and the son of Christian Garber, who came to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1812. John came from Holmes County to this county in 1828, and he and his wife are buried on their farm, part of which has been turned into a cemetery. He had built three houses in his lifetime, the first two of log, and the last of stone. The latter is inclosed by ninety-five stone posts that are about ten feet long and four feet in the ground, the inclosure measuring ninety yards in length and about 120 yards in width. Our subject was married, March 12, 1851, to Miss Anna, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Miller) Troyer. She was born in Holmes County, Ohio, June 1, 1835. To Mr. and Mrs. Garber have been born twelve children, viz.: Lucinda, deceased, wife of Frank Hartline ; John H., married to Elizabeth Miller ; Benjamin F.; James V.; Ellsworth and an infant, deceased ; Emma ; Charles E.; A. W.; Polly Ann ; Maximilian W.; and Lovy Nora. Mr. Garber owns 267 acres of valuable land in Franklin Township, in Sections 22, 19 and 3, Range 3, Townships 10, 9 and 10. The residence he occupies was built by his father in 1843. He and his wife have been members of a church since their childhood.

ELIJAH GARBER, farmer, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 10, 1843. He is a son of John and Magdalena Garber, old pioneers of Ohio, who were born in Somerset County, Penn. John was a son of Christian Garber, who emigrated to Ohio in 1812, locating in Holmes County. Our subject's parents lie buried on the homestead in Franklin Township, on which they had settled. The subject of this sketch was married, March 10, 1870, to Susanna Shutt, who was born in Franklin Township in 1851, and is a daughter of Daniel Shutt, another pioneer of this county. The results of this union have been seven children, viz.: James F., Ollie E., Harry A., Edney J., Ida C., John M, and an infant. Our subject is a brother of Abraham Garber, a prominent farmer of this township.

JONATHAN GARBER, farmer, P. O. Strasburg, was born on his father's farm in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 22, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Garber, of Pennsylvania. His father came to this State when six years old, and died in July, 1865, aged fifty-eight years. His widow, who survives, is now seventy-two years of age. They had a family of fourteen children, six boys and eight girls, of whom thirteen have survived. Our subject is the eldest. Our subject has been twice married, first to Susan Eberly, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1834. She died in 1863, and was the mother of four children, one son and three daughters, of whom three are living. His second marriage, on November 3, 1865, was with Miss Elizabeth Gingerrich. She was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 10, 1838. The results of this union have been seven children, one son and six daughters. Mr. Garber owns 160 acres of land, which is highly cultivated, and contains fine farm buildings. He has lived here for eleven years, and is an energetic, thrifty farmer.

SETH HARPER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1853. His father is Michael Harper, a native of Pennsylvania, who has reached the age of seventy-six years. Our subject is the oldest of a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. In July, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Winkelpleck, born in this county and State in the year 1859. She is a daughter of James and Susan (Citch) Winkelpleck, the former of whom is deceased, early settlers of Tuscarawas County. To Mr. and Mrs. Harper have been born six children, two daughters and four sons, their names as follows: Edward, Lola Montic, Adella, George, Clinton and Henry Herbert. Mr. Harper and his wife are of German descent, their parents being among the sturdy and energetic pioneers of this county, who are gradually passing away from life and the scenes of their labors.

WILLIAM H. HARTLINE, farmer, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 17, 1849, and is the eldest son of Frederick and Lovina (Fashbaugh) Hartline. His parents were both born in this county, and were known among some of the early pioneers. They reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased. The subject of this sketch has been twice married. His first union was to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Garber. She was born in Tuscarawas County in 1857, and died in 1879, leaving one child, Lizzie. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Hartline was united in marriage to Phebe, daughter of Jacob and Caroline Pfinsgtag; she was born in 1859 in this county and State. The results of this union have been two children—Victor F. and Porter William. Mr. Hartline is occupied in farming and stock-raising, at which he has been generally successful, and is an enterprising citizen.

DANIEL HAWES, merchant, Strasburg, was born December 11, 1841, and is a son of Adam Hawes (deceased). His father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1800, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day. He died June 14, 1870, and was the parent of three sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth child and third son. Daniel was raised on a farm and educated at the district schools, also at the college in Mt. Union, Ohio. He taught school more or less for nine years. During the war, he served for three years as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia, daughter of Jacob Ruse; she is a native of this county, born in 1847. The result of this union has been one child—Upton A., born August 23, 1873. Mr. Hawes has been engaged in mercantile business for the past nine years, and is a gentlemanly, enterprising man, possessing good business qualifications. He is always ready and willing to encourage whatever may be of benefit to his township, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, with honor to himself and constituents.

SAMUEL HOOPENGANER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Winfield, was born in Goshen Township, this county and State, December 11, 1828, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Baltzly) Hoopenganer, the latter of Irish parentage. His father was of German descent, a son of John Hoopenganer, who came to Ohio in 1816, when twelve years of age, and settled in Goshen Township. Jacob was born on February 4, 1792, and died in 1877 at the age of eighty-five years three months and seventeen days. He had been preceded by his wife in 1871, she dying at the age of seventy-four years. His first vote was cast in 1816. Our subject is the sixth child and son of a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom there have survived five sons and two daughters. September 24, 1854, he was married to Susan Fitzgerald, a native of New York, born in August, 1833. She was a daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated when eight years of age. He died in 1845, his widow surviving him until March 29, 1881, dying at the age of seventy-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoopenganer have been born nine children—one son and an unnamed infant (deceased), Ida (wife of Joseph Clair), John, George, Susan, William U.,

Philip J., Lucinda C. and Cora. Mr. Hoopenganer was raised on a farm near Winfield, where his father was a farmer, and had entered 320 acres of land at the time our subject was two years old. Two of the latter's uncles on his mother's side were in the war of 1812 with Gen. Harrison. Our subject's parents were members of the Lutheran Church, and he and his wife are also members of the same church. He has served his township as Treasurer, Trustee and School Directors, and is an estimable citizen of Franklin Township.

ISAAC HUFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 4, 1837. His father, Frederick Huffman, was a native of Germany, and came to Ohio when twenty-three years of age. Our subject's mother was Fanny Fisher Huffman, a native of Pennsylvania. Isaac was married, March 28, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Garber, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work. She is a native of this township, born in the year 1838. By this union seven children have been born—James Henry, Elijah K., Harvey Allen, Mary Jane, John Franklin, Clara Alice and Sarah Adella. Mr. Huffman was brought up to farming, and commenced life by working out by the month. He worked six years for James Patterson; then, for five years, rented land, subsequently buying a part for $110 per acre. For forty acres he paid $800. He owned and ran a threshing machine for twelve years, ending with 1865. He now owns 137 acres of land in Franklin Township, and forty acres of timber land. He is a connoisseur of horses, and keeps a good stock on hand, buying and selling them from time to time.

FREDERICK HURST, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Winfield, was born in Switzerland February 19, 1846. He is a son of Frederick and Ann (Gutnecht) Hurst. He emigrated to this State when nine or ten years of age, and was married, January 13, 1866, to Miss Rosanna, daughter of Jacob and Rosanna (Kinsey) Haney. She is a native of Ohio, born December 5, 1848; her parents were both natives of Switzerland, and her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, their names as follows: Edward, Elnora, Charles, William, Thomas, John, Anna and Frank. Mr. Hurst has been a resident of this county for twenty-seven years. He was living in Clay County, Ill., from 1869 to 1877. He is a good farmer and stock-raiser, and commands the general respect of all his neighbors and friends.

PHILIP KNAPPENBERGER, farmer and breeder of short-horn cattle and Merino sheep, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, April 20, 1854. His parents are both deceased. His father, Philip Knappenberger, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was twice married, our subject being the only child by the second union, there being two boys and three girls by the first, of whom one son and two daughters are deceased. By occupation he was a farmer, blacksmith, gunsmith, millwright and attorney. Susan (Hartshorn) Knappenberger, the mother of our subject, was of English blood, and had been previously married to Thomas Fitzgerald, the union resulting in five children. She died March 29, 1881, aged seventy-two years. Philip, her husband, died in October, 1867, at the age of about eighty-two years. Conrad Knappenberger was the grandfather of our subject, and an old pioneer of Ohio. He was born in Germany, and came to Ohio in 1809, entering a half section of land in Franklin Township, on January 25, 1811. This land was subsequently transferred to our subject's father on October 2, 1811. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, February 1, 1877, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Edwin and Susan (Garnette) Hard. She is a native of Canada, born December 13, 1855. Her parents were natives of England, and are now residing in Dover, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Knappenberger have been born three children—Theresa Edna, born January 10, 1878; Susie, born February 21, 1880; and Mary, born February 5, 1883. Our subject owns 230 acres of land in Sections 1 and 2, Franklin Township, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. From 1868 to 1877, he was a resident of Dover, Ohio. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his

mother was a Moravian. His wife's father is a furniture dealer by occupation. He was born on April 6, 1824, and his wife was born February 23, 1830. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters.

JOHN H. KOHR, farmer and stock-raiser. P. O. Dundee, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, on February 2, 1843. His parents, Michael and Catharine (Silver) Kohr, were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. Michael Kohr is still living, and was an early settler of this county. He has lived to see many of the comrades of his pioneer days depart this life, and now in his declining years is content to stand aside and let the younger generations complete the noble work commenced by the sturdy and courageous pioneers of Tuscarawas County. The subject of this sketch is the fifth member of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom five have survived. He is successful in farming and raising stock, and is a useful citizen, regarded with great respect by the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM L. LEWIS, miner and superintendent of Dover hard clay bank, Dover, Ohio, is a native of Wales, born June 19, 1828, and is a son of William and Joice (Morris) Lewis, both deceased. His father was a superintendent of a coal mine in his country for fifty-five years, and was killed in a mine in South Wales in 1872, at the age of ninety-five years. Our subject was married, while in Wales, in 1856, to Miss Mary Morris, deceased, born in the year 1829, a daughter of William Morris. By this union there were four children, of whom only one survives, Elizabeth. Mr. Lewis came to America in 1857, and in 1863 was married to Miss Anna Furlong, a native of Philadelphia, of Irish parentage, born in April, 1826. To this union were born five children, two sons and three daughters, the only surviving members being Joice and Lucretia. One son, William Henry, died on January 22, 1883, aged twelve years eleven months and twenty-nine days; the others all died in infancy. Mr. Lewis has been a resident of this county for ten years, and has secured a good position as superintendent at Lind's clay bank, in Dover Township, owned by the Dover Fire Brick Works. The mines are quite extensive; the main entry is 900 feet deep; to the first cross entry it is 780 feet; to the second cross entry 830 feet; to the third, 50 feet; to the fourth, 210 feet; to the fifth, 60 feet, and to the sixth 60 feet. Six years ago, while Mr. Lewis was working in the mines, a piece of clay struck his eye, and he eventually lost the use of that member. He has been a superintendent for five years, and a worker in the mines for nine years.

JACOB PFINGSTAG, farmer, P. O. Strasburg, was born in the year 1826. In 1852, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Caroline (Colter), widow of Jacob Colter. She is of German descent, and by her first marriage had two sons—Jacob and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Pfingstag are the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom one is deceased. Mr. Pfingstag owns a fine, well-cultivated farm, and has resided in this county for fifty-one years. Like all the early settlers, he has seen many changes, and has toiled unceasingly many years to secure a home for his children. The generations that are now growing up have much to thank these brave and sturdy pioneers for, who early entered the unbroken forests, and by their energy, frugality and courageous perseverance built up towns and cities from out the wilderness, and are now resting from their labors, many in the land of eternal rest, content to look on and see their children reap the harvest.

CHRISTIAN RATH, miller, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 20, 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Berger) Rath. His father was a miller by occupation, and died in his native country in 1849, aged fifty years. Our subject is the only surviving member of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. He was educated at the common schools, and emigrated to Ohio in 1854. During his lifetime, he has formed three marriages; his first union was with Mathilda, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stinger, by which union he had one child—Caroline. His second marriage, with Christina, daughter of John and Christina Wyhler, resulted in three children—John, Emma

and Albert. His present wife, Susan, was united in marriage with him in 1860, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1833, and is a daughter of John Hoyer. The children of this union are two in number—Clara and Charles. Mr. Rath has been a resident of Tuscarawas County for twenty years. He learned his trade in the old country, and from 1866 to 1874 was pursuing it in Ragersville, Ohio. He has been successful in business, and is a useful citizen of Franklin Township.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, merchant, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Wurtemberg Germany, January 2, 1839, and is a son of John George and Maria Agnes (Blochinger) Schneider. His father was born in March, 1811, his mother in February of the same year. They were married in 1834, and had a family of ten children, of whom eight are now living; our subject is the fourth child and third son. Mr. Schneider, Sr., was a weaver and roofer by occupation, but in Ohio pursued farming. Our subject emigrated to Ohio with his parents, when he was thirteen years of age, and was educated at the eommon schools. In March, 1866, he was married to Miss Susan (deceased), daughter of Abraham Youngen. She was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1845, and died in March, 1869, leaving one child—Mary A. In July, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Schietenhelm, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1839. She departed this life in 1872, having had a family of three children—George Ulrich, Kate M. and John William. Mr. Schneider's present wife is Caroline, daughter of Christopher Border, to whom he was married in July, 1873. She was born in Franklin Township, September 23, 1839, and has had a family of four children—Clara, Aggie, and Ida and Lillie (twins). During the war, Mr. Schneider was a member of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served three years and one month. In business, he has been generally successful. For nine years he has been a merchant in Strasburg, and for the two years previous was in Ragersville. He is serving his township as Clerk; for two terms filled the office of Assessor for Auburn Township, and for eight years was Notary Public.

SOLOMON SEESE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, this county and State, December 22, 1830. His parents, George and Mary (Miller) Seese, were old pioneers of Tuscarawas County, and were born in Pennsylvania, both of German descent. They were parents of four sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters have survived, our subject being the eleventh child. Solomon was married, September 19, 1852, to Miss Bertha Deely, a native of Germany, born March 10, 1831, emigrating to the United States when two years of age. Her parents, Theopholis and Christina Deely, were early settlers of Stark County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Seese have been born nine children, of whom one son, Gideon, is deceased. The surviving members are Melissa Ann, John W., William, Amelia, Edward, Jeremiah, Elmira and Estella. Mr. Seese and his wife have been members of the United Brethren Church for thirty years, and Mr. Seese has been Class Leader for about twenty-five years. He has been on the School Board for twelve years, and is an enterprising, thrifty farmer.

D. S. SHERMAN, salesman, P. O. Strasburg, was born August 17, 1851, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Frazier) Sherman, the former of whom was a native of New York, the latter born in Jefferson County, Ohio. His father was of Irish and English extraction, born in the year 1809; married in 1829, and died in Monroe County, Ohio, in the fall of 1881. Mrs. Sherman still survives, and was born in the same year as her husband; she is of Irish blood, and resides in Franklin Township. Of their family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, four are living—Saloma, wife of Hugh Rutter, Lillian, Henry and our subject, who was the youngest child. The deceased are Sarah Ann, William O., killed in the army, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Daniel Sherman, Sr., was a minister for fifty-one years of the United Brethren Church. He was an active, useful man in his day, and rode the whole country over on horseback, performing many a merciful and charitable act. Our subject, in habits, is sober and industrious. He

is a salesman in the employ of John Schneider, whom he endeavors to serve faithfully and well.

J. D. SHUTT, farmer, P. O. Strasburg, was born in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Berger) Shutt. Our subject is the oldest of a family of ten children, consisting of four sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. On January 11, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma J., daughter of Joseph and Tena (Gnagy) Hartline. She was born in Franklin Township June 25, 1851; her parents were natives and early settlers of Ohio. Her mother died March 8, 1880; her father still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Shutt have been born three children—Cora J., born November 23, 1870; Minnie P., born October 24, 1874; and Lola E., born December 15, 1876. Mr. Shutt and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and the family are well respected by the community in which they reside.

GEORGE W. STOUTT, lumber and wool merchant, Strasburg, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 9, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Officer) Stoutt, both natives of Ohio. His father was the first male child born in New Philadelphia, being born in the year 1807. He was of German, his wife of Irish descent. Christian Stoutt, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this State about 1800. George was brought to Strasburg at the age of three months, and was raised in a family of twelve children, of whom five have survived. On December 28, 1854, he was married to Anna Maria, daughter of George Fernsell. She was born in Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County, February 22, 1832. Mr. Stoutt has received a common school education, and up to his fortieth year followed tanning, which occupation had been pursued by his father and one brother. He now deals in lumber, wool, and also in stock. Mr. Stoutt is serving his township as Treasurer, and fills the office with honor to himself and constituents. He owns in Franklin Township 175 acres of land, and in business has been generally successful.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM ANGEL, farmer, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 23, 1826, and is the fifth of the eight children of Israel and Nancy Angel, the former of whom died, aged fifty-five, the latter at the age of thirty. Our subject moved with his parents to Tuscarawas County in 1837, and lived with them till he was twenty-eight years old, when he married Caroline Hahn, by whom he has a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters all living; four of the latter married. Mr. Angel is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and his wife and children are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Republican; was elected Alderman in 1876, and held that office six years. He is owner of 100 acres of well-cultivated land.

CHARLES ANGEL, hotel keeper, Phillipsburg, was born June 15, 1853, in Goshen Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and is the oldest of the seven children (six boys and one girl) of Joseph and Elizabeth Angel. He was educated at the common schools of his native county, and has been most successful in the business in which he embarked. Our subject was twice married; on the first occasion, April 8, 1875, to Susan Reese, by whom there is one daughter—Nora May. After the death of Mrs. Angel, which occurred in 1877, Mr. Angel married, May 16, 1880, Emma Arbogast, by whom one child has been born—Myrtle E.

JOHN R. BUEHLER, farmer and cheese manufacturer, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in Auburn Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, September 5, 1853. He is a son of John and Anna (Reiser) Buehler, both natives of the Canton of Berne, Swit-

zerland, where they were reared. Mr. Buehler came to this county with his parents, David and Catharine (Stucky) Buehler, in 1834, and settled in Auburn Township when John was a lad of fifteen years. He was a member of a family of five children, all of whom were reared in this county. Our subject's father was married, on February 3, 1851, and four years later came to Jefferson Township and purchased the farm his sons now own. Our subject's mother had been previously married to Christian Schweitzer, and by him had two children. By her second marriage there were seven children—Susan, John R., Elias, Sophia and Phillip, living; Catharine and Lydia, deceased. Mr. Buehler, Sr., purchased 160 acres of land in Jefferson Township, upon which he resided until his decease, December 30, 1873. He was the first man to engage in the manufacture of Swiss cheese in this township, having commenced in 1862. He had an extensive business, and was a man noted for his energy, frugality and scrupulous honesty; his widow survives him at an advance age, and resides with her children. Both she and her husband possessed those sterling qualities that have made the Swiss people famous the world over. Our subject was reared on a farm and in the factory, and received a common school education. At his father's decease, he with his brother took charge of the farm and factory. On June 4, 1876, he was married to Elizabeth Feller, who was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, November 26, 1856. Of this union there have been three children born—John W., Charles E. and Alice A. Mr. Buehler is a practical farmer and cheese manufacturer, and is doing a good and steadily increasing business. He pays but little attention to politics, but usually votes with the Democratic party. He, like his people before him, is frugal, sober and industrious, and willing to assist in any enterprise that builds up the country or benefits his fellow-men.

CHARLES HIESTER, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Stone Creek, was born May 6, 1819, in Germany, where he received his education. He is the fourth in the family of five children of Peter and Elizabeth Hiester. Our subject emigrated to America in 1843, and settled in this township, working at the blacksmithing trade for fifteen years in Phillipsburg. He then (1858) bought a farm, which he has operated ever since. His mother, one brother and two sisters followed him to this country in 1847, and settled near Phillipsburg, this county. In November, 1843, Mr. Hiester was married to Catherine Leonhart, by whom there are five children born to him, four daughters and one son, all married except one daughter, who resides at home. Mrs. Hiester died in 1873 after an illness of two years' duration. Our subject and his family are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a Democrat in politics, has filled the office of Township Treasurer for twenty years, and is now owner of 120 acres of fine land. When a young man in Germany, he served three years in the Prussian Army, and was stationed at the capital of that kingdom.

GEORGE W. MEESE, manufacturer, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in Jefferson Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 24, 1843. His parents, Elijah and Mary (Walter) Meese, were both natives of Somerset County, Penn., where they were reared and married, residing there until 1831, when they came to this county and settled in Jefferson Township. They have had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Meese died in 1861, and Mr. Meese March 22, 1879. The latter was a farmer, and he and his wife endured many hardships. He was an Old-Line Whig and a Republican. He was Director of the County Infirmary for two terms, and also held other offices of trust. He was a stanch Union man during the late war. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, and his wife to the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. On September 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the call for the first three years men. On the second day of the battle of Stone River, while he was biting off the end of a cartridge, he received a severe wound in the right hand, losing the middle finger. Before his wound was healed, he rejoined his regiment and

participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He was one of the four at this time who were the first to veteranize. When his regiment went back with Gen. Thomas, he was in nearly all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out November 2, 1865, having served for nearly four years. He was a good, brave soldier, and is highly spoken of by his comrades in arms. After the war, he worked on the railroad in Pennsylvania for about a year, and then came to this county and purchased an interest in a saw mill, which he ran until 1876, coming thence to Phillipsburg and starting a saw and planing mill. He has since remained there, and is doing a good business, making sashes, blinds, etc.. also manufactures brick. He takes contracts for building, putting up stone, brick and frame buildings. On January 14, 1875, he was united in marriage with Rosanna C. Blous, who was born in Jefferson Township, this county and State, November 25, 1845. They have a family of three children —Mary V., John B. and George W. Mr. Meese has always voted with the Republican party, but has never aspired to any political prominence. He takes an interest in all laudable public enterprises, and is a good citizen.

S. P. PUTT, physician, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. July 10, 1853. He is a son of Phillip and Mary A. (Benell) Putt, both natives of this county, where they were married, and have had born to them a family of nine children. Our subject's grandfather, Harmon Putt, came from Prussia to the United States in 1795, and for five years worked as a ship carpenter at Boston, Mass. In 1800, he came to this county and settled in York Township, where he reared a large family. There were but three families in the township when he first came here; and he and his family became well known to all the early settlers. The Benells were also early settlers of Tuscarawas County. Our subject's father has always followed farming, and is now a resident of York Township. His wife died September 16, 1881. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until nearly sixteen years of age, receiving a good common school education. He then left home, and after teaching school for one term entered Buchtel College. Akron, Ohio. He attended school there during the spring, summer and autumn for four years, obtaining the means for his education by teaching in the winters. He then took up the study of medicine at Phillipsburg and attended his first course of lectures at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, in the winter of 1875 and 1876. He graduated from that institution in the winter of 1877 and 1878, and soon after commenced practice at Phillipsburg, where he has since remained, and by his skill and close attention to his profession has built up a good and steadily increasing business. He has a good drug store which he runs in connection with his profession. He married Miss Elizabeth Knoblock December 23, 1875. She was born in Dover, this county, April 30, 1854. By this union two children have been born—Florence A. and Mary Edna. The Doctor is a Democrat.

FREDERICK REGULA, farmer, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria August 8, 1827. His parents, Gustavus and Phebe (Bayer) Regula, were natives of Bavaria, where they were married and resided until 1847, when they came to the United States and located in Bucks Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Gustavus Regula was a soldier for six years in his native country. He was shoe-maker by trade, but after coming here he followed farming. He has been dead several years; his widow survives him at an advanced age. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch attended school in his native country until fourteen years old; then served an apprenticeship at shoe-making. He worked at his trade in Bavaria, and for several years in Bucks Township, this county. In 1857, he came to Phillipsburg and started a small country store, in connection with which he worked at his trade, continuing for some years, when he finally devoted his time exclusively to mercantile pursuits. He has a large business, and owns 220 acres of land, besides valuable property in Phillipsburg. In 1850, he married Miss Wilhelmina Schumacher, by

which union there have been nine children, viz., Phebe, Adam, Caroline, William, Frederick, Gustavus, Jacob, Catharine and Mary. Mr. Regula began life as a poor boy, and is essentially a self-made man. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Jefferson Township in 1861, and still serves in that capacity, and has also held other positions of trust. He is a Democrat and a member of the Reformed Church. He liberally contributes to all laudable enterprises, and is one of the county's best citizens.

ADAM REGULA, farmer, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria December 8, 1839, and is a son of Gustavus and Phebe (Bayer) Regula, who emigrated with their children to the United States, settling in Bucks Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1847. Our subject attended school in his native country until he was fourteen years of age, when he came here with his parents, remaining with them until twenty-one years old. He then clerked for two years for Charles Eckert, in Ragersville, Ohio, and subsequently purchased a stock of goods, starting a store in Rowville, where he stayed a year and a half, coming thence to Phillipsburg, the town having just been layed out, and started here the first store. This was in 1855, he continuing in the business some three years, after which he sold out to his brother Frederick, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the employ of Wilson & Gustin as clerk. This firm (wholesale grocers), soon after moved to Keokuk, Iowa, our subject accompanying them, and remained with them until 1862. On the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., but after sixteen days was exchanged. He was then for thirteen months in Annapolis, Md., where he was given a position of Postmaster to the army, subsequently rejoining his regiment, and proceeding to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was detailed as clerk in the Provost Martial office, remaining for about a year. He then joined his regiment in South Carolina, where he helped to make out the pay rolls and discharges for the regiment. When he was discharged, he came home to Ohio, and was with his brother in the dry goods business in Phillipsburg, continuing for eight years. Our subject then sold out, and purchased a farm, and has since followed farming. Mr. Regula owns 145 acres of well-improved land, all secured by his own exertions, he having started out in life with nothing. On December 8, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Deich, who was born in Bavaria in 1835. The result of this union has been six children, viz., Gustavus, Frederick, Edward, Henry, Caroline and Elizabeth. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served his township as Clerk for eight years. He is a good man and citizen, and is a member of the Reformed Church.

JOHN ROLLI, Stone Creek, was born March 24, 1817, in Belpberg, Canton of Berne, Switzerland. His first trade was that of weaver, but on account of bodily injuries had to quit, after which he was three years Secretary of a certain printing and newspaper establishment in Laugnau, Switzerland. In 1852, he emigrated to the United States, where he manufactured medicines of Swiss origin and sold them over the whole State of Ohio. He was married, February 6, 1855, to Anna B. Disly, a widow with a son and a daughter. He has one son, J. W. (see sketch given below). During the time of and after his medical agency, he made German and Swiss rhyme for the press, of which the people were very fond. In 1863, he moved to Phillipsburg, where he now resides. For some time he was engaged in the manufacture of rye whisky until the high tax laws of the United States made it impossible for such small works as his to be in operation. He next went to making bone dust, but the scale on which he operated was so small that not more than an ordinary living could be made out of it. At the present time he is engaged in erecting a substantial pottery, and, with good clay in abundance, he will, with his employe, Mr. M. H. Harsha, from East Liverpool, Ohio, be soon prepared to make some of the finest and best yellow Rockingham ware in the country. Mr. Rolli is Township Clerk of this township, and has been Notary Public for fifteen years.

J. W. ROLLI, tin, stove and hardware merchant, Phillipsburg, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 20, 1856, and received his education at the common schools of Phillipsburg. At the age of seventeen, he learned the trade of tinsmith, and, after an apprenticeship of three years, learned also telegraphy. In this latter occupation he was employed for a year and a half, when he resumed his first business, associating with it the stove trade. In 1882, he built his present store, received a partner and increased his stock. The firm are enjoying a first-class and actively increasing business. Having a taste for wood engraving and printing, Mr. Rolli occasionally does work in that art for the trade. In 1882, he married Lovina Bucher, by whom one daughter, named Bertha, was born, now (October, 1883) two and a half years old. Mr. and Mrs. Rolli are members of the German Reformed Church and the English Lutheran Church, respectively. In politics, our subject is a Democrat.

JACOB TONGLER, JR., blacksmith, Phillipsburg, was born in Switzerland October 30, 1847, and is the eldest of the thirteen children (six boys, seven girls—one, the latter deceased), of Jacob and Magdalena Tongler. Our subject came with his father and family to America in 1853, and received his education at the district schools of York Township, this county, where they had settled. At the age of twenty-one, Jacob, Jr., learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed ever since as his occupation. On April 24, 1873, he married Sarah Kuhn, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, of which locality her parents were among the early pioneers. To this union there have been born five children—three boys and two girls. Mr. Tongler and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JACOB WHERLEY, farmer, P. O. Stone Creek, was born in York County, Penn., December 13, 1820. His parents, Henry and Christina (Sawvel) Wherley, were both natives of York County, Penn., where they were reared and married, and resided until 1821, when they moved to Stark County, Ohio. About a year after, they went to Harrison County, Ohio; resided there until 1829, coming thence to this county, settling near where the village of Phillipsburg is now located. Here they improved a farm, and passed the remainder of their days, having the respect of all who knew them. To them were born a family of eight children, all born in the Keystone State. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. On April 1, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Hawk, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 11, 1820. Three children have blessed this union—Elizabeth, Catharine and John. Catharine is the only one living. She is the wife of Levi Renneker, and resides with her parents on the home farm. Our subject started out in life without means, and at the time of his marriage had no property, but now owns 280 acres of land, all secured by hard labor. In politics, he supports the Democratic party, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has held the office of Infirmary Director for five years past, still serving in that capacity, and has been Township Trustee, besides holding other positions of honor and trust. He raises good stock of all kinds, and is a practical farmer and a good citizen.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB ACKERMANN, one of the Trustees of the Society of Separatists, Zoar, was born September 24, 1803, in Wittenberg, Germany, son of George and Barbara (Pfaler) Ackermann. In 1817, he emigrated with his father's family to America. They were members of the Colony of Separatists that left Germany in consequence of religious persecution, and settled in Lawrence Township, this county. The children of George and Barbara Ackermann were

nine in number, of whom our subject is the sole survivor. In his younger days, he was by trade and occupation a wagon-maker, and for years he worked on the lands of the society at his trade. In 1832, he was elected a Trustee of the society, and still serves in that capacity, being the senior member of the board. He was married in 1832, to Christena Zellers. Of their two children one survives, Christena, wife of John Sturm, a wagon-maker at Zoar. They have four children—Barbara, Lydia, Jacob and John.

KARL APP, merchant, Bolivar, was born May 15, 1855, son of Daniel and Dorotha (Wollers) App, natives of Wurtemberg. His mother was born August 27, 1820, and was married in January, 1841, to John J. Trump. They emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Bolivar. By this marriage there were three children—John, Louisa and Amelia E. John enlisted in the army and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Amelia is the wife of A. C. Dickson. After the death of her first husband, who was a tailor, Mrs. Dorotha Trump was united in marriage, August 22, 1849, with Daniel App, likewise a tailor and a former partner of Mr. Trump. There were five children by this marriage—Matilda, wife of John Skeels, of Carroll County, Daniel, Karl, William F. and Ervin E. Karl, the subject of this sketch, was married February 5, 1878, to Olive E., daughter of Daniel Tomer, of Bolivar. They have two children, Floyd and Clarence A., the latter of whom died in infancy. Mr. App has been a teacher of music, but has been engaged for several years in general mercantile business at Bolivar. He is a prominent, promising young business man, and with his partner, a son of Daniel Tomer, commands a good trade.

JACOB F. BAAD, merchant, Bolivar, was born June 5, 1848, near New Bedford, Coshocton County, son of Jacob and Charlotte (Riedt) Baad, natives of Germany. Jacob Baad emigrated to America in August, 1832, and settled in Pennsylvania; in 1838, he came to Coshocton County, Ohio, remaining until 1880, when he retired from the farm and settled near Bolivar. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat. His family consisted of seven children, one of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Margaret of this township; John, of Coshocton County; Mary and Catherine, of this township; George, residing near Dover, Ohio; and Jacob F., the subject of this sketch. He attended school near New Bedford, learned the shoe-maker trade, and followed it for four years. He clerked in the dry goods store of Dixon, Bailey & Howk for three years; then engaged to W. H. McMurray as clerk in the drug business eight months later; in the spring of 1873, he became a partner in the drug firm McMurray & Baad, which has been succeeded by Baad & Maurer. Mr. Baad was elected Township Treasurer in 1878, serving two years. His political views are in harmony with the Democratic party.

MRS. MAHALA BAKER is a daughter of Milton and Catherine (Fashbaugh) Smith. She was born near Bolivar October 16, 1825, and was married April 25, 1846, to Robert Baker, a son of Nicholas and Margaret Baker, of London, Penn. Of her five children, but two—Florence Mahala and Altha May—are now living. Robert Baker was a wagon-maker by trade, but during the latter part of his life devoted most of his time to farming. He was a member of the old Odd Fellows Lodge at Bolivar, and his death occurred in 1862. Mrs. Baker still holds the farm of 179 acres of the best land in Sandy Township, but resides at Bolivar, where she also owns a fine property. Her sister, Mrs. Neighbor, of Newcomerstown, was twice married; her first husband was Martin Kline; two of their children survive—Mahala, now Mrs. Mulvane, and Winfield S. Kline. Her second husband was William Neighbor. By this union one child, Milton, survives.

THOMAS BENTON BAKER, dealer in groceries and provisions, Bolivar, Ohio, was born March 16, 1843, son of Nicholas and Mahala (Harbaugh)

Baker. Maurice Baker, the great-grandfather of our subject, had seven children—Nicholas, Alexander, John, Richard, Mary and Catharine. The name of the youngest daughter cannot be ascertained, but at last accounts she was living in Virginia, and was married to James Murray. The children of Nicholas Baker, Sr., grandfather of T. B. Baker, were nine, viz.: William, Nicholas, Pointon, Obadiah, Maurice, John, Robert, Mary Z. and Elnor. The only child of Mary Z. is Margaret A. C. Retree. The children of Nicholas Baker, Jr., are Thomas B., Richard E., Mary Z. and Clara M. Nicholas Baker, Jr., was born in Maryland September 29, 1809. Since the death of his father, N. Baker, Jr. (he died January 13, 1883, at the age of seventy-three years), our subject has carried on the grocery and provision business. Up to the time of his death, Nicholas Baker, Jr., father of T. B. Baker, had been a resident of Bolivar from the year 1852, and was four times elected Justice of the Peace of Lawrence Township. His commissions were signed, in 1864, by John Brough; in 1867, by J. D. Cox; in 1870, by R. B. Hayes, and in 1873 by Edward F. Noyes. He was also elected a number of times to the office of Township Clerk.

SIMON BEITER, originally Beuter in Germany, Trustee of Lawrence Township twenty-four years, was born October 28, 1819, son of Joseph and Johanna (Hoelsche) Beiter, who emigrated from Holenzalern, Germany, to America in 1847, and lived and died at Zoar. Their children were Raymond, Bernhardt, Simon, Donisius and Agatha. Agatha remained in Germany. Our subject emigrated from Germany to America in 1840, Donisius in 1842, Bernhardt in 1845, and Raymond in 1847, with his parents. Simon was married in 1844 to the daughter of Christopher Lessing, a native of Germany. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Beiter are Albert J. and Amelia. Both are married. The latter is the wife of Jacob Burkhard, and has one child—Clara. Mr. Beiter has been Justice of the Peace fifteen years; has the management of the extensive gardens at Zoar, and is one of the society's prominent members.

DAVID BELKNAP, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, is the son of B. S. and Barbara (Cable) Belknap. His ancestors were pioneers of Vermont, and took part in the thrilling border warfare of those early times. A great uncle of our subject was taken captive by a raiding band of savages and endured great suffering. B. S. Belknap emigrated to Virginia from Vermont in 1800. In 1805, he came to Ohio and participated in the war of 1812. He afterward commenced the study of medicine at Cadiz and Freeport, and began practice in Lawrence and Sandy Townships, this county. Dr. Belknap was very successful in the treatment of chills and fever, then the most prevalent disease, and rode day and night. Once, in crossing the Tuscarawas, his boots filled with water which froze so hard that his boots had to be cut off his feet. His arduous duties so told upon his constitution that the Doctor was obliged to retire. He was Justice of the Peace six years, then Trustee and Assessor. Once, in attempting to quiet some roughs, he received a severe cut in the face. He was a member of the Masonic order. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter. Of these, David, our subject, was married in 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Kline, of this township. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters—Charles S., Alice Cary, Flora Adel, Elmer G., Della M. and Ralph H. Mr. Belknap is a member of the Evangelical Church.

DANIEL W. BENDER, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born September 18, 1842, son of Henry and Sarah (Mock) Bender, natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Bender emigrated from Franklin County, Penn., to Ohio, in 1837 or 1838; worked for a time with his uncle, Daniel Bender, a carpenter, and followed this occupation for seven or eight years. He then removed to Indiana, and soon

after returned to Ohio, purchasing a farm of Jacob Garber. He remained there two years, then bought a farm of his father in Stark County. Two years later he purchased from Philip Kline a farm near Bolivar; removed to it, and died October 29, 1877, leaving a family of three children—Daniel W., Mary E. and Nancy C. Mary E. is the wife of J. J. Lebold, and Nancy is the wife of Frank Lebold, of Bolivar. Daniel W. was married, February 2, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Kahler, whose father came to this country from Germany when about sixteen years old. Her mother was a native of Virginia. They have been blessed with four children, all living, viz.: William L., James E., Della M. and Conrad C. Mr. Bender owns a fine farm near Bolivar, whereon he has recently erected a new residence. He is a pleasant, jovial gentleman, a Republican, and, with his wife, is a member of the the German Baptist Church.

LEWIS F. BOERNGEN, proprietor of Anchor Mills, Bolivar, was born in Saxony, Germany, September 23, 1853; son of Abraham and Sophia (Friedeman) Boerngen, who emigrated with their family to America in 1867. The family consisted of eight children—Maria, Augusta, Pauline, Rosalie, Armilius, Bertha, Anna and Lewis F., the subject of this notice. He was married, April 8, 1880, to Emma W. Renkert, of Dover, Ohio. They have one child—Ida May. Mr. Boerngen has purchased the Bolivar flour mill, and during the summer of 1883 completely refitted it with the machinery for manufacturing flour by the new and improved roller process. The improvements have cost over $7,000. It is a merchant mill, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Mr. Boerngen is one of the active, energetic young business men of Bolivar.

TILMAN CLARK (deceased) was born March 15, 1820, in Pennsylvania, where he was married December 12, 1846, to Margaret J., daughter of Abraham Milliken. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in May, 1851, emigrated to Ohio and settled at Bolivar. He here pursued his avocation until the rebellion began. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after two years and three months service, fell a sacrifice to his country. He died from the effects of a wound at the hospital, Nashville, Tenn. Of his seven children, five are now living—Mary A., wife of William Lenhart; Amzi, who is married to Mary Kline; Leroy W., Rezin and Ida E. Phebe J. died October 22, 1860, and Cora E. November 9, 1861. Rezin spent his school days in the village of Bolivar, and commenced teaching at the age of twenty-one. He taught for three successive years, and on the 4th of July, 1876, opened a photograph gallery at Bolivar, and has followed this art at this place since. He is an excellent artist, and the effects of his skill are manifested in his successful business.

ALBERT C. DICKSON, merchant, Bolivar, was born December 5, 1845, son of John and Louisa (Knause) Dickson. John Dickson was married, November 8, 1835, and settled in Sandyville, this county; removed to Bolivar in 1859, where he died in 1871. His wife, Louisa, was a daughter of John Knause, a native of Germany, who emigrated to North Carolina in 1783, and to Warwick Township, this county, in 1803, afterward settling near Gnadenhutten. The family of John and Louisa Dickson consisted of eight children, four of whom survive—Emeline, Anna E., Albert C. and Emmett Clay—all married. Mrs. Louisa Dickson resides with her daughter, Mrs. Evans. Albert C. Dickson was married, September 16, 1873, to Amelia, daughter of John Trump, a native of Germany. They have been blessed with three children—Charles B., Clara Louisa and Oscar Martin, who died in infancy. Mr. Dickson has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years in the firm of Dickson & Hawk, but has recently disposed of his interest to Mr. Bailey. Mr. Dickson is an affable gentleman, and one of Bolivar's best citizens.

JOHN H. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born January 22, 1834, in Sandy Township, Ohio, son of Michael and Katie (Farber) Evans. He was married, January 1, 1857, to Miss Helen Davy, daughter of Washington Davy of Fairfield Township. Their children are four in number—Alfred D., Catherine E., William M. and Maggie F. Mr. Evans is Republican in politics, and one of the community's best citizens. He resides on a farm in the eastern part of Lawrence Township. His father, Michael Evans, a retired farmer living near Sandyville, was born November 24, 1810, son of David and Margaret (Wagoner) Evans, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1813, and settled in Stark County, where they remained till death. Michael is now one of the oldest pioneers of Sandy Township. He was married March 7, 1833, to Katie, a native of Morristown, N. J., and the daughter of John Farber, who emigrated to Ohio in 1806–7. Their son, John Farber, was the first white child born in Sandy Township. Michael Evans and wife were blessed with eight children, of whom six are living—John H., James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary and George; all married except the last named, who resides on the home farm with his venerable parents. Michael Evans began life with slight means, and has by industry and application acquired a competency. He has passed through many privations incident to pioneer times, and now, in the quiet of old age, resides on one of the best farms in Sandy Township.

JAMES F. EVANS, grain-dealer, Bolivar, was born in Sandy Township, this county, May 15, 1838, son of Michael and Catherine (Farber) Evans. His father is a native of Wales, and is a resident of this county. James F., the subject of this notice, attended the schools in this county, and completed his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He was married, September 26, 1867, to Anna E. Dickson, daughter of John Dickson, of Bolivar. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Evans consists of five children—Grace, Emma, Anna, James M. and Julia. Mr. Evans is a Republican, and himself and wife, members of the English Lutheran Church. He was a clerk in the Farmers & Mechanics Exchange from 1856 to 1859, then entered mercantile business for himself, dealing also in wool and grain, until 1869, when the firm of J. Dickson & Co., of which he was a member, dissolved, and Mr. Evans commenced to trade in grain, wool and small seeds, which he has continued ever since. His warehouses are located on the canal, which, until the recent building of the railroad, was the main transfer line. He handles about 80,000 bushels of wheat, besides other grain, and from 100,000 to 125,000 pounds of wool annually.

JEREMIAH FLAD, blacksmith, Bolivar, was born in Rittenburg, Germany, in 1823, son of Balthazer and Sibola (App) Flad. He learned the locksmith trade, and in 1845 emigrated to America and settled in Bolivar, where he commenced blacksmithing. He was married in June, 1851, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Roof, a native of Switzerland. They have had seven children, five of whom, Rosine, Catherine, John, George and Mary, are living. Rosine is the wife of Alexander Anders, a shoe-maker by trade; Catherine is the wife of Hamilton Kline, a carpenter and a son of Samuel Kline of Bolivar; John was married May 1, 1881, to Lizzie, daughter of Charles Winters; they have one child—Florence Herby; Mary is at home; John and George are locksmiths at Bolivar. Mr Flad and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

VALENTINE, DAVID and LYDIA ANN GIBLER, farmers, P. O. Bolivar, are the children of Henry and Mary (Rhinehart) Gibler, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Stark County, Ohio, in 1810–11, and in 1825 removed to this township, settling on the farm, near Bolivar, on which stand the ruins

of Fort Laurens. Henry and Mary Gibler had six children; Aaron died in 1837; Henry, in 1859, and John in 1877. Of the three survivors, Valentine was born July 23, 1833; David, April 27, 1836: Lydia Ann, April 19, 1840. They are all unmarried, and reside on the home farm, which they till in common. Mrs. Mary Gibler died October 23, 1873. Henry Gibler commenced life for himself with 25 cents. Nearly all the furniture and other necessary articles he himself made. Wheat was then cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail, cleaned by shaking in a sheet before the wind, and hauled on a sled on the bare ground to Canton, where a bushel was exchanged for a pound of coffee, and the balance of the load for a very little calico. The fine farm on which our subjects reside cost their father $150. It is one of the best in the township, and from its generous crops they have accumulated a sufficient competency. Valentine and David Gibler are Republicans. Their great-grandfather was one of the soldiers who garrisoned Fort Laurens in 1778–79.

MRS. MAGDALINE GIBLER, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, widow of John Gibler, was born August 6, 1833, the daughter of Daniel and Magdaline (Swank) Younkman, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Stark County, Ohio, in 1810–11. Our subject was the eighth child in a family of twelve children. She was married, in 1852, to John Gibler, son of Henry Gibler. He died October 10, 1877, leaving the following seven children: Mary E., Melissa J., William H., David V., Lydia Ann, Adaline F. and John Franklin. Melissa J. is the wife of Henry Spohnhauer, and Mary E. of Nathan Bose, of Stark County. Mrs. Gibler resides on an excellent farm located near Bolivar, where her children have the advantages of the best schools. Her sons manage the farm for her.

DR. SETH HATTERY, physician, Bolivar, was born July 7, 1849, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary (Favara) Hattery. He attended school in this county until 1868, when he commenced teaching, and continued it for several years in different parts of this county and at Wilmot, Stark County. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis, of Dover, Ohio; attended medical college at Columbus, Ohio, during the winter of 1877–78; continued his course of reading during the ensuing summer, and attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1879. He located in the village of Bolivar, where he has since pursued his profession successfully. Dr. Hattery is of the Democratic faith, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, November 22, 1882, to Cora E., daughter of Amos Woodling.

LEWIS A. HELWICK, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Bolivar, was born May 8, 1843, in Saxony, Germany. He is a son of Elias and Christina (Reichter) Helwick, who emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Coschocton County, Ohio, where they remained till death. Of their sixteen children, six are living, viz.: Hiram, Toney, Polly, Christina, Anna and Lewis A.—all married. Lewis A., the subject of this notice, was married, October 15, 1866, to Catherine Baad, daughter of Jacob Baad, of Bolivar. Five of their eight children are living—Jacob E., Martin, Amelia, Ida A. and Josephine M.; all attending school. Mr. Helwick came to Bolivar in the autumn of 1867, and at once commenced the manufacture of furniture and the undertaking business, which he has carried on successfully up to the present time. In his retail store, he keeps on hand a large and varied assortment of goods, such as may be found in surrounding cities. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and in politics is liberal.

JAMES HICKMAN, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born March 8, ——, in Washington County, Penn., son of Daniel and Sarah (Black) Hickman, both

of whom died in Pennsylvania. Daniel Hickman was twice married; first to Rachel Neeld, by whom he had two children, one of whom, John, is living. By his second wife, Sarah Black, he had four children, three of whom, James, Stewart and Eliza J., are living. Eliza J. is married to William Becher, and has two children —Retta and Zua. James, the subject of this sketch, was married, November 17, 1865, to Maggie, daughter of Michael Evans, of Sandy Township. Four of their five children are living—Sarah, Adell, William and an infant. Herbert died June 25, 1882. Mr. Hickman owns 176 acres, adjoining Bolivar. His fine farm is the site of Post's Indian Mission in 1761, and an extensive Indian burial ground. His family have in their possession many relics, including a horn which was blown in Germany more than a hundred years ago. Mr. Hickman is a quiet, unostentatious farmer, and one of the solid, substantial citizens of the county. In politics, he is Republican.

DR. S. D. HILDT, physician and surgeon, Bolivar, was born April 29, 1849, son of Francis and Lydia (Shrock) Hildt, early settlers of Dover Township. Francis Hildt emigrated from Maryland in 1827 with his father, who settled on the North Branch of Crooked Run. He (Francis) was one of seven children. His wife, Lydia Shrock, came with her parents from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1812. They settled on the South Branch of Crooked Run, moving into the woods and cutting a road to their cabin, which the first summer contained neither door nor window. Mrs. Lydia Hildt had two brothers and three sisters. Of the four children of Francis and Lydia Hildt, but two survive, Mrs. Mary Ammon and Simon, the subject of this sketch, who spent his early days on Crooked Run, and at seventeen taught the same district school he had been attending. At eighteen, he entered Otterbein College, and remained two years. He was then a clerk for eighteen months in the store of his uncle, Daniel Hildt. Next our subject commenced the study of medicine with Drs. O. G. Seldon & Son, of Dover, Ohio. In 1872-73, he attended lectures at the Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, and in 1873-74 at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati. In June, 1874, he commenced the practice of medicine at Bolivar, where he has since continued with success. The Doctor was married, October 10, 1878, to Ella E., daughter of John Lessick, of Bolivar. They have one child, Harry E. Dr. Hildt is Republican in politics.

KEEL BROTHERS, liverymen, Bolivar, is a firm composed of John W. and Harry H. Keel. They are natives of Stark County, and are sons of David and Sarah (Beazel) Keel, the former a native of Ohio, died of heart disease in 1872; the latter is a native of Pennsylvania. The family of David and Sarah Keel consisted of four children, namely, Harry H., Joseph E., Helen M. and John W. The last named is a member of Lake City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Warsaw, Ind., where he resided a number of years, and returned in 1882. Harry H. is a member of the Masonic order at Bolivar. The Keel Brothers are the proprietors of a fine livery stable at Bolivar, and are enterprising and energetic young men.

SAMUEL C. KLINE, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, was born near Bolivar May 10, 1813, son of John and Elizabeth (Musser) Kline, and grandson of John Kline and of Samuel Musser. Samuel Musser was the first settler of Lawrence Township, coming in 1803. Grandfather Kline settled in Sandy Township in 1807. The family of John and Elizabeth (Musser) Kline consisted of nine children, five of whom survive—Jacob B., Michael, Daniel, Nathaniel W. and Samuel, the subject of this sketch, who received his education in the primitive log cabins of pioneer times. He was raised in the wilderness and witnessed the dangers and privations incident to those early, struggling times. Wolves howled around the cabin door when Samuel C., then a mere boy, and a trusty dog were the only occupants; a large rattlesnake

was once found in the cabin coiled under the cradle in which a babe lay sleeping. The early cabin contained neither door nor window, only an entrance for the former and a hole for the latter. Samuel C. has met and killed venomous serpents and wild animals no longer found in Ohio, and his life of threescore years and ten has been an eventful one, covering the period of the county's development. He was married in September, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Zutavern, a native of Germany. Their family consists of nine children, of whom the following survive: Louise E., Cleveland, Ohio; Cynthia E., Stark County, Ohio; Anne M., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ida P., Cleveland, Ohio; William H., Chicago, Ill.; W. Hamelton, W. S. and Mary reside in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. Kline has been Notary Public for seven years, and Justice of the Peace for three. He is Republican in politics; is a Mason, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the township, rising from small means to his present property.

WINFIELD S. KLINE, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, is a son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Zutavern) Kline, who were among the oldest pioneer families of the township. Winfield S. was married, May 5, 1872, to Miss Adeline, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Parks, natives of Ireland. Their family consists of two children—Elvero Curtis, born March 2, 1873, and Florence A., born January 8, 1875. Mr. Kline resides on the old home farm of his father.

ISAIAH KLINE, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born April 5, 1845, son of John and Catharine (Cagan) Kline, natives of Ohio, whose children now living are as follows: Elizabeth, wife of David Belknap; Margaret, wife of John Hickman; Philip, who is married to Elizabeth Belknap; Isaiah; Lucinda, wife of Samuel Byce, of Chillicothe; David C., of Dakota; Timothy L. and Martin M., at home. Isaiah, the subject of this notice, was married, September 22, 1868, to Miss Libbie, daughter of Milton Smith, of Sandy Township. Their children are all living, and are Florence D., Lorena M., Ervin E., Harry D., John B. and Fred Garfield. Mr. Kline is Republican in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM E. LASH, stock dealer, Bolivar, was born February 14, 1846, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Yunkman) Lash, who emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in Stark County. Their family consisted of fourteen children, of whom eleven are living, as follows: Catherine, the wife of James Martin, resides in Kansas; Jacob, married to Mrs. Lydia Baker, lives in Stark County; Mary, wife of Dr. J. Parks, lives at Phillipsburg, this county; Levi, who married Christena Mase, resides in Stark County; Teresa, now Mrs. John F. Reiger, of this county; John O., a saddler, married to Callie Smith, of Stark County, resides in Bolivar; Andrew J., married to Amanda Newhouse, lives in Stark County; Daniel F., married to Flora Carns, lives in Stark County; David M., married to Kittie Parker, also lives in Stark County; Callie E., single, and lives with her mother in Stark County; and William E., the subject of this sketch, was married, March 22, 1868, to Priscilla E. Shreffler, of Stark County, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Shreffler, natives of Dauphin County, Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lash was born one child, Carrie A. Delle. Mr. Lash now resides in Bolivar. He has been Township Trustee for three years past, and is a member of the Masonic order. He is one of Bolivar's most substantial citizens, and is now elected County Commissioner of Tuscarawas County.

JOHN LEBOLD, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born in 1816, son of Conrad and Helwic Lebold, the former of whom died in 1868, the latter in 1862. They emigrated from Germany to Ohio in 1830, and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. It contains 200 acres, and was purchased by Conrad Lebold for $1,600. From it, a delightful view is obtained over the beau-

tiful valley of the Tuscarawas. Of the nine children of Conrad and Helwic Lebold, five are living, viz.: Conrad J., Helwic, Christina, Barbara and John. The last named, the subject of this sketch, was married, in May, 1841, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Maurer. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living, namely, Jacob, John J., Samuel A., Conrad H., William F., Susan, Catharine and Lizetta, all of whom are married except two. Conrad is married and resides with his parents at the old homestead.

FRANK A. LEBOLD, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born February 24, 1851, son of Fredric and Maria (Zutavern) Lebold, natives of Germany, who emigrated to Ohio in 1810, and settled near Bolivar, Lawrence Township, on the farm whereon the first house in the township was built. Their children were five, all of whom are living, viz.: C. H., Maria, Helwick, Frank A. and Lina, all married. Three reside in Kansas. Fredric Lebold was married to his second wife, Miss Mary Baad, in October, 1867, and died in 1880. His widow still lives, and resides with her father. Frank A. Lebold was married March 7, 1872, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Bender. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lebold are six, five of whom are living—Charles Henry, Conrad M., Ralph H., Wells E. and George W. Mrs. Lebold is a member of the German Baptist Church. He is liberal in his political views.

JOHN LESSICK, originally "Lessig," carpenter and joiner, Bolivar, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., June 16, 1815, son of John M. and Mary (Stinebaugh) Lessick, the former a native of Saxony, Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. John M. Lessick emigrated to America between 1780 and 1790. He was a member of the militia during the war of 1812, but to his wife's relief, was not called into service. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are yet living, viz.: Rebecca (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph, John, Lewis, Mary, Jacob, Simon and George. John Lessick, our subject, was married, September 14, 1837, to Catherine Brump, born September 22, 1818, the fifth of the eight children of Benjamin and Mary (Bretts) Brump, the former coming to Philadelphia from England in 1797–98, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. John Lessick came to Ohio in 1837, settling in Stark County. A year later he removed to Bolivar, where he still resides. He is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten of his eleven children survive, one having died in infancy, viz.: Mary A., Elmira, Melissa, Erastus B. L., Alonzo L. E., Martin T. H., John A. M., Catherine C., Ellen E. and Maria A.

JOHN ALBERT M. LESSICK, attorney at law, Bolivar, was born May 1, 1851, in Bolivar, son of John and Catherine (Brump) Lessick. His school days were passed in this township. At the age of sixteen, he acquired the carpenter's trade, and worked at it till the autumn of 1878. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and re-elected in 1879. He has also served as Township Clerk. Mr. Lessick commenced the study of law in 1876, and was admitted to the bar September 6, 1878, since when he has practiced in his native village. He was married, December 11, 1873, to Christena M. Lipps, born March 16, 1852, in Dover, Ohio, daughter of William and Maria Lipps, of this township, who were both natives of Germany. Their family consists of three children—Charles, Edwin M. and Florence A. Mr. Lessick is a Republican in politics, and is the ruling attorney of his township.

JACOB MAURER, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born October 17, 1824, son of Jacob and Susan (Masser) Maurer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and settled near Dundee, in Wayne Township, Tuscarawas County. They remained residents of that place five years, and died there. Of their seven children five are living, viz.: Catherine, Christina, Frederick, Christian and Jacob, the subject of this sketch, who was married, in June,

1854, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Baad. Mr. and Mrs. Maurer have eleven children, all living, as follows: Jacob L., John B., Christian F., George C., William H., Christiana K., Mary M., Lottie S., Frederick G., August A. and Albert T. Jacob is married to Olive, daughter of Thomas Bechtel, and John to Caroline, daughter of Henry Haglock. All are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Maurer is Democratic in politics. He owns an excellent farm of 205 acres, located on the Zoar & Sandyville roads. It is highly improved, and commands a fine view of the surrounding beautiful country.

MICHAEL J. MILLER, member of the Zoar Society, was born April 16, 1807, son of John Miller, who in 1817 emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, with his family to America with the colony of Separatists. They settled in this township, then a vast wilderness. John Miller was a blacksmith, and followed his trade for a number of years at Zoar, until he was elected a Trustee of the society. He died in 1832, of cholera, and his widow in 1850. Their three children were Michael J., Anna Maria and Rosanna. Michael J., in his younger days, was a herder of cattle on the lands of the society. He was married, in February, 1832, to Lucy, daughter of George Ackermann, a former Trustee of the society. Their one child died in infancy, and Mrs. Miller followed it to the grave in August, 1833. Mr. Miller was again married in 1836, to Mrs. (Border) Linderman, who by her former marriage had one son, who died in the army. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born three children, two of whom, Louisa and Joseph, are living. Louisa, who was the widow of Jacob Brymier, is the wife of William Lipps; by her first marriage she had one child—David Brymier, Principal of the Zoar Schools. Joseph was born April 11, 1840. He remained at Zoar till 1861, when he worked for the Society of Economites, remaining with them nine years and six months. He was married, May 2, 1867, to Maggie Shillkopf, and has two children—Emma J. and Josephine. He owns a fine garden and hot house near Bolivar, and is also foreman in the Bolivar Planing Mill, and one of that village's enterprising citizens. Michael J. Miller in early life followed milling, carpentering, engineering and other avocations, and is now retired from active work, a venerable and highly esteemed member of the Zoar Society.

JACOB PALMER, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born May 19, 1827, son of Charles and Susan (Fisher) Palmer, who emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled near Sandyville in the autumn of 1830, and one and a half years later came to the farm now occupied by Jacob. It is pleasantly located on an elevation, and the grounds are now beautified by the labor of its owner with flowers and shrubbery. The country was then quite new, only a clearing and log cabin here and there Everything was made of wood, even the nails. Charles Palmer was a member of the United Brethren Church. He had only a limited education, but gave his children all the advantages the times afforded. The Testament and United States spelling book were the principal books used. Jacob Palmer, the subject of this sketch, was one of six children, five of whom are now living. He was married, December 2, 1849, to Barbara A. Shue, one of two children, she having a sister Margaret, and a native of Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Palmer are Philip C., Principal of the Sparta Normal School; Lucy A. and Sarah Melissa, also a teacher. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican.

J. W. PFEIFFER, teacher, Bolivar, was born in Prussia March 14, 1849, son of Henry and Margaret (Laux) Pfeiffer, who emigrated to America in 1853, and settled in Dover, Ohio. His family consisted of the following children: Frederick (at home), Charles (married to Catherine, daughter of Francis

Baker), Lewis (who died young), and John W. (the subject of this sketch), who was married April 4, 1878, to Emma Morris, of Harrison County, Ohio. They have two children—Daisy Mary and Brook. Mr. Pfeiffer attended school at the Dover Union Schools, and finished his education at Hopedale Normal College. He was then teacher in the first department of the Zoar Union School, and is now Principal of the Bolivar Public Schools, having held the position for four years. He is a successful teacher. Mr. Pfeiffer has in his possession an Indian tomahawk of ancient date and English pattern, found in a hollow tree in this township.

THE POTSCHNER FAMILY. Carl Gottfried was born in Riesa, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, January 9, 1793. His parents, John Gottfried (a butcher by profession) and Hanna C. (Hauplin) Potschner, died when he was quite young, and he was raised by his grandparents, who were owners of a water-mill in Riesa. From 1806 to 1808, he learned the shoe-maker's trade with John G. Ahligen, and after that he went to traveling as "jour." In 1814 or 1815, he went to Freienwalde, on the Oder River, Brandenburg Province, Prussia, where he worked at his trade; united with the Evangelisch Church there, and, October 15, 1818, married Louisa F., the only daughter of John C. Mechelke, born February 25, 1796, at the same place. He worked at his trade here until his death, which occurred February 8, 1873, his wife dying several years earlier (June 6, 1858). They raised a family of six children—Carl Frederick (deceased), August, Caroline (deceased), Henriette, Maria and Ernst. The survivors reside at their birthplace, except August, who lives in Christian County, Ill. All the male members, since Carl Gottfried, were and are practical shoe-makers. Carl Frederick Potschner, the oldest son of Carl Gottfried Potschner, was born November 18, 1819, reared in the Evangelisch Church, learned his father's trade, and in the spring of 1847 emigrated to America. He worked at his trade in Buffalo, N. Y. for two years; then engaged in the service of the American Tract Society of New York City as colporteur, and was sent to Ohio in the fall of 1849. For nine years he labored in Wayne, Stark, Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties, traveling afoot, and carrying his books in a large hand trunk. The first two years he made Bolivar his home, residing with Henry Stallman. He married Rosina Catharine, oldest daughter of Cristoph Bader, October 8, 1852, and settled near Navarre, Stark County. In the spring of 1859, he removed to near Dover, Tuscarawas County, and resumed his trade. In the spring of 1862, he removed to Huntington County, Ind., where he died of dropsy, February 15, 1866, after an illness of two years. The widow returned to Ohio, and is now living at Strasburg, Tuscarawas County. The children are Charles (who died when quite young), William Peter, Caroline Louisa, Emilie, Maria Sop'.ia, Rosina Wilhelmina and John Henry. All are now living in this county except Emilie, wife of Edwin Kryder, who resides at Napoleon, Ohio. (Carl F. was a Democrat in politics.) William Peter Potschner, son of Carl F., was born September 15, 1854, in Stark County. He was married, April 23, 1878, to Catharine, oldest daughter of Henry Vogt, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany. Their children are Charles H. (born August 21, 1879), Stella L. (born February 27, 1881), and Annie Mary (born January 28, 1883). Mr. Potschner is engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Bolivar, and does an extensive business. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and in politics is Republican.

JOHN RAMSEY, Bolivar, is the youngest of a family of four boys and one girl. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in March, 1830. His father, James Ramsey, died in March, 1832. His mother, whose maiden name was Lavey Huston, having the deepest interest in the welfare of her family, disposed of her property, and in 1842 emigrated to America, settling with her

family on a farm three miles west of Bolivar, where she died in 1856, leaving her daughter Margaret and two oldest sons, James and Christopher, occupants of the farm. William, the third son, read medicine with Drs. Bennett & Hodge, and located at Delta, Fulton County, Ohio, in 1852, where he still resides. The youngest son and subject of this sketch learned the saddler's trade at Bolivar, where in 1852 he opened for himself a shop, continuing in the business to the present time. By close attention, he has made his business a success. He still holds an interest in the shop, but devotes much time to business outside. In January, 1863, he was married to Angeline, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Crisman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. Their children are James M. (born November 26, 1863), and Sarah Belle (born October 25, 1869). Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; in politics, is a Republican. He is of tall stature, and one of Bolivar's substantial citizens.

CHARLES RENNER, hotel proprietor, Bolivar, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, November 2, 1845, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Kuntz) Renner, who emigrated to America in 1855 and settled in Lawrence Township, where Frederick purchased twenty acres of land from David Yant. His family consisted of seven sons and one daughter; seven are living, and all except one reside in this township. Charles was married, November 1, 1866, to Mary Sophia, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Albright, natives of Germany. Eight children were born to Charles and Mary S. Renner—Frederick W., Elizabeth M., Clara S., Charles J., Laney A., Edward P., Julia A. and one who died in infancy. Mr. Renner has served in the militia as First Lieutenant. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a Democrat. He was formerly a butcher, but for the past year has been proprietor of the American Hotel at Bolivar.

JOHN ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1815, son of George and Jane (McKinney) Robinson, who settled in Lawrence Township in 1818. Mrs. Robinson died in 1819, leaving her husband with five children—George, Elizabeth, Anthony, Margaret and John Mr. Robinson spent a great deal of time showing new comers unoccupied lands, and the family experienced the privations incident to pioneer times. John Robinson, our subject, was married, September 9, 1841, to Mary Hayden, daughter of David Hayden, a native of Connecticut and resident of Trumbull County. They have had six children; of these, David and Albert are married and reside in this county; Alma, wife of Andy Peffer, resides in Noble County; John Wesley, a painter by trade, and Lucy are at home; Jane, wife of Charles Rex, resides in East Liverpool, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Methodist Church. He has been School and Township Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican. Commencing life empty-handed, through his industry and perseverance he now owns a fine farm of 140 acres, besides considerable property in Bolivar.

DAVID ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born August 13, 1842, son of John and Mary (Hayden) Robinson, of Bolivar. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years. An order was shortly after issued, calling for three volunteers from each company to serve with the regulars. Mr. Robinson stepped forward, and was assigned to Battery H, Fifth Regulars. He was engaged at Stone River and at Chickamauga, where he narrowly escaped death. They were completely surrounded by the enemy, and each man had to cut his own way out. While many were bayoneted and killed by his side, Private Robinson succeeded in breaking through the lines. He also participated at Mission Ridge, and was afterward sent to Nashville, where he was honorably discharged. He returned home in

October, 1864. He was married, May 21, 1865, to Louisa, daughter of Peter French. Their children were five, of whom four survive—Lyman P., Abigail A., William A. and James G. Mr. Robinson is now managing one of his father's farms. He is a Republican, affable and genial in disposition and of good physique. Albert, his brother, manages the other farm, and was married, March 16, 1871, to Eliza A., daughter of George Harmon. They also have five children, of whom four are living, viz.: William H., Charles W., Bertie A. and John W.

JOHN G. RUOF, a Trustee of the Society of Separatists, Zoar, was born September 29, 1806, son of John and Catherine Ruof, of Wurtemberg, Germany. His father died there, and in 1817, his mother and her family emigrated with the colony of Separatists to America. They landed at Philadelphia August 14, 1817, and came to this township the same year. John G. was married, in 1839, to Catherine Zimmerman. They have four children, all living, viz.: Christena, John, Obed and Selma. Mr. Ruof was elected a Trustee of the Zoar Society in 1859, and still serves as such.

J. J. SHUTZ, merchant, Bolivar, was born October 21, 1835, in Massillon, Stark County. He is a son of Jacob and Hedwig (Lebold) Shutz, who emigrated to America from Germany in 1832. The school days of our subject were spent in this township, and he received a good common school education. He was married July 6, 1856, to Margaret Martin, daughter of Andrew Martin, a native of Ireland, and their family consists of seven children, viz.: Mary, John F., William T., Upton E., Lillie, Seled and Dot. Mr. Shutz is a member of the Democratic party. He has been engaged in the hardware trade at Bolivar for five years, and keeps on hand a general stock of supplies, such as the public require, and competes successfully with the stores of neighboring larger towns.

GEORGE SHUTZ, saloon and restaurant proprietor, Bolivar, was born October 27, 1840, son of Jacob and Hedwig (Lebold) Shutz, natives of Germany. Mr. Shutz passed his boyhood days in this township, and received a good common school education. He was married June 12, 1861, to Belinda, daughter of James Bolender, a native of England. Four children were born to them, only two of whom, George Elmer and Laura Bell, are living. Mr. Shutz is proprietor of a saloon, restaurant and billiard table, and his political views accord with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM SMITH, teacher and newspaper correspondent, Bolivar, was born July 29, 1831, in Lawrence Township, son of Milton and Catherine (Fashbaugh) Smith. Milton Smith was born in Orange County, N. Y., April 14, 1801. He was a carpenter, and came to Ohio in 1821, working at his trade in Goshen Township. John Funston, the only murderer executed in this county, was his apprentice. Young Funston possessed a violent temper, and had frequent altercations with his father. The latter, in a rage, once threatened to shoot his son, and pursued him through the woods, with that avowed purpose. Mr. Smith, chancing to pass by, prevailed on the irate father to permit the son to work for him. He did not remain a great while, however. Milton Smith was a delegate to the national convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. He was also County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for many years. He was a favorite Squire with the youth who wished the nuptial knot tied, for he invariably refused a fee, and usually gave the newly wedded pair a dinner or supper, and sometimes kept them all night. A youthful couple, both barefooted, once arrived at his house with matrimonial intent, and when the young man produced the license, for which he had walked twelve miles and back, the Squire discovered a material error, and told him he must have it corrected before the ceremony could proceed.

The disappointed swain ruefully said he could not make that trip again, and was about to abandon his purpose, but Squire Smith, in compassion for the tearful maiden, induced him to saddle one of the horses, and make the journey on horseback. Mr. Smith had been thrice married, first to Mrs. Sarah Spangler, who lived but a short time afterward. His second wife, whom he married in 1824, was Catherine Fashbaugh. Of their six children three survive—Mahala, widow of Robert Baker; Polly, widow of William Neighbor, and William. Mrs. Catherine Smith died in 1835, and, in 1836, Mr. Smith married Melinda Ann Ayres. Three of their five children are living—Mary Jane, wife of William Welch, living near Canton; Elizabeth, wife of Isaiah Kline, of Bolivar; and Harrison, of Sandy Township. William, the subject of this sketch, was married in April, 1857, to Mary Jane, daughter of Judge William B. Brown, of New Philadelphia. Three of their five children are living—Dwight M., Guiametta and Earl. Mr. Smith. has been Postmaster of Bolivar, and Assessor of the township. He took the census of the township in 1880; is a gentleman of pleasing address, and a Republican in politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason; is now, and has been for years, Worshipful Master of Caldwell Lodge, No. 330.

THOMAS SWANK, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born June 10, 1816, the only survivor of the ten children of Christian and Elizabeth (Felters) Swank, who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, and in 1810 settled in Stark County, Ohio. Christian Swank was drafted into the service in the war of 1812, and was at Fort Finley. He lived to the age of eighty-seven years, and was one of that hardy race of pioneers who, with ax and plowshare, commenced the improvement of the country. Thomas was married, March 5, 1841, to Margaret, daughter of George Robinson, of this township. Of their eight children, four are living, viz., Wesley, Teresa, Elmira Melinda and Ellen M., all of whom are married. Wesley was born August 20, 1845, and was married, August 18, 1864, to Mary Spoonhauer; their two children are Mary E. and Junietta C. Teresa was married to Winfield Scott Swank, a second cousin, son of John and Rachel (Steelsmith) Swank, who came to Sandy Township from Pennsylvania; two of their five children are living—Silas A. and Eva A. Thomas Swank is a Republican in politics, and a good citizen. His own educational advantages were limited, but he has given his children good opportunities. To each of them he has given a farm, and has sufficient reserved to supply his own wants.

DANIEL TOMER, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born in this township March 29, 1829, son of John and Nancy (Mack) Tomer. John Tomer was born in July, 1798, in Butler County, Penn., the only son of three children. In 1809, he emigrated with his father's family to Pike Township, Stark County. His marriage to Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Mock, occurred August 24, 1825. Nancy was born June 2, 1806, in Bedford County, Penn.; she was one of twelve children, and came with her parents to this township in 1817. The children of John and Nancy Tomer are as follows: Julia Ann, Phebe, Daniel, Mary, David, Lydia A. (deceased), Eva A., Albert (deceased) and George (deceased). Daniel was married, November 11, 1851, to Maria, daughter of Henry Gibler, natives of Pennsylvania. Their seven children are Mary Ellen, Olive Emma, John Henry, Lillie, James V., Charles Grant and Albert. Mary Ellen is the wife of Henry Fisher, and Olive Emma of Charles App. Mr. Tomer is a successful farmer, and resides near the village of Bolivar. He is a member of the Dunkard Church, and affiliates with the Republican party.

DAVID TOMER, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born December 30, 1833, son of John and Nancy (Mack) Tomer. He was married, March 10, 1859, to

Nancy, daughter of Henry Burkholder, of Stark County. His children are three in number—William, Charles and Mary, all at home. Mr. Tomer owns the old home farm of his father, on which may yet be seen the foundation logs of his grandfather's, David Tomer's, cabin. Near by stood the first mill in the township, built by his grandfather Mack, who was a natural mechanic, and could make all kinds of furniture and machinery, a valuable accomplishment for those times. Mr. Tomer is a Republican politically. He is well situated in life, and is among the best citizens of the township.

FREDERICK WEBER, proprietor of planing-mill, Bolivar, was born September 6, 1846, in Wurtemberg, Germany, son of Lewis and Dorothea (Stiefel) Weber, of whose seven children Frederick was the first one of three brothers who emigrated to America. He was married, January 5, 1872, to Susan M., daughter of John Buehler. They have been blessed with seven children, five of whom are now living, viz., Esther, Lewis, Frederick, Christian and Matilda. Mr. Weber is the proprietor of the first planing-mill and lumber yard in Bolivar. He has been engaged in the business for eight years, and keeps on hand a general line of lumber and building supplies.

DAVID YANT, retired farmer, Bolivar, was born near Braddock's Field, Allegheny County, Penn., April 14, 1813. His father, Abraham Yant, his grandfather, Phillip Yant, and his mother, Catherine Shook, were born near Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., to which place Melchior "*Ient*" (so he spelt his name) emigrated at an early day from Switzerland. The Yant and Shook families both emigrated to Western Pennsylvania about the year 1795, and settled in Allegheny County, where Abraham Yant and Catharine Shook were married in the year 1806, and their three children—Anthony, Magdalene and David—were born. In September, 1814, the family, composed of the grandfather, the parents, and their three children, removed to the homestead now occupied by David Yant, near the mouth of Sandy, in Stark County, Ohio, David then being eighteen months old. Here in the wild woods, where there were neither roads, schools nor churches, and on a level with other early settlers, he labored to aid, as he was able, to clear up and improve the country, and make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and highly productive as it is to-day, sharing in time the advantages of a common school education, which he so far improved by diligence and hard study as to enable him practice land surveying. At the age of nineteen his active labors on the farm were suspended in consequence of the development of chronic rheumatism. He started in the produce and commission business at Bolivar, with a capital of twenty Spanish quarter dollars. In 1834, having in a measure regained his health, he, in partnership with his brother, went to Zanesville on foot, and entered 116 acres of land at Government price. The land is now occupied in part by Eakin Black in Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. By the aid of some floating capital, he purchased fifty acres of land of Christian Harnish, the present site of Yant's addition to the village of Bolivar. The price paid was $10 per acre, and by various other purchases and improvements depending chiefly upon the resources of the soil and hard labor, his efforts were measureably successful. In March, 1841, he was married to Miss Matilda Boyce, of the vicinity of Wellsville, Ohio, and moved on the farm at present occupied by Isaiah Kline, and in accordance with the early Christian instruction of their pious parents, they united with the Methodist Episcopal Church; of which communion he was ordained a local minister, which relation he still sustains. After years of toil, hardships in prosperity and adversity, at the allotted three score and ten, for himself and his companion he can truly say, "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; we have a goodly heritage." A residence is being erected in the village preparatory to leaving the old homestead, with

its many blessed and hallowed associations, for a temporary home in the village.

LEWIS ZIMMERMAN, postmaster of the Zoar Society, was born January 11, 1858, son of Christian and Louisa (Birk) Zimmerman, the former a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, the latter of Zoar, Ohio. Christian Zimmerman emigrated with the colony of Separatists to this township in 1817. Their three children are Lydia, Lewis and Carl. Lydia, now Mrs. Manz, is living in Allegheny City, Penn., and has two children—Frederick and Lilly. Carl resides at Zoar, is married to Bertha Straub, and has two children—Lydia and Arthur. Lewis is an intelligent, affable young man. and holds the position of Postmaster at Zoar. His grandfather was one of the early trustees of the society, succeeded by Jacob Ackerman, one of the present trustees.

JOHN C. ZUTAVERN, farmer, P. O. Bolivar, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1811, son of Conrad and Maria (Schwinley) Zutavern, who emigrated to Ohio in 1810. They sailed down the Rhine, and at the end of the voyage, landed at Baltimore, thence coming by wagon to Ohio. For a month the family halted at Pittsburgh, while Conrad proceeded afoot and purchased the land on Sugar Run, where Charles Weaver now lives. In those days, they manufactured their own clothing and furniture. The family of Conrad Zutavern consisted of eight children. John C., our subject, was married, March 13, 1834, to Anna Mock. Of their ten children, the following survive: Lucinda L.; Maria Z., Mrs. Catherine H. Heckler, of Williams County; William H.; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Fencer; and George C., of Johnson County, Neb. Mr. Zutavern resides two and a half miles from Bolivar, on one of the best farms in the county. He owns the largest brick house in the township, and the farm is stocked and equipped in keeping. In politics, Mr. Zutavern is Democratic. He had 115 grandchildren and great-grandchildren, of whom 100 are living. Of his sixty-one nieces and nephews fifty-one survive.

MILL TOWNSHIP.

S. H. ADAMS, hardware merchant, Uhrichsville, was born in Hagerstown, Md., July 15, 1817, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Condone) Adams. His parents were both natives of Maryland, and were of German descent; his father was a potter, and carried on the business in Maryland, where he died in 1823. Our subject was the youngest of five children, and was reared in Hagerstown. He attended the academy at New Hagerstown, Ohio, one year. He chose the trade of a tinner as his occupation, and, after working at it seven years, went into business for himself in 1853, in Uhrichsville. In 1870, he opened on Third street, where he is now doing a successful business in hardware. He was united in marriage, in 1837, with Mary A. O'Neal, born in Newfoundland in 1820, of Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been for nearly half a century members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has held the offices of Trustee, Class-leader and Sabbath School Superintendent. He was also on the Building Committee of the church. He is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics, is a Republican. He has been Township Trustee. Financially, Mr. Adams has been successful; he owns his residence and his business house, and is an enterprising, reliable business man.

WILLIAM M. ADRIAN, blacksmith, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 30, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Sarena (Richard) Adrian, both of German extraction, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. The former was a tiller of the soil all his life. Our subject lived on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, and then opened a shop, which he carried on for about two and a half years, including 1860 and 1861. He afterward went to Scio, Ohio, where he remained for one year; thence went to Cadiz, where he lived until called home by the illness of his father, who died soon after. He then went to work in Steubenville, Ohio, for the Pan Handle Railroad; from there went to Wellsville, Ohio, where he remained for two years; then came to Uhrichsville, and in 1867 was employed by the Pan Handle Railroad, where he is still working at his trade. He was married, in 1867, to Agnes, daughter of John Sterling, and a native of Uhrichsville. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and were among the earliest settlers of Uhrichsville. The two children born to this union are Maggie Sterling and Jessie Bowen. Mr. Adrian and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former has been Trustee for years. He also has been Corporation Treasurer of Uhrichsville. In politics, he is a Republican.

R. C. ANDERSON, merchant on Grant street, Dennison, Ohio. This enterprising young business man was born in Port Washington, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, November 13, 1855, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Anderson) Anderson. His parents are both natives of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. His father learned cabinet-making, but followed farming in the latter part of his life, and was very successful; at present he resides on a farm in Salem Township. R. C. Anderson was the third of a family of five children, and received his education at Port Washington in the graded schools, going to school in the winter and farming in the summer. He was always a very energetic, wide-awake boy, always doing something, if not for himself, for others. He commenced life by farming for three years. In 1875, he came to Dennison, and was employed in the store with E. E. Sweitzer, his brother-in-law, soon learning his present business. In 1878, he took a third interest in the store, which he continued until 1879, when he bought a half interest, and the firm carried on the business until 1881, when Mr. Sweitzer retired and Mr. Anderson has since conducted the business alone. He carries a stock worth about $7,000, employs three clerks, and is considered a first-class business man. Thus you see the farmer boy of 1872 is the merchant of 1882.

S. W. ANDREAS, farmer, contractor and coal and lumber shipper for the railroad, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born on the farm where he now resides, Mill Township, November 24, 1825. His father, John Andreas, was an early pioneer of Tuscarawas County; was born in Northampton County, Penn., in 1789, and emigrated to this county in 1817. He was a boot and shoe maker by trade, also carried on a farm, and died December 26, 1857. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Catherine Uhrich, the youngest daughter of Michael Uhrich. The latter was the progenitor of the Uhrich family in this county, and was born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 7, 1751. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to what is now Uhrichsville, in 1804, and bought of one Rathbone a tract of 1,500 acres of land, for which he paid $3,000. Our subject holds the deed of purchase. The land includes the site of Uhrichsville and Dennison, and was known as Muskingum County. Our subject was the oldest child of a family of four children, viz., S. W.; Hannah, wife of William Jeffers, farmer, grocer and miller; John, deceased; and Catherine, wife of William Ely, a farmer of this township. S. W. was reared on a farm (which occupation has formed his chief employment through life). He attended the log schoolhouse

of his native county. He also deals largely in coal and lumber. He operates what is known as the Andreas Coal Bank, giving employment to twenty-five men. For some years he was extensively engaged in the coal business with Wilkins & Brother. He also contracts and furnishes lumber for railroad works. He owned 180 acres of good land, and lately sold eighty of it. Mr. Andreas was married, February 15, 1846, to Emily Banister, of Uhrichsville, a daughter of Edward and Amelia (Crabtree) Banister. She is a native of Maryland and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Andreas have the following-named children: Mary Ellen, born November 14, 1846, married October 29, 1864, to John Bruner; Hannah M., born July 18, 1849, married January 21, 1870, to Henry Kinghorn; and Amelia C., born December 14, 1853, and married on May 25, 1871, to Oscar Coves. In August, 1863, Mrs. Andreas was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, in her home, during a storm. For his second companion, Mr. Andreas married Mary, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Enterline) Bitelen, and a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Mrs. Andreas is a member of the Presbyterian, and Mr. Andreas of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been a member of the School Board for fourteen years.

JOHN W. ANSELL was born in Perry County, State of Ohio, December 22, 1841, and is a son of Michael and Lydia Ansell, who were born in Virginia, of German descent. His father was a carpenter, and followed that business all his life. Mr. Ansell received a common school education in the town of Somerset. He enlisted in the army during the late rebellion, and served in Company H, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three years and one month. He was in several battles, the most notable being the charge on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, near Charleston. He was honorably discharged in October, 1864, returned home and remained about four months, and again enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He then engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Minerva J., daughter of Elijah Miller, of Uniontown, Ohio, a Deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and a very worthy Christian man. One child was born to this union, a daughter, deceased at two years of age. Mr. Ansell moved to Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas County, in 1869, and was employed by the P. C. & St. L. R. R., in which service he has remained ever since. He has been yard dispatcher at Dennison for the past ten years. He is an Elder and Trustee in the Presbyterian Church; his wife is a very efficient Sunday school teacher and earnest worker in the Women's Foreign Missionary cause.

MILTON ARMSTRONG, retired wagon-maker, P. O. Tracy, was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1826, is a son of William and Elizabeth McCuchin (Adair) Armstrong, natives of Ireland. They came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1808. The former was a stone and brick mason. They raised a family of eight children, Milton being the eighth child. Our subject received his education at the common schools and chose the occupation of wagon-making, serving an apprenticeship of three and one half years in Rush Township. He came to this county in 1844, and worked at his trade until 1883. He first carried on a shop on Crooked Creek, within three miles of Newport, and now owns one in the village of Newport. He has made the business a success, and is the owner of a small farm in Mill Township, besides the shop and his residence, and eleven lots in Newport. He was married in 1851 to Mary, daughter of Henry Grake, of Dutch origin. This union has been blessed with eight children, their names as follows: Henry D., married, a railroad man; William J., married, a wagon and carriage maker, is working in his father's old stand; Mary Elizabeth, Ross W., M. T., David

M., Virginia B. and Nannie G. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been Class Leader and Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He is also the Bible class teacher in Newport. In politics, he votes with the prohibition party at present.

A. BARGER, squire and superintending farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 29, 1816, and is a son of A. V. and Jane (Milliken) Barger, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English extraction. The former was a farmer, and on coming to Ohio settled in Harrison County, where he raised a family of six children. Our subject, who was fourth in the family, was reared on a farm, and received his education at Franklin College, with the prospect of becoming a Presbyterian minister, but within three months of graduation, ill health, brought on by overwork and hard study, compelled him to relinquish his studies and return home. After regaining his health, he began teaching, and also devoted himself to the study of law, merely from habit of study, not intending to make it a profession, which he continued to follow for four years. He has had many cases before him as Squire in Harrison and Tuscarawas Counties, and has been very successful in that capacity, although not regularly admitted to the bar. He has also been largely engaged in buying and selling real estate. He owns 400 acres of well-improved land in Harrison, Belmont and Tuscarawas Counties. Our subject has been three times married, first in 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lafferty, a farmer. She was born in Harrison County, and was of Irish descent, and died in 1854. In 1857, he took, for his second wife, Sarah, daughter of James Roberts. She was also a native of Harrison County, and of Irish extraction. By this union two children were born—Emma V., wife of James B. Westhaffer, a prominent farmer in Mill Township; and Mary J., wife of James Fredenburr, a farmer and stock-dealer in this township. In 1861, he took for his third wife Sophiah, daughter of Joseph Phillips. She was also a native of Harrison County, and died in 1876. By this union five children were born—Elmer E., Maggie E., Flora B., Anna Laura and Jemima E., all of whom are unmarried. Mr. Barger was Sheriff, in 1854, of Harrison County, where he was a resident before coming to this county, and served two terms. He was Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and Trustee for many years in Harrison, Guernsey and Tuscarawas Counties. In politics, he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment.

L. O. BEAMER, Postmaster and express agent, Newport Village, P. O. Tracy, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 2, 1832. He is a son of Jacob B. and Esther (McMaughim) Beamer, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, both of German descent. The former is a wealthy, influential farmer of Monroe Township, Carroll County. Our subject is the sixth child of a family of thirteen, and was reared on a farm until he was twenty years of age. In 1862, during the war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F. His army record is an eventful one, filled with accounts of suffering and danger. Seven times he was wounded, losing an arm, shot in the head and side, losing ten pieces of bone from his ribs; all of which wounds were received in four battles. He fought in eighteen battles, and was a brave soldier. He was honorably discharged, and returned home in 1864. He dealt in stock three years; then embarked in mercantile business, which he is now following. He was joined in marriage, May 6, 1866, with Elizabeth E., daughter of Rev. Joseph Rutter, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a native of Ohio, born in Carroll County. This union was blessed with one child—Jennie E. Mr. and Mrs. Beamer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Beamer resides in Newport, where he is an influential citizen.

GEORGE BECK, jeweler, Uhrichsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 30, 1847. His parents, Henry and Mary Ann (Thompson) Beck, were both natives of Ohio. His father was a tailor by trade. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and at the early age of thirteen commenced to learn the jeweler's trade, which he has pursued ever since. Coming to Uhrichsville in 1866, he opened a jewelry store. He carries an extensive stock, and has been very successful in the business. His polite and gentlemanly demeanor has secured for him a large class of customers in this vicinity. Mr. Beck was united in marriage, in 1874, with Miss Ella McGee, a native of this county. But one child has blessed this union—Lottie B. Mr. Beck is a Republican in politics, and was elected Treasurer of Mill Township in 1883. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of Uhrichsville's best citizens.

JOHN H. BELL, merchant, Grant street, Dennison, was born in Wilmot, Stark County, Ohio, January 26, 1859, and is a son of W. H. and Mary E. (Weimer) Bell, of Scotch and German descent, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. W. H. Bell is a natural, born mechanic, and a proficient workman. He moved from Maryland to Ohio, when sixteen years of age, and is now fifty-three years old. He is a prominent citizen of Dennison. He and wife were blessed with two children, viz.: C. W., a fireman on the Pan Handle Railroad, and John H., our subject. The latter received his education in the common schools of Stark County, Ohio, and also at the academy in New Hagerstown, Carroll Co., Ohio. Choosing the occupation of a merchant, he clerked in a general store, in Harrison County, Ohio, and in Pana, Ill. He came to Dennison in 1882, and started in business with W. B. Penn, continuing until July, 1882, when he bought Mr. Penn's interest and has since carried on the business (general store) himself, up to September, 1883, when he again formed a partnership in mercantile business with W. B. Penn, and they built a new room, corner of Grant and Third streets, Dennison, and added a large stock of goods, with Mr. Bell as manager. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS R. BENNER, retired farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Center County, Penn., September 10, 1803, and is a son of Philip and Ruthy (Roberts) Benner, both natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of Welsh descent. The former was brought up a Quaker, and was an iron-master of iron works—one of the oldest in his part of the country. Our subject was the seventh of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, and received an education at the common schools. He worked at nail-cutting with his father until he was thirty years of age, and then came to Ohio, settling in Mill Township, where he has lived for over a half century. He was proprietor of a saw-mill, and manufactured woolens in Uhrichsville for ten years, and afterward took up farming, purchasing, in this township, 600 acres of land, which is now known as the Bent farm. In 1828, he was married to Martha Thompson Robert, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and is of Irish descent. The twelve children born to this union are Philip K. (deceased), a conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad, killed in a collision October 2, 1868; Elizabeth, wife of Alex Patterson, who owns a coal mine in Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mary, wife of Charles Minnich, a merchant in Trenton, Ohio; Robert, married, a farmer in Warwick Township; Ellen, wife of George Croniner, who farms on her father's land; and five children who died in infancy. Mrs. Benner died on February 8, 1850; she was a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1860, Mr. Benner married Rachel C., daughter of Jesse Lewis, but no children have blessed this union. In politics, he is a Demo-

crat, and was Treasurer of Mill Township for ten years, during which time he never once asked for any compensation. He has also served as School Director. He is the owner of 175 acres of land. His father was a teamster for Gen. George Washington, who always called the former "General," which title he ever afterward bore.

SAMPSON BROOKS, stone and brick mason, Dennison, was born in North Wales in 1833 and emigrated to America in 1857. He located in Pennsylvania and worked in the coal mines for some time. He had worked for seven years at the mason's trade. After leaving Pennsylvania, he went South, where he worked at his trade for several years. He had charge of some important works in Maryland, and superintended the building of the Baltimore & Potomac Tunnel, which is two and one-half miles long. He has often taken large contracts, completing them satisfactorily. He has had reverses as well as successes in business. When he came to Dennison, he was not worth $1, but is now worth several thousands; he is the owner of four houses and lots in Dennison. He is considered a leading man in his line; has erected some of the best buildings in Dennison, one of which he at present occupies as his residence. He was married, in 1863, to Grace Ownes, a native of North Wales. This union has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are now living; their names are as follows: David D., Thomas D., Sampson, Margret, Sarah, James, Emma, John, and Harry (deceased). Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Brooks is a Democrat.

DAVID BROWN, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in New Athens, Harrison County, Ohio, October 16, 1835, and is a son of John and Sarah (Davis) Brown. His parents were natives of Ohio, and were both of Irish descent; the former was a fuller and carder by trade, at which, with farming, he worked in Harrison County during his life-time. Our subject was the seventh son of a family of thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, and lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account. He came to this county in 1863, settling in Mill Township, where he owns a good farm of ninety-three acres. He is the owner of some houses and lots and other property. Our subject was married, in 1863, to Rosena Fisher, who died in 1864. The one child—E. E.—born to this union is married and resides in Uhrichsville. Mr. David Brown married a second time, Rachel Roberts. The names of their five children are as follows: Sarah E. (deceased), Ida and Emma (twins), James R. and Carrie A. Mrs. Brown is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject came to Uhrichsville in 1872, bought a lot, on which he built a neat residence, and has carried on a butcher shop for ten years. He has been an Assessor in Mill Township and Councilman in Uhrichsville; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Sir Knight Templar, and in politics he is a Republican. He is a man of few words; he has been successful in business.

JOHN BRUNNER, farmer and coal-miner, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Switzerland November 4, 1839, and emigrated with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Berner) Brunner, in 1852. They settled in Trenton, Ohio, the same year, where the father followed farming. Our subject was educated at the common schools, and, being reared on a farm, naturally followed that occupation; he is also a coal-miner. He enlisted, in the late war—September 17, 1861—in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, under Capt. Bretelson, who was afterward Colonel of the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Our subject served until September 17, 1864, just three years to a day. He was in the fierce battle of Stone River, and was appointed, in January, 1863, Wardmaster in the officers' hospital, No. 17, serving in that

capacity for eight months. He was then detailed as one of the guards of the Engineer Corps and served six months. On his return from the war, he was united in marriage with Mary Ellen, daughter of S. W. Andreas, and a native of Mill Township. They have had five children, viz., Charles H., Frank, John, Wesley S. and Mary E. Mr. Brunner is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., of the subordinate lodge and encampment.

THOMAS B. BUKEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tracy, was born in this county February 10, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Turessie (Brock) Bukey, of Irish and German extraction. The former was born in Ohio County, W. Va., and the latter near Uhrichsville, Ohio. The former was a tiller of the soil during his whole life-time, and came to this county in 1835, settling in Rush Township, where he still resides. He had a family of twelve children, of whom nine are living. His brother—John—was in the Sixth Ohio Battery during the late war, enlisting in 1862, and served to the close. Our subject received his education at the Crab-Tree Schoolhouse and at the Uhrichsville graded schools. Being reared on a farm, he naturally chose farming for his occupation. He afterward engaged in the livery business in Uhrichsville, where he remained for three years. In 1862, he enlisted during the late war in Company K, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the rebellion. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga and several others. He was united in marriage, in 1865, with Mary J. Caldwell. She is a daughter of John Caldwell, a resident of Uhrichsville. To this union six children were born, viz., Estella, Elizabeth, Jessie B., Moody, Charles and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Bukey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was Class-Leader for some time in Newport, Ohio. He owns sixty-six acres of land and belongs to the class of substantial farmers of Mill Township.

JOHN CALDWELL, Uhrichsville, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., April 26, 1816, and is a son of Robert and Rebecca (Terrell) Caldwell, both natives of that State, the former being of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. His father was a miller by trade, but later in life became a farmer. The subject of this sketch, with his father, emigrated, in 1836, to Harrison County, Ohio, and bought a 160-acre farm, and our subject has since pursued farming. At present he owns 152 acres of good land in Harrison County, Ohio. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Swan) Granville, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Mrs. Caldwell's parents are both natives of Maryland, and came to Ohio at an early date, settling in Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living—Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Bukey, a farmer in this county; Robert, a farmer in Missouri, who was a member, during the war, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1862; Isabella, wife of William Logan, of Uhrichsville, Ohio, a carpenter and contractor on railroad work; Sarah E., wife of Prof. Chriset, President of a college, and Superintendent of Public Schools of the Territory of Dakota; Maggie A., wife of Rev. H. R. McDamell, a Presbyterian minister, located at Columbus Grove, Ohio; Ruth A., now the wife of O. K. Black, a druggist of Harrison County, Ohio; Adaline, wife of T. A. Atto, a prominent merchant of Harrison County, Ohio.

REV. FRANCIS J. CAMPBELL, pastor of Catholic Church, Dennison, was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 29, 1850, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Collins) Campbell. The former was a native of Dublin, and the latter of County Meath, Ireland. His father was a stone-cutter by trade; came to America in 1849, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he carried on his trade till he died in 1877. He worked on all the public works at Columbus, Ohio. They had two children, Francis and Fannie, who died when she was nine

years old. Our subject went to school in Columbus, then attended the St. Thomas Preparatory Seminary, Bardstown, Ky. He then went to Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, for two years. Bishop Rosecrans was transferred to Columbus in 1867, and brought our subject with him. He sent him to Paris, France, one year, where he went to college (Petite Seminaire de Notre Dame des Champs). He then attended the American College at Rome, Italy, where he spent four years. He returned home, on account of his health failing him. In January, 1873, he went to St. Aloysius Seminary at Columbus, to prepare for ordination. He was ordained in December, 1873. In the beginning of 1874, he was assigned to the cathedral in Columbus. He remained there but a short time, when he was transferred to Athens, Ohio, where he had a charge that was very large. After remaining a year, his health again failed, and he returned to Columbus and took charge of the cathedral for two years; from there he was sent to Lancaster, where he remained two years; from there to Marietta, for one year, and finally to Dennison, in November, 1879. His visiting district extends to Gould's Station, from there to Newcomerstown, making sixty miles of railroad which he has to travel over. He is a thorough gentleman, a man of fine address, and is highly respected by the citizens of Dennison. He is doing much good in the cause of his church.

ROBERT CAPLES, Sr. (deceased), was amongst the earliest settlers of Tuscarawas County, born in Baltimore County, Md., December 29, 1792, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Green) Caples, of German and English extraction. They emigrated to Tuscarawas County and settled where Newport now stands, October, 1806. Robert soon became a favorite among the Indians, and learned their language, and became an expert hunter, killing many wild animals. He served in the war of 1812 as drummer, and was subsequently pensioned. He was an Associate Judge at New Philadelphia. He lived on his farm of 200 acres for forty-six years, and died in 1881 at the age of eighty-eight years and nine months. He was free-hearted and jovial, full of energy. He was a radical Republican; was always content to live in a log cabin, and owed no man for the last thirty years of his life. Mr. Caples was twice married. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of James Tracy, Sr., by which union he had two children—Elizabeth, deceased at age of fifty-five years, wife of Hon. B. H Brock, of Kansas, and Joseph, who died at an early age. Mrs. Caples died of consumption. Our subject took for his second companion, July 28, 1824, Nancy, born January 6, 1805, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Walton) Davis. The former emigrated from Northampton County, Penn., settling in Tuscarawas County in 1814; died in Rush Township. Six children were born to this union—Laffer S.; Dorcas, wife of John Roth, a farmer of Martin County, Ind. (they have two children, Robert C. and Omer H.); Ira D. (married Nettie Fields; lives in Martin County, Ind.; is a school teacher and Justice of the Peace); Joseph (married Mary J. Armstrong, of Scotch-Irish descent). Mr. Caples is a farmer and dealer in lumber. They have nine children—Willie L., Harry A., Sandy S., Bertie E., Rolla, Mollie V., Anna M., Jake and an infant not named. Joseph was born March 24, 1837; enlisted in the late war in Company A, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was discharged in two years for disability; Nancy E., (married Israel A. Haines, a farmer and saddler; have four children—Frank, Addison, Emmet and Alice). Laffer S. Caples was born in Mill, then known as Dorman, Township, November 16, 1825, received a common school education, after which he taught school in Edwards County, Ill., Martin County, Ind., and Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He now lives in Rush Township, owns ninety acres of valuable land, and is engaged in stock-raising. In 1864, he organized Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as its Captain

in the Army of the Potomac. He was united in marriage, July 16, 1845, with Eliza Smyth, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and came with her parents, John and Martha (McQuaid) Smyth, to this county, when five years of age. Her father, who was a stone-mason, is in his ninety-sixth year, and lives in the village of Newport. Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Caples have eight children, viz.: Mary I. (wife of William W. Poland, a farmer in Rush Township, parents of five children), Ellen (deceased, wife of Jesse Walton, parents of two children), Alice (wife of Josiah Romig, a blacksmith in Uhrichsville, Ohio, parents of six children), Olive (wife of L. F. Romig, a carpenter in Uhrichsville, Ohio, parents of three children), Jane E. (wife of J. T. Walton, a carpenter in Newport, parents of three children), Robert M. (single, clerking in Newport), Clara M. (single, at home), Charlie G. (at home on the farm). Mr. and Mrs. Caples have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. Mr. Caples has been Justice of the Peace; is a practical surveyor; has been Superintendent of different Sabbath schools; was a local preacher for ten years, and was recently ordained to all the offices in the ministry. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. CARMACK, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville. Prominent among the farmers of Mill Township is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Woodberry, Md., September 9, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Anna C. (Winnel) Carmack. His parents were natives of Maryland, and of English descent, and settled in Dover, Ohio, in 1835. Jacob Carmack was a miller by trade. They had a family of six children, two boys and four girls, the subject of this sketch being the fourth child. When George was about eight years of age, he had a narrow escape from instant death. He was standing in the fifth-story doorway of a mill at Dover, Ohio, owned by J. Deardorff, and was attentively watching the militia muster, when there came a sudden gust of wind, which blew the door against him, whirling him out. He fell a distance of sixty feet, but arose entirely uninjured. Our subject is a self-educated man, having received but little schooling. When twelve years of age, he was left an orphan, and obliged to work for his board. He was employed by Dr. Winnel for three years, and then came to Uhrichsville, and worked for Philip Bacur, by the month, until nineteen years old. He was married, June 11, 1854, to Emily Eleanor Adams. She was born in this county October 12, 1834, and is a daughter of Baldwin and Eleanor (Brocks) Adams, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, both of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Carmack have been blessed with nine children, their names as follows: Amanda J., the oldest, born May 18, 1856, wife of William A. Bradshaw, a farmer of this county; Mary E., born July 12, 1856, wife of John Maloney, a farmer of Harrison County; Nancy A., born February 14, 1858, wife of Washburn S. Ely, farmer and dairyman in Mill Township; Sarah E., born January 21, 1860, wife of S. B. Wright, farmer of Harrison County; George A., born May 5, 1862; Isaac W., born April 1, 1864; Nettie I., born May 25, 1870; Christian S., born April 1, 1873; and Jessie M., born July 10, 1876. The last five named are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Carmack are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. For fifteen years he has been a member of the School Board of this township. He is a strict temperance man, and is honest and upright in his dealings. Besides farming, he raises stock, consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs. His beautiful farm comprises 286 acres of good land, thoroughly equipped with the most modern farming implements.

JOHN L. CARNAHAN, foreman of the square house for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, Dennison, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, November 23, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dickey, natives of County

Down, Ireland. The former came to America in 1830, locating in New York, and in 1835 settled in Steubenville, Ohio, where he followed farming. John L. attended the graded school, and graduated at the age of eighteen years. He learned the trade of machinist in Steubenville, and worked for William Kenyon, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years. He then went to Wellsville, Ohio, and worked for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for one year, and in 1866 came to Dennison and commenced to work for the Pan Handle Company. Since 1882, he has occupied his present position. He was married to Susan E. Hamilton May 14, 1867. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Charles M. Hamilton. This union has been blessed with four children—Charles T., Herbert H., Viola E. and William Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan are members of the Episcopal Church. He was on the Building Committee at the erection of the church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is the owner of a comfortable residence, and has been financially successful since he started for himself.

NATHAN CASH, physician and surgeon, Uhrichsville, knows nothing of his parents or relatives, and his first recollections of passing events begin at Dover, Ohio. When near the age of five years he was bound out to a farmer five miles west of that place, where he lived until he was nearly seventeen years old. Up to this time, his schooling was very meager. He then went to Iowa, where he worked by the day or month at whatever came in his way, during the summer, and doing chores on a farm for his board, attending school during the winters. He continued in this way several years in different places; he was in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, obtaining most of his schooling in the latter State, commencing the study of medicine in Missouri when but a mere lad, and while he was employed as a farm hand, or making rails and cutting cord-wood. Just before the rebellion, he came back to Iowa, where, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and was wounded in battle, May 1, 1863, near Helena, Ark., receiving a gunshot wound in the left knee, and was then sent to the United States General Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. He was soon transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, on detached service, where he remained until his term of enlistment had expired (three years). He spent the time, while a wounded soldier in the hospital, pursuing his medical studies, and, as soon as able, attended the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1863. He was then employed by the Government as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army. His health failing, he was compelled to resign his position the same year, and went to De Soto, Mo., where he began the practice of his chosen profession, remaining there one year; then going to East St. Louis, Ill., for three years. During this time he attended another course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., where he received the *ad eundem* degree, in March, 1868. Not yet satisfied, he very soon afterward began the study of homœopathy, and took another course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in that school in February, 1870, and since that time he has been a practitioner of that school. The Doctor has met and conquered all obstacles in his way, and, though an orphan and friendless, by his pluck and ambition, managed to graduate in medicine at the age of twenty-six, besides giving his country three years of service. Previous to his graduation, he acted as Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Small-pox Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1864 and 1865, and was afterward connected with the United States General Hospitals, which positions enabled him to obtain a thorough practical knowledge in his profession. In 1870, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained six years. While he lived there, he frequently

lectured in the college on Materia Medica. The Doctor came to Uhrichsville, Ohio, in the latter part of 1876, and has an extensive practice. He has been twice married, having two children by his first wife, a daughter and son. The former is now the wife of E. C. Sauers, a machinist. His second marriage was in 1870, with Mrs. Jane Warford, of Uhrichsville. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. BARTHOLOMEW COLEMAN, foreman of the Pan Handle Railroad shops, Dennison, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, January 2, 1829, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Oharrow) Coleman. His parents were natives of Pennsylvannia, and both died young. Our subject never had the tender care of a mother, but was reared to manhood among strangers, receiving but a limited education in the common schools of his native county. On arriving at his majority, he learned the gunsmith's trade, and worked at that for eight years; then commenced the trade of a machinist in Zanesville, Ohio, where he was under an instructor for two years. He worked there for fourteen years, being employed during the last seven years as general foreman of the machinery in the shops. In 1873, he came to Dennison, and worked for eight months. In 1863, during the late war, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant, serving in that capacity for sixteen months, after which he was commissioned Captain. He had charge of the United States Arsenal at Nashville, Tenn., under Captain Towans, of the regular army. He participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. He returned to Dennison, Ohio, in 1877, and commenced work in the machine shops of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, and has since continued in their service. Mr. Coleman was married in 1852 to Sarah Ross, who died in 1853, leaving one son—William, who is now employed in the machine shops of Dennison. He was married, for the second time, in 1857, to Laura A. Rice, a native of Virginia and of English descent. They have three children—Alice, wife of Augustus Campbell, a painter in Urichsville; Charles H., an apprentice in the machine shops, and Blanche S., at home. Mr. Coleman and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church in Dennison. He owns a fine residence in Zanesville, Ohio.

E. S. COLLIER, hardware merchant, Urichsville, was born in Hagerstown, Md., September 20, 1833, and is a son of Mathias and Rebecca (Adams) Collier, both natives of Maryland. His father came to Ohio in 1834, locating in Clark County, in 1835, and came to Tuscarawas County, in 1845, settling in Uhrichsville. As the family were early settlers in this county, we will give a slight history of them. Early in the annals of this family, three brothers—Daniel, William and John Collier—emigrated from England to America shortly before the Revolutionary war, landing in New York. William went to Philadelphia, Daniel remained in New York City, and John proceeded to Virginia, but subsequently to North Carolina, where he raised a family, and spent the remainder of his life. After their separation in New York, the brothers lost all definite traces of each other, and have never since been able to make a satisfactory connection in their genealogical links, though in Clark County, Ohio, there is a community of Colliers who trace themselves back to John Collier, of North Carolina. E. S. Collier is a lineal descendant of William Collier, who settled in Pennsylvania, marrying a French lady, who came to America during the Revolutionary war, about the time Lafayette came over. They had four children, the eldest of whom, William, was the grandfather of our subject; he married a German lady, brought to America when quite young, a daughter of Mathias Heckman; this marriage took place in Hagerstown, Md., and they there raised a family of eleven children, Mathias, the father of our subject being the third son; he was born January 3, 1806, and was

reared in the Sunny South, spending his youth upon a plantation, assisted in his work by slaves. He raised a family of four children, Edward S. being the oldest. Mathias was a hatter by trade, but after he came to Uhrichsville, for fifteen years he was engaged in a tin shop, part of the time with his brother-in-law, Samuel H. Adams, who is now a prominent merchant in Uhrichsville. Mathias Collier has held several positions of trust in Uhrichsville. For nine years he was Justice of the Peace, during which period there was no lawyer in Uhrichsville, and he often acted as attorney in matters of litigation. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed U. S. Mail Agent on the railroad; in 1870, was elected Mayor of Uhrichsville, serving two years, and was afterward Trustee of Mill Township. E. S. Collier received his education at the common schools of Uhrichsville, and worked in his father's hardware store and tin shop till he entered the army. He served three years during the war as Sergeant in the Sixth Ohio Independent Light Artillery. He is now established in the hardware business on Third and Water streets, Uhrichsville, and is also agent for grain threshers, Peerless reapers, mowers, wagons, buggies, phaetons, Paxton engines and saw mills. He was united in marriage, April 26, 1856, with Melinda S., daughter of Isaiah Thompson, of Uhrichsville. She was born in Carroll County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have four children — Laura J.; William D., head clerk in his father's store; Mary Alice, and Edward R. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is Republican; has been Township Clerk and Corporation Treasurer; a member of the School Board, and has been Treasurer of the Agricultural Society. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, Mystic Tie Lodge, Uhrichsville.

THOMAS COX (deceased) was a native of the State of Ohio, and died in 1864, aged about forty years. He died in the service of his country, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was literally starved to death in Libby Prison. His occupation was that of farming. In 1851, he was married in this township to Samantha, daughter of Sylvanus Wright, whose biography is given elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Cox has seven children, their names as follows: Clarinda, John William, Mary Elizabeth, Samuel M., Rebecca J., Sylvanus and Thomas Jefferson. Five of the children, three girls and two boys, are married and reside in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were members of the Disciple Church, and in politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Cox lives on the farm left her by her husband, which is managed by her son.

NEHEMIAH COX, butcher, Uhrichsville, was born in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, January 10, 1855. He is a son of Elijah and Julia Ann (Mull) Cox, natives of Maryland, the former of Irish and the latter of German ancestry. Our subject received his education at the common schools of his native county, and has made his own way in the world ever since he was nine years old. At that early age, he went to work on a farm, and continued for five years, receiving, during the first three years, board and clothing, and was permitted to attend the district schools a short time in the winter. The fourth year he received $6 per month, which was finally increased to $20. In 1873, he came to this county, and worked for R. A. Allen in his butcher shop for nine years. During the last three of those years, he had almost the entire control of the shop. In 1882, he embarked in the business for himself on Third street, which he still carries on. In politics, he is a Republican. He has never desired or held office. He owns a farm in Warwick Township, and a butcher shop in Dennison. He was married in 1879 to Emma E., daughter of James and Catherine (Gunther) Anothy. They have two children—Robert Allen, namesake of Mr. Cox's former employer, and an unnamed infant.

Mrs. Cox is a member of the Christian Union Church. Mr. Cox is a Master Mason, and a member of the Mystic Tie Lodge of Uhrichsville,

McKENDREE CRABTREE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 19, 1824, and is a son of Thomas L. and Eleanore (Davis) Crabtree, natives of Maryland, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch descent. The former was a successful farmer by occupation. He died in 1865. The family consisted of four children, three living, of whom two are residents of this county, and the other of Jasper County, Iowa. Our subject was the oldest son and third child, and received his education in a log schoolhouse. He served a regular apprenticeship at carpentering, and worked at the trade for seventeen years. In 1856, he bought 100 acres of land, and by close attention to business succeeded in accumulating 204 acres of land. In 1848, he was married to Mary, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (McElvane) Stahl, the former of German and the latter of Irish lineage. This union has been blessed with five children, four boys and one girl. Mrs. Crabtree died February 7, 1883. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her thirteenth year. Mr. Crabtree has one of the finest farms in Mill Township, well stocked with thoroughbred cattle and Spanish merino sheep, and as a farmer has been very successful. In politics, he is a Republican; is a member of the School Board.

Mc. CRITES, merchant on Fourth street, Dennison, was born in Washington County, Penn., August 9, 1856. He is a son of William and Rebecca (McKelvey) Crites, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The former was a farmer and drover. He came to Ohio about 1862, and settled in Stark County. They were the parents of thirteen children, our subject being the twelfth. He received his education in the common schools of his native township, and at the graded schools of Carrollton, Ohio. He was employed as a salesman until 1882, when he opened for himself in the grocery business in Dennison, present location. He was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of William Bidwell, a boatman on the Ohio River. She is of English descent. This union has been blessed with one child—Bertie Orvil. In politics, Mr. Crites is a Democrat. He is a temperate man, well respected by the citizens of Dennison, where he has resided since 1878.

ALEXANDRIA DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born near Lee's Run, Ohio, July 20, 1844, and is a son of Guyon and Priscilla (West) Davis, both natives of Harrison County, Ohio, the former a farmer and stock dealer. Our subject was the oldest of a family of nine children, and was reared on a farm, receiving the ordinary education from the common schools. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, under Capt. Cordy, and was a non-commissioned officer. He was engaged in the battle of Cedar Run, where he received a severe wound in the head, but was not seriously hurt. In 1868, he was united in marriage with Margaret Ann, daughter of Thomas Moore. Her mother's maiden name was Catherine Welch. Mrs. Davis was born in Mill Township. The four children born to this union are Thomas C., Charles Scott, Samuel E. and Belle Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former has been Trustee for six years. In politics, he is a Republican. He owns a neat and substantial residence, and a small piece of land joining his father-in-law's farm.

WILLIAM H. DEMPSTER, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Uhrichsville, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, April 25, 1815, and is a son of Peregrine and Ella (Lamastres) Dempster, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, both of Scotch ancestry; his father

was a shoe-maker by trade, but spent the latter part of his life in keeping hotel, and in manufacturing cigars; his parents came to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Jefferson County, where our subject was reared and educated, remaining at home until his fourteenth year, when he served a four years apprenticeship at tailoring, and when twenty years of age went to Washington County, to which place his parents had previously moved, and worked at his trade two years; thence proceeded to West Virginia, returning to his native State in 1839, where he followed merchant tailoring for fourteen years; then came to Tuscarawas County in 1852, engaging in the same business in Fairfield Township the three ensuing years; then he kept hotel in Leesburg three years more. Mr. Dempster came to Uhrichsville in 1860, opening in that year the United States Hotel, which he has since carried on; this house has been greatly enlarged, possesses excellent accomodations, and is well patronized by the traveling public. Mr. Dempster is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, highly spoken of by those who know him. He was united in marriage, August 23, 1835, with Miss Violetta Strowbridge, who was born in Brooke County, W. Va., September, 1814. She is the daughter of Jesse Strowbridge; her grandfather was Rev. Robert Strowbridge, a Methodist divine, sent to America by Rev. John Wesley, being the second Methodist to come to this country; his name and fame may be found in the history of Methodism. Mr. and Mrs. Dempster have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Amanda, Peregrine, Ann Eliza, Jesse, William, Bobert A., Maria L. and Scott, all married. Three of the sons were in the late rebellion—Jesse, Peregrine and William. Peregrine served for four and one-half years in the United States Regular Army. Mr. Dempster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was formerly a Whig in politics, now votes with the Republicans.

JOHN B. DUTTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 3, 1837, and is a son of William and Christena (Burris) Dutton, natives of this State, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. William Dutton was reared in the Quaker faith, and was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch was brought up to farm life, and educated at the common schools of Mill Township. From 1850 to 1858, he lived in this county; was then a resident of Harrison County until 1871, when he came to Mill Township. He owns a good farm of seventy acres, and makes potatoes his chief production, raising about three acres annually. During the late war, he enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, being discharged for disability. In 1865, he was married to Mary E., daughter of George Snider. She is a native of Ohio, and of German parentage. Three children were born to this union—Andrew Newton, Sarah Annetta and Thomas S. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Dutton is a Republican. He is a good business man and is an industrious, thrifty farmer.

WESLEY ECKFELD, jeweler, Dennison, was born near Marion, Grant County, Ind., and is a son of George and Sarah M. (Fankboner) Eckfeld. The former was a native of Germany, and the latter was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. George Eckfeld was a carriage-maker by trade, but in later life was a jeweler, which trade our subject naturally enough learned, and has pursued since. He received his education in the graded schools of Fairmount, Ind., and New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in 1870 came to Dennison, starting in business at the early age of sixteen. He has never had a business failure in his life. He established a job printing office, which he carried on for three years, and out of it sprung the *Paragraph*. He is an energetic young man; besides

his extensive jewelry store, he is engaged in the manufacture of brick, and has a steam tile manufactory, under the firm name of Eckfeld & Brook. With the exception of this latter business, and the jewelry store, Wesley Eckfeld and his brothers Alvin and Elmer are full partners in everything. They now own eight acres of land, within the corporation of Dennison, besides other property; they have this season (1883) built a fine brick business block. Our subject was married in 1881 to Ernie, daughter of William Stone, who is an extensive land-owner in Steubenville, Ohio. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eckfeld; her name is Edith. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former is Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Eckfeld is a first-class jeweler and is a natural mechanic. He devotes many spare minutes to the study of chemistry. He is of a social, congenial nature, which wins him a good share of Dennison's patronage.

ALEXANDER EDIE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., January 9, 1813. His parents, A. and Elizabeth (Wagstaff) Edie, were also natives of that State, the former of English and the latter of Scotch and Irish descent. His maternal grandfather, William Wagstaff, was in the Revolutionary war when twenty-one years old. Our subject started in life with forty acres of land given him by his father, and now owns a fine, well-cultivated farm of eighty acres. He has been twice married. His first wife, Nancy, was a daughter of William Barkley. She died in 1874, the mother of five children, three now living, viz., Mary Ann, wife of John Reed, a carpenter; James, a farmer; and William A., married, a farmer in this township; Elizabeth and Belle are deceased. For his second wife, he married, in 1878, Anna, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Waters) Fouts, the former of German, the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Edie are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former is an Elder. He is also Superintendent in the Sabbath school at Lima, Ohio. He came to this county with his father in 1824, and settled in Mill Township, which was then a part of Rush. Mr. Edie has been very generous to his children, giving to each of them about $2,000. In politics, he is a Republican.

E. ELVIN, member of the firm of Elvin & Van Ostran.

WILLIAM ELY, farmer, P. O. Uhrichville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 25, 1825, and is a son of George and Sarah Ely, née Jeffers, natives of Ohio, and of English descent. The former was a blacksmith by trade, and spent most of his life in Harrison County. The family consisted of three children, two boys and one girl, of whom George, a blacksmith, was instantly killed in Iowa (while working in a shop, polishing plows), by the bursting of an emery wheel, on March 27, 1883; Ann, the daughter, is the wife of John McClansborough, a farmer in Harrison County. Our subject came to this county in 1852, and followed blacksmithing for thirty-three years. He worked for fourteen years at his trade in Uhrichville, four years in Dutch Valley, and subsequently four more in Warwick Township. He received his education at the common schools of his native county. He was united in marriage with Catherine Andreas, who bore a family of eight children, all deceased but one son, Sylvester W., who is married to Nancy A. Carmack, and has one child – William C. Mrs. Ely is a member of the Presbyterian and Mr. Ely of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the owner of 104 acres of well-improved land in Mill Township, which he has obtained by hard labor, commencing in life penniless. Mr. Ely and his son started a dairy in 1882; they keep seventeen cows, and help supply Dennison and Uhrichville with milk. They are meeting with good success.

A. B. EVERETT, merchant and proprietor of the planing mill, Uhrichsville, was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, January 25, 1836,

and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Porter) Everett, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New York, both of English descent. His father died in 1847. Our subject was the eldest of a family of three children, and lived with his father until eleven years of age, when he worked for a short time in a wholesale grocery store; he then learned the manufacturing of woolen goods, at which he worked nine years; then he worked awhile on the Ohio Canal; subsequently (1855) he went into business in Lockport, Ohio, but f.i only two years, when he went on the canal for several years more. In 1861, he went to New Philadelphia, and worked in a flour mill two years, then went into the woolen factory till 1863; from then to 1865, he boated on the canal; then again went into the woolen factory, where he remained until 1867, after which time he bought the patent and built the first limekiln in this county; he ran this till 1870, when he sold out and came to Uhrichsville, where he built another lime kiln, and worked it successfully for ten years, when he bought the Union Planing Mill, which business he has since carried on. W. B. Thompson, President of the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, is now a partner with Mr. Everett in the latter, and they employ a force of sixteen hands, and are doing a good business. Mr. Everett's store is situated on Third street, and he has a large and commodious room; the stock consists of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. In his business connection with the community, Mr. E. has evinced a lively interest in all matters of public enterprise, and has been instrumental in building up the place; his example shows what industry and perseverance can accomplish. Our subject was married, in 1856, to Ruannah, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Welch) Cramer, her father of German and her mother of Scotch descent. Of the six children born to this union, only two remain. The names of the children are Carnie A., deceased; Jessie B., deceased; Joseph A., an enterprising young man, head clerk in his father's store; Ellen S.; Nelson A., deceased; and Otto, also deceased. Mrs. Everett is a member of the Moravian Church. Mr. Everett is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Town Council, and Clerk of Uhrichsville. During the war, he was a member of the Ohio National Guards.

THOMAS M. FEELEY, machinist and foreman of the rod hands of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 14, 1852. He is a son of M. W. and Maria (Rush) Feeley, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America about half a century ago; the former was a merchant in Pittsburgh. Our subject obtained his education at the graded schools of his native county and at the Catholic high school; also attended Iron City College, where he graduated in 1869. He then chose the occupation of a mechanic. He was engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad for three years. He was married, in 1878, to Maggie McCormick, who is of Irish descent and a native of Virginia. The two children born to this union are Florence May and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Feeley are members of the Holy Catholic Church. Mr. Feeley is a Democrat in politics. He is Clerk of the corporation of Dennison, and Secretary of the Railroad Insurance Company, and is a member of the United Workmen. For two years he was Captain of a home military company. He is socially inclined, and was one of the principal movers in the Olympic theatrical troupe, which was kept up in Dennison two or three years, giving many pleasant entertainments.

J. W. FETTER, coal operator, Uhrichsville, was born in Bedford County, Penn., October 16, 1848. He is a son of Peter and Mary Ann (Wakefoss) Fetter, the former of whom died in 1870, aged forty-nine years three months and five days; the widow lives in Pennsylvania, and is of German and French descent. Peter Fetter was an ore-miner for eighteen or twenty years. They

were the parents of seven children, five living, our subject being the second child. Our subject was raised to mining, and was educated at the schools of the township. On June 19, 1869, he was married to E. A. C. Ringler, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 16, 1858. To this union six children were born, five boys and one girl, viz., William, John, Frank, Mary and two infants. Our subject was a member of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, subsequently of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, Company E, and served three years and nine months. He was wounded at Cold Harbor June 2, 1863, at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 11, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, N. C., in February or March, 1865, by which latter wound he was disabled. He participated in thirty-five battles, besides numerous skirmishes, among which we name the following: Yorktown, Winchester, Maryland Heights, Fort Pulaski, James Island, Morris Island, Wilderness (seventy-two days), Cold Harbor, Appomattox Court House, Gettysburg, Fort Fisher, Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, Wilmington, Goldsboro and Raleigh. He lost his brother Joseph at Fort Wagner July 11, 1863, and a cousin, Joseph J. Fetter, both of the same regiment and company as our subject. Our subject's grandfather had also been a soldier in his day. Mr. Fetter's wife is a daughter of Franklin and Susanna Kelley, residents of Doylestown, Ohio. Her father, a farmer, died in 1868, aged thirty-six years, and was of German descent; her mother was of Irish extraction. Their family numbered seven children, all living, Mrs. Fetter being the second child. Mr. Fetter lives a quarter of a mile north of Uhrichsville, where he has resided for five years, and has lived in this county for thirteen years.

GEORGE W. FINNEY, druggist, Dennison, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 13, 1851, and is a son of Thomas T. and Mary J. (Richardson) Finney. The latter was a sister of Gen. William P. Richardson, who was in the Mexican war and in the rebellion of 1861; he was elected Attorney General at the close of the latter. Dr. Samuel Richardson, another brother of Mrs. Finney, was a Representative of Washington County for two terms, and was also one term in the State Senate. Mr. Finney's family are a long-lived people, and under one roof have gathered four generations. He has seen his great-grandmother, who lived to be ninety-five, and his great-grandfather, who was ninety-eight. They passed through many hardships in those pioneer days, and were compelled at one time, so great were their necessities, to dig up the potatoes which they had just planted and eat them for food. They were the second settlers in Holmes County, where they were afterward wealthy farmers, owning 1,300 acres of land. Our subject's father was a butcher by trade. He was born in Holmes County, but is now a resident of Carroll County, Ohio. His wife was a native of West Virginia, and both were of Irish descent. George W. came to Tuscarawas County, and settled in Uhrichsville. He received his education in the high school, and chose medicine for his profession, studying it for three and one-half years; he then clerked in a drug store for three years more, and in 1874 came to Dennison and opened a drug store with his present partner. He was married, in 1873, in Uhrichsville, to Laura M., daughter of Owen Taylor. They have had two children—Walter W. and Orvel O. Mr. and Mrs. Finney are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former is Trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has been Trustee of Mill Township; is a member of the Town Council in Dennison; is a member of the Board of Education, and was City Clerk of Dennison for six years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is Past Grand. He has been delegate to the Congressional and County Conventions. The Doctor deserves great credit for his success in business, for he started without a dollar, and has secured all he has by his own exertions. He is recognized as a man of

superior ability, and commands the respect and confidence of those who know him.

G. F. FLEMING, hardware dealer, Dennison, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 28, 1847, and is a son of H. W. and Sarah A. (Cole) Fleming, also natives of that county. The former was of Scotch, the latter of German descent. The former followed farming through life. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended school in his native county until sixteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1882. He came to Dennison in 1872 and engaged as a carpenter and contractor. He was a first-class workman, and frequently employed as many as ten men, and when finishing a contract to build an entire house would engage as many as twenty men. He was married, in 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Abel Crawford, a prominent farmer of Jefferson County, Ohio, of which county she is a native. This union has been blessed with three children, all boys — Ira C., James Walter and Harry Alvine. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a Democrat in politics; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the subordinate lodge and encampment, and has been through all the chairs in both lodges. He embarked in the hardware business in 1882; owns his business room and a neat, substantial residence in Dennison. He has, by his industrious and frugal habits, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency.

GEORGE FOSTER (deceased) was born in Mill Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 15, 1820, and was a son of Henry and Lydia A. (Pool) Foster, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Virginia, of German descent. The father came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1819. He was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after he came West. He had eight children, all living and doing well. Four live in Tuscarawas County and two in Union Township; two brothers are farmers. The subject of this sketch, at the age of nineteen, began to learn the trade of wagon-making. He lived in this county all his life, excepting while learning his trade in Harrison County. He received his education in the subscription schools. In 1847, he came to Uhrichsville, went into business and carried it on for twenty years. Mr. Foster was married, in 1843, to Jane, born in 1824, daughter of William and Jane Reed, natives of Ireland, coming to America in 1826 and settling in Canada, thence removing to Union Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Sarah Jane (wife of R. B. Shaffer, a boot and shoe dealer of Uhrichsville). John W. (killed in the battle of Nashville, a member of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E), Elizabeth E. (wife of W. H. Dempster), Mary K. (wife of John H. Dalenger), George (deceased), William and Henry. The two latter are now partners in the dry goods and grocery business on Water street, Uhrichsville, and are men of superior ability and business tact. Our subject died September 19, 1883. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as Trustee, Steward and Class-Leader. In politics, he was a Republican.

D. C. FOSTER, hardware merchant, Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 9, 1846, and is a son of George and Jane (Shouse) Foster. The former was a farmer and a native of England; the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm in Harrison County, Ohio, and was kept constantly at school till he was eighteen years of age, thereby receiving an excellent education. At the age of twenty years, he came to Uhrichsville and engaged in the hardware business, wholesale and retail. He is now on Water street, where he also deals

in agricultural implements, farming machinery, wagons and buggies. Those who know him claim that he is one of the best business men in Uhrichsville. He was married, January, 1868, to Kate, daughter of E. S. Woodborn, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, where her father was a prominent citizen and High Sheriff for two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Foster's union has been blessed with a family of four children--Frank W., Blanche, George Armstrong Custer and Lulu Kate. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics. Has been Township Treasurer, a member of the Board of Education six years, two terms a member of the Town Council and charter member of the Odd Fellows society, Lodge No. 519, Uhrichsville. Uhrichsville claims him as one of its most energetic and enterprising citizens.

JOSHUA FOWLER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 6, 1831. His father, Andrew W. Fowler, was a farmer. He came to this county in 1833 and settled near Newport. He is now residing in Mill Township. The maiden name of our subject's mother is Elizabeth Martin. Our subject is the sixth in a family of twelve children; he was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age and then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade at which he worked until the breaking-out of the late war. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, under Capt. Dr. Chalfant; served till his time was out and re-enlisted, in 1863, in the same company. He was a non-commissioned officer; was on detached service for one year, in the Pioneer Corps, and fourteen months with the mechanics and engineers on fortifications. A part of this time he worked at his trade. He was in the battles of Stone River and Kenesaw Mountain, besides numerous skirmishes. He was married, November 25, 1852, to Emeline, daughter of Gabriel Watson, of Irish descent. The four children resulting from this union are Ellen (wife of George Gore, an engineer on a Kentucky railroad), Maria J. (wife of James Gore, a machinist, deceased), Lucretia (widow of John Price, machinist, and now the wife of N. B. Angle, also a machinist, residing in Cleveland) and John C. (married, a fireman on the C. L. & W. Railroad, residing in Lorain, Ohio). Mrs. Fowler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Fowler is a Republican. He owns a fine residence and fifteen acres of land near Uhrichsville and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends.

WOOD FRIBLEY, senior partner of the firm of Fribley & Kummer, merchants on Water street, Uhrichsville, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, December 10, 1853. He is a son of Daniel M. and Leah (Edmonds) Fribley, the former a native of Pennsylvania of Dutch descent, the latter a native of Ohio and of English lineage. The former is now a prominent farmer in York Township. He came to this county at an early date. Our subject was a member of a family of nine children. One of his brothers was a non-commissioned officer in the Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1862 in defense of his country. Our subject received his education at the common schools in New Philadelphia, and chose the occupation of a merchant. He commenced to clerk when eighteen years old in New Philadelphia, and in 1875 embarked in business in a book store, in partnership with John Heller, and continued for one year. He then went to Texas, and was employed as newsboy on the railroad for one year, when he returned home and started a general store at Gnadenhutten, Ohio; remained there two years, thence came to Uhrichsville in 1880, and opened a general store in partnership with Fribley Brother & Hardman. The firm is now Fribley & Kummer. They carry a stock of $15,000 to $16,000, and have commodious rooms on Water street, where they conduct a first-class business. Mr. Fribley was married, in 1880, to Miss Ellen Custer, cousin of the late lamented Gen. Custer,

of historic fame. She is a daughter of Henry G. Custer, of English descent, and was born in Carroll County, Ohio. To this union were born two children —Clara and an infant not yet named. In politics, Mr. Fribley is a Republican.

W. H. GIBBONEY, merchant tailor, Uhrichsville, was born in Blair County, Penn., a son of Willis and Mary (Mowrer) Gibboney, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods. Our subject received his education in Blair County, Penn., and chose tailoring as his occupation, commencing at the age of fourteen to work at his trade, which he has followed ever since. He came to Ohio in 1863, and three years later to Uhrichsville, where he embarked in the merchant tailoring business; he is now on Third street. He is an artist as well as a first-class workman in his business, having few superiors in cutting. In 1865, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Sieg, née Shannon, who died March 7, 1881, leaving a daughter—Cora Etta. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Sieg, Mrs. Gibboney's first husband, died while in the army. In politics, Mr. Gibboney is a Democrat; is also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows society.

JOHN A. GOCKE, merchant, West Uhrichsville, was born in Howesville, Preston County, W. Va., January 10, 1862, and is a son of John J. and Catherine (Wesley) Gocke, natives of Germany. The former emigrated to America when thirteen, the latter when ten years of age, and they were married in West Virginia, where they raised a family of seven boys and six girls. John Gocke, Sr., was formerly a blacksmith, and amassed considerable property by hammering the anvil, and is now a prominent merchant of Preston County, W. Va. He has been President of the Board of Education, and gave all his children good educational advantages. John A., after attending the common schools of Preston County, entered St. Vincent's College for one year, and chose the occupation of carpenter. He served a regular apprenticeship of three years, then took a contract to build a schoolhouse, and finished it to the satisfaction of all concerned. After that, he entered his father's store as assistant clerk, and remained until he came to Uhrichsville in 1882, and opened a general store in West Uhrichsville, on First street. A brother, who was born October 29, 1859, and reared in the same place as our subject, was a school teacher till 1882, when he joined Mr. John A. Gocke in his store. Our subject and all the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROBERT GORLEY, painter in the Dennison car-shops, Uhrichsville, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 20, 1819, and is a son of Thomas and Katherine (Gardner) Gorley. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother of German lineage. His father was a successful farmer in the State of Pennsylvania, which occupation he followed all his life. Robert was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania. Early in life, he learned the tanner's trade, and worked at it twenty-five years. Previous to his learning this trade, he learnt that of a painter. He emigrated from Washington County, Penn., to Uhrichsville, Ohio, in 1845, working at the tanning business fifteen years. At present he is engaged in the shops in Dennison. In 1848, he was happily married to Sarah, daughter of Michael Uhrich, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. To her father belongs the honor of laying out the village of Uhrichsville, after whom it was named. He was a good business man, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Gorley has been blessed with a family of four children, all of whom are living, viz.: Mary, now the wife of Samuel Rownd, merchant in Zanesville, Ohio; John, an excellent workman; Laura M., the wife

of Frank M. Ford, a prominent lawyer in Zanesville, Ohio; Alice W., who is still at home. Mrs. Gorley is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in Uhrichsville, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Gorley is a Republican. He owns thirty-four and a half acres of land within the corporation of Uhrichsville. He lately sold two acres for $3,000, the rest of the land in Uhrichsville is valued at about $34,000. The family are highly respected by all the citizens of Uhrichsville.

A. R. GRAHAM, general superintendent and manager of the coal works, Dennison, was born in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, April 22, 1841. He is a son of John and Susan (Troup) Graham, natives of Maryland, and of Scotch and German descent. The former was a prominent farmer in Stark County for many years, and acted for the county two terms as Representative, and also served two terms in the State Senate. Our subject received his education in the Canton graded schools. He chose and followed farming as his occupation until the breaking-out of the war. He was appointed Sutler for the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with that regiment until 1863. He traveled through the Western States and Territories after his return from the army. He farmed and dealt in stock three years, in Washington County, Iowa, with success. He sold out and returned to his native county, and in 1881 came to Dennison, where he engaged in the coal business, and to him belongs the honor of establishing a permanent paying trade here. He is superintending the whole business, and soon expects to employ 400 men. He is a man well calculated to run almost any concern successfully; he treats his men with respect, and fully indorses the sentiment that all men are born free and equal. The people of Dennison can testify to his firmness in handling the coal business, when times were dull and everybody prophesied failure, he only seemed the more determined to bring it to a prosperous issue, and its success is due to his efforts. Our subject was married in Stark County, Ohio, in 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Kaldenbaugh, hotel keeper, in Dover, Ohio, of which county she is a native. One child has blessed this union, Virginia May.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, editor and proprietor of the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, Uhrichsville, was born in Dover, Ohio, September 30, 1841, and is a son of William and Betsy A. (Beach) Graham, both deceased. They were natives of Perry County, Penn., and New York State, respectively, and of Scotch and Irish extraction. The father was by trade a stone mason, but followed merchandising and farming. Our subject is both town and country bred. He received his education in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He has been in the office, of which he is now proprietor, since 1876, but owned a half interest in same in 1866. The *Chronicle* was established in 1865 by V. P. Wilson. It had a very poor circulation when Mr. Graham took it in hand, in 1876, but in twelve months he made it a profitable investment. During the late rebellion, in 1861, our subject enlisted and served three years and eight months (thirteen months of this time as a private soldier), in the Eightieth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned to Second, and then promoted to First Lieutenancy, and in 1865 received his commission as Captain. During 1867 and 1868, he was Assistant Revenue Assessor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. James E. Graham, married January 20, 1869, Miss Flora, daughter of Charles and Amanda (Todd) Warner. Her father was a printer, but she was adopted when four years old, by Daniel Minnich, a merchant of New Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are the parents of four children—Kate N., William D., Helen B., and an infant daughter, deceased. Mrs. Graham has taken a prominent part in many Tuscarawas entertainments, possessing a fine voice, and being an accomplished performer on the piano-forte.

Although his father was a life-long Democrat, our subject is a Republican in politics. He has paid attention to various pursuits, some of which have proved profitable. He began a history of the county in 1881, and has spent much money in its publication. He has been in the life insurance business, seven years. Altogether, he is a man of good business qualifications; of a genial, friendly disposition, and a representative citizen of Uhrichsville.

CHARLES A. GREENLEE, merchant, Uhrichsville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., March 19, 1857, and is a son of James and Mary (Jollif) Greenlee, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German-Scotch descent. The former was a shoe-maker by trade. Our subject received his education at the common schools of his native county, attending high school in Smithfield, Penn., and New Hagerstown, Ohio, and afterward taught school for three years. He came to this county in 1880, and, in 1881, embarked in merchandising, in which he has since continued. He has met with good success, and is now building a large store room. He was married, in 1879, to Emma Packer, a native of this county, and a daughter of Theo. A. Packer, of English descent. One son, William P., has been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was at one time Superintendent of the Sabbath school in Uhrichsville. He is a young and promising business man, and is held in high esteem by the community of Uhrichsville.

JOHN E. GROVER, physician and surgeon, Uhrichsville, office over Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 6, 1855. He is a son of John F. and Lavina Loyd Grover, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the schools of his native county, and commenced at the early age of thirteen to support himself, by teaching school through the winter terms, which enabled him to obtain means to complete his education. He attended Franklin College, in New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, where he remained for two years, and then commenced reading medicine in Moorefield, Ohio, in the office of Dr. Quinn, and was with him five years. He then attended the Columbus College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in 1880, and on April 20 of that year came to Uhrichsville, Ohio, immediately commencing the practice of his profession. He has acquired a fair practice, which he is constantly extending by his industrious habits and close attention to his profession, and has won for himself a prominent position among the physicians of Uhrichsville and vicinity. In politics, Mr. Grover is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Education in Uhrichsville, and is a Master Mason. The Doctor had the honors of his class when he graduated in medicine, and is a man thoroughly posted in his profession, to which he is wonderfully attached.

NATHANIEL T. GUTHRIE, P. O. Uhrichsville, is a prominent farmer on Section 24, Mill Township, and was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 28, 1825. His parents were Robert and Jane (Cunningham) Guthrie, natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. The former was a farmer. Our subject was the eleventh in a family of seventeen children, and was educated at the common schools of his native county. He remained on the farm until thirty years of age. He received his first start by farming on rented land and by working out by the month, and is now the possessor of 175 acres of valuable land. He was married, in 1855, to Sarah B., daughter of Stewart Auld, of Irish descent. To this union were born three children—Walter L., a school teacher; Jeannette J., at home, and Samuel P. Samuel was born in Mill Township April 26, 1860; educated at the common schools in District No. 4, and chose the occupation of farming, and has since continued with his

father on the farm with marked success. He attends strictly to business, and has an interest in the crops and stock. The subject of this sketch, with the family, removed from Harrison County to this county in 1855. He and his wife were born and raised within a half mile of each other, in Harrison County Mr. Guthrie owned eighty acres of land in Harrison County, which he exchanged for Western land, and subsequently traded the latter for seventy-one acres in Tuscarawas County, and, by adding little by little, has secured his present large and valuable estate. He and his son Samuel are Republicans in politics.

MISS M. GUYER, merchant, Dennison, is an enterprising young lady, who has been in business on Grant street, Dennison, since 1881. She deals in groceries and dry goods, and has met with more than average success; she is very much attached to her occupation; is a good business woman, opening the store promptly in the mornings; attending to her own books, and doing her own clerking. Miss Guyer is perhaps the only young lady in Ohio who owns a stock of dry goods, etc., bought by her own savings, and is able to run a store successfully. She enjoys the confidence of her patrons; is polite and accommodating to her customers, and deserves a liberal patronage by the citizens of Dennison.

ROBERT HANNA, farming and milling, P. O. Dennison, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 17, 1813, and is a son of William Hanna, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Robert's mother's maiden name was Mary Donnel. Her father was a gallant officer in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's parents were born in Washington County, Penn. His father was of Irish and English descent, the latter predominating; his mother was of English lineage also. William Hanna was a cabinet-maker and farmer, and a pioneer in the State of Ohio, coming here in 1810, and settling near the site of Cadiz, the county seat of Harrison County. Of his family of thirteen children, eleven attained adult age. Our subject was the third son, and was reared on the farm, receiving but little schooling, choosing farming as his occupation. He started for himself, his worldly possessions consisting of a horse, saddle and bridle. He was very anxious to obtain an education, even going a term to school after his marriage, attending to the duties of the farm at the same time. By hard labor and perseverance, he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune, consisting of two well-improved farms in this county, the Dennison Mills and real estate in Dennison. He also owns the store-room in which Mr. Hicks, his son-in-law, has his furniture store. Mr. Hicks is an undertaker, and has succeeded in preparing a solution for embalming the dead perfectly; he married Mary A., third daughter of Mr. Hanna. Our subject started first in the saw mill business in the year 1848, and has had a mill ever since. He has also dealt in real estate with success. He owns six houses and five acres of land inside the corporation of Dennison, Ohio. He was married, in 1834, to Mary, daughter of James Ensley, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Six daughters were born to this union, four of whom grew to womanhood —Elizabeth, deceased, wife of George Welsh, a farmer in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; Margaret, at home; Ester Ellen, wife of George Welsh, previously the husband of her deceased sister: Mary Ann, wife of John Hicks, Dennison; and Samathy, wife of Adam Stutz, a miller. Mrs. Hanna died in 1874, in Dennison, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were members of the Presbyterian Church, the former serving as Treasurer of the same. In politics, he is a Republican. He has lived in Mill Township nearly a half century.

JAMES A. HARPER, buggy and carriage manufacturer, Uhrichsville, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 8, 1828. His parents were natives of Ireland. His father, James Harper, learned the trade of brick and stone

mason in Ireland, where he married Sarah Lauderdale, and in 1822 emigrated to America, settling in Montreal, Canada, where he remained for four years; thence came to the United States, and located in Philadelphia, Penn. Our subject was the fourth of a family of eight children; was reared on a farm, educated in Philadelphia, Penn., and for his occupation chose coach-making. He served his apprenticeship in Cadiz, Ohio, where he was bound for four years and three weeks, and after completing his trade traveled several years as journeyman workman, which eminently fitted him for his present business. He then embarked in business in Cadiz, Ohio, and carried on a shop with success for several years. In 1868, he came to Uhrichsville, and opened a shop on Third street, near the United States Hotel. He has lately erected a new and commodious shop, and at present writing is better prepared for his business than he has been since coming here. His oldest son, James H., is a first-class workman, and has grown up in the business, and, like his father, has a strong attachment for the trade. Mr. Harper's brother, Samuel, is foreman of the smith department of Columbus Buggy Works. Our subject is a Republican in politics. He is a Master Mason. He was married in 1861 to Ann Eliza, daughter of William H. Dempster, a wealthy and influential citizen of Uhrichville. This union has been blessed with two children, the oldest, James H. H., previously mentioned, and Albert L., a printer.

PROF. CHARLES HAUPERT, Principal of Dennison Schools, was born February 1, 1858. His parents, Frederic and Philipina Haupert, were both of German descent, and came to Ohio when children. They were married in Tuscarawas County. In early life, Frederic Haupert learned carpentering, but later followed farming. They had a family of seven children, our subject being the eldest. He received his education in Heidelberg College, Ohio, graduating in 1880, taking a classical course, and received the degree of A. B. in 1883. His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. The Professor deserves great commendation for the way in which he obtained his education; for he worked his way through college by teaching. At the early age of fifteen, he began to teach school, and his services were always in demand. He was Superintendent of the Port Washington School for two years, and then came to Dennison in 1882, where he took charge of the high school, and still remains in that capacity. Since 1881, he has held the position of County School Examiner. Our subject was married in 1880 to Annie, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Kinsey, of English descent. Her father is a farmer, and has been County Commissioner of Tuscarawas County for six years. Our subject and wife have one child—Mary Margretta. Mr. and Mrs. Haupert are members of the Moravian Church, and the former is Superintendent of the Sunday School. Although a professor and a classical graduate, he is still a diligent student, and his friends anticipate for him a bright future.

J. W. HAVERFIELD, physician and surgeon, Uhrichsville, office on Third street, over Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, was born near Cadiz, Ohio, December 30, 1852. His parents, George L. and Sarah (Porter) Haverfield, natives of Harrison County, Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent, are still residents of that county. The former follows farming. J. W. Haverfield received the rudiments of a common school education at the common schools of his native town; also attended Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, three years, and one year at the Ohio State University. He taught school for three winters before he entered the University. He chose the medical profession, and commenced its study in 1875, in the village of Winterset, Iowa, in the office of Dr. William L. Leonard, where he remained for one and one-half years. He then attended one course of lectures in the State University of Iowa, in Iowa City. Coming to Cadiz, Ohio, he entered the office of Dr. Wortman, remain-

ing there one summer, then entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, where he graduated in 1878 with the highest honors. He received the prize of $100 (being the highest in scholarship) and a position in the hospital. Remaining but a short time in the hospital, he resigned and accepted a similar position in a hospital in New York. From there he came to Newport, Ohio, and entered on the practice of his profession. He remained there for three years, and in 1882 came to Uhrichsville, where he has since been in practice. He was married, February 25, 1879, to Jennie E. Waud. She is a native of Mill Township, and is of English descent. They have two children—Jessie S. and a son not yet christened. The Doctor is a Republican in politics; has been member of the School Board of Mill Township, and for two terms was Township Trustee.

JOSEPH HEALEA, Mayor and Justice of the Peace, Dennison, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1821, and is a son of Edward and Sarah (Busby) Healea, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The father was a farmer, and died in Harrison County; the widow, who still survives, resides in Dennison, Ohio. Our subject is the sixth child of a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He was engaged in farming until 1872, when he came to Dennison and started a first-class boarding-house, which now averages twenty-five male boarders. He was married, April, 1843, to Mary, daughter of Charles Terrell, a prominent farmer, a native of Harrison County. To this marriage were born the following children: William (deceased), enlisted in 1862, in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, was wounded at Jonesboro, and died at Atlanta in 1864; Sarah, wife of Charles Terrell, of Dennison; Linda, wife of James R. Yeagley, a prominent merchant of Dennison; Agnes, wife of Robert Coleman, engineer of the Pan Handle Railroad; Alice, at home; John, traveling in the West; Sherman, in the railroad shops at Dennison; they lost one child three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Healea have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. The former is a Democrat in politics. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1881. He was elected Mayor in 1883. He is a Knight Templar.

JOHN W. HILL, salesman, Dennison, was born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, November 9, 1857, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Penn) Hill, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of England, of English and Irish descent. The former was a farmer and huckster. Our subject received his education in the graded schools of Cadiz, Ohio. He has been a salesman since fifteen years of age. In 1872, he came to Dennison, and, with the exception of one year, has been employed by W. W Wallace, a prominent merchant of this place. In 1882, he bought a stock of boots, shoes and gents' furnishing goods, and has put his brother, Eli, in charge of them in a store on Center street, Dennison. Mr. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and served in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer of the Sabbath school. He is a young man of good sterling qualities, exact in business habits, and promises to become a prominent business man in Dennison.

JAMES HINES, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, residing on Section 34, Mill Township, was born in Ohio in 1823. He is a son of Moses and Susan (Hughs) Hines, of English descent and natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a shoemaker by trade, and came to this county in 1833. He was the father of ten children, our subject being the sixth. James was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming for his occupation. By his frugality and constant industry, he owns 101 acres of well-improved land, which he cultivates in the most successful manner. In 1848, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Clark. By this union they had ten children, viz., John C., blacksmith and car-

penter; Anna Eliza, wife of L. Lytle, an engineer on the Pan Handle road; James A., blacksmith; Henry F., sawyer in the saw mills; Lewis Harlan, at home; O. Albert, Mary Emma, Isaac, Charles and Ralph. Mr. Hines is also raising his little grand-daughter, Lucy Hines. Our subject has 100 head of sheep, a class of live stock he has been successful in raising, and is a prominent farmer of Mill Township.

F. B. HOLLIDAY, carpenter and contractor, Uhrichsville, was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio, November 12, 1833. His parents, Robert and Eliza (White) Holliday, were both natives of Ireland, where the former was born in 1792. He was brought in the following year to America by his father, Robert Holliday, Sr. In his earlier years, he followed farming, but subsequently became a merchant and hotel-keeper. He died in 1855, his wife in 1872. Our subject received his education at the common schools of Freeport, Ohio, and was reared on a farm until twenty years old. He then learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He owns a handsome residence, worth about $3,000, in Uhrichsville, where he resides. He was united in marriage in 1866, with Margarat Owens, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Owens, a native of Wales. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Beaver, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday have one child, a daughter named Dola B. She attends the high school in Uhrichsville. In politics, Mr. Holliday is a Republican. He was Land Appraiser for one term, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

PETER HOOPINGARNER, retired farmer, Uhrichsville, is one of the prominent pioneers of Tuscarawas County, and was born in Washington County, Penn., June 26, 1806. He is a son of John and Katherine (Frierd) Hoopingarner, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The former enlisted in the Revolutionary war, but never served as a soldier. He was a farmer. Our subject with his parents came to Tuscarawas County in 1816, when about ten years of age, and settled six miles east of New Philadelphia, where his father began farming in the wilderness, now known as Goshen Township. There was scarcely a road in the township at that time, and the city of New Philadelphia contained but twenty-four dwellings, scattered among the timber. Where Uhrichsville now stands was nothing but a swamp. They went to mill on horseback, sometimes going twenty-five miles. There were about 100 Indians to every white man, and it was extremely dangerous for a man to be out at night, as the woods were inhabited, not only by the savage red man, but by wolves, bears and panthers. The fleet-footed deer and the wild turkey abounded in great numbers. The panthers often killed his father's cattle, and it was no unusual thing for this animal to kill people. Our subject is the only surviving member of a family of eight children —six boys and two girls, all of whom grew to maturity, were married and raised families. He secured a limited education at the rude log schoolhouse, and up to the time of his marriage followed farming. He was married, in 1829, to Martha, daughter of Daniel Hammel. She was of English and German descent, and died in 1868, leaving a family of eight children, all now surviving, viz., Eliza Ann, wife of Benjamin Clemmens, a farmer; Katherine, wife of Samuel Belnah (deceased), who was a lawyer and farmer; Martha, wife of Thomas Brock, a farmer; Abigail, wife of Daniel Murphy, a shoe-maker; Melissa, wife of Henry Baker; Daniel, a farmer; George, a school teacher; and Albert, also a teacher, now in Chicago, Ill. Our subject came to Uhrichsville in 1861, and manufactured boots and shoes for eighteen years. He has dealt largely in real estate, and laid out one addition to Uhrichsville. He is, essentially, a self-made man. His first purchase was one acre of land, and what he has accumulated since has been through his own exertions.

SAMUEL HOSKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born near Sharpsburg, Va., August 15, 1815, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Myers) Hoskins, natives of Montgomery County, Va., the former of English, and the latter of German descent. They emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1828, and settled in what is now Mill Township, near New Philadelphia, where the father followed farming. Our subject's father was twice married, and has a family of ten children, Samuel being the eldest by the second marriage. Samuel received a common school education, and at the age of twenty years started in life for himself. He worked for Michael Uhrich, on the farm located on the present site of Uhrichsville. Only two houses were in that town at that time. Several months after, he returned to his father's farm, and after working a few years was enabled to purchase eighty acres of land. He still remained on the home place, on account of the old age and feebleness of his father, and has always resided there, a period of fifty years. He is the owner of 226 acres of land, of which 188 acres comprise the home farm. He was married, in 1841, to Rebecca, daughter of George Welch. By this union there has been a family of eight children, six now living—John, the oldest, a farmer; Mary, wife of Levi Dunlavy, a teacher; Sarah Amanda, Louise, Martha Jane and Cora. Mrs. Hoskins was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died February 9, 1881. Mr. Hoskins is a Republican in politics; has never wanted nor accepted office, except that of School Director.

LOT HUGHES, physician and surgeon, Grant street, Dennison, was born in Jefferson County, Penn., December 2, 1851, and is a son of Samuel B. and Mary (Walls) Hughes, both natives of Pennsylvania; the former was a farmer; the latter was of Irish descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools in Jefferson County, and high schools in Indiana County, Penn. In 1871, he bought an interest in a foundry; later worked at molding one year, and then bought the foundry and ran it for one year. In 1878, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Hamilton, in Punxsutawney, Penn., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., in the class of 1882. He removed to Dennison in 1882, and commenced the practice of his profession. The Doctor was married, in 1874, in Pennsylvania, to Anna L., a daughter of Peter Hetrick, of German descent. To this union has been born one child, Gertrude, a bright little girl, her parents' pride, and the pet of the town. The Doctor is a Republican in politics. He is a man of strong determination. He has supported himself since his fourteenth year; taught when only fifteen, and made his own way through college. He has been very successful since coming to Dennison; is a diligent student, and much attached to his profession. He is highly thought of by his friends.

OSCAR E. HUNT, foreman of planing mills, Uhrichsville, was born in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, April 9, 1845. He is a son of William B. and Julia Ann Mott (Fletcher) Hunt, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. The former was a tailor by trade. He holds the position of local preacher of the Disciple Church, and resides in Harrison County, Ohio. He came to Ohio in 1840, and settled in Barnesville. Our subject received a common school education in his native county; also attended for four years Hopedale College, and served a three years apprenticeship at carpentering. He worked at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted during the war, in Company B, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served twenty-three months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He participated in five well-fought battles, including that of Antietam; also, several skirmishes. On his return home, he worked at his trade, and, in 1872, came to this county, and was employed as foreman in the planing mills of George W. Dawson. The

mills changed hands, and are now owned by Everett & Johnson. Mr. Hunt is still foreman. He was married, in 1865, to Amelia, daughter of John and Catherine (Deems) Hunt, of English descent, and a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with the following-named children: Cora L., Dallas B., Julia Lena, Orville, Frank W., Anna and William. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Hunt is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been through all the chairs. He has been financially successful in life, owning a neat residence on Sixth street.

JACOB HUSTON, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 25, 1825, and is a son of Alexandria and Margaret (Crabtree) Huston. His father was among the early settlers of this county. He was born in Bedford County, Penn., March 10, 1794, and spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm. He came, when ten years old, with his father's family to Ohio, and after three years passed in the vicinity of Wheeling, went to Moorefield Township, Harrison County. When a young man, he learned carpentering, and worked at it at intervals for several years. At the age of twenty-two, he married, and subsequently went to farming, improving the land for the lease. Some forty years after, he bought the land, and resided there until his death. He dealt considerably in stock, and was a good judge of horses. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and came with his parents to this county in 1834, receiving his education in this township. He has been a farmer all his life, and owns the home farm of 208 acres (worth $100 per acre) adjoining the corporation of Uhrichsville. His residence is beautifully located on an eminence, commanding a delightful view of the Stillwater Valley, and overlooking the villages of Urichsville and Dennison. On July 4, 1848, our subject was married to Dorcas Adams. She is a daughter of Baldwin Adams, of Mill Township. This union resulted in the following-named children: Margaret E., wife of Burton Hedges, farmer; Eunice E., at home; Dorcas N., wife of Christian Bruner, superintendent of two coal-banks located on our subject's farm; Florinda A. and Ida May, at home. In politics, Mr. Huston is a Republican.

WILLIAM JEFFERS, farmer and grocer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 28, 1825, and is a son of John and Jane (Weter) Jeffers, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Chester County, and of English descent, the latter of Scotch extraction. John Jeffers came to Ohio in 1820; settled in Harrison County; thence removed to Wood County, where he is now residing. Our subject is the oldest of a family of fourteen children, and was reared on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, and then learned the carpenter's trade. He received his education at the common schools, attending the academy at New Hagerstown, Ohio, and was engaged in teaching school for five terms. In 1852, he was married to Hannah, daughter of John Andreas. The children born to this union are Catherine; Rebecca, wife of William Tweed, a coal-miner; Emma, wife of William Mackertine, coal-miner, and Ida May, at home. Mr. Jeffers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. He owns and carries on a grocery, and has a farm of fifty-four acres of well-improved land. Mr. Jeffers is a man of excellent business tact and correct habits.

JAMES C. JOHNSON, foreman of boiler department in the Pan Handle Railroad shops, Dennison, was born in Ireland March 1, 1831, and came to America November 9, 1852. He is a son of Samuel and Ellen (Richey) Johnson. James C. received a common school education in Ireland. He served a faithful apprenticeship at the boiler-making trade, three years, in England,

and two more on coming to America. He worked for eight years in Baltimore, Md., and then came to Ohio, locating in Steubenville, where he worked until 1865, since which time he has been foreman in the boiler department in Dennison. By cautious investments, careful management, and always living within his means, Mr. Johnson has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He is the owner of six houses and lots in Dennison, residing in one of them, which cost $2,500. He is a Democrat in politics. He has been a member of the Dennison School Board, and is a member of the Town Council. He has taken twelve degrees, Knights Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment. He was at one time a member of K. of P., and is now a member of the American Protestant Association. Though of a naturally sociable nature, he has an opinion of his own, and seldom changes his mind. He is a man well calculated to oversee and plan out work. Mr. Johnson was married, November 29, 1852, to Jane McCoy, a native of Ireland. Of the twelve children born to this union eight are living—John, a merchant; James, working in the boiler shop; Nancy, wife of James Tweed, brakeman on Pan Handle Railroad; William, also in boiler shops, Dennison; Mary and Margret (twins); Joseph and Ellen; Lizzie, who was married, is now deceased. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. WILLIAM JOHNSON, present Mayor of Uhrichsville, was born in Moorfield Township, Harrison County, May 24, 1831. His parents, William and Sarah (Ruby) Johnson, were also natives of that county, and of Irish and English descent, the English predominating with his mother. His father was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade most of his life. Our subject was reared on a farm, where he spent his early life; he also worked with his father for some time; he received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen years learned the wagon and carriage making trade, at which he worked for twenty years, when he commenced the study of law in Cadiz, the county seat of Harrison County, commencing to practice long before he was admitted to the bar. In 1870, he removed to Uhrichsville, where he has been practicing ever since. In 1875, he was chosen by the Democrats as a member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1877. He has occupied some of the most important positions, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-members. In 1882, he was elected Mayor of Uhrichsville, which position he still occupies. Mayor Johnson was united in marriage, in 1853, with Mary Adams, and the eight children born to this union are as follows: S. W., a printer and compositor on the Cleveland *Leader*, is now married and lives in Cleveland; Lizzie, the wife of B. W. Uhrich; A. J., operator and train dispatcher, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio; McClelain, clerk in dry goods store; Ella and Charles at school, and two children deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former has been Trustee. The Mayor has always given satisfaction in whatever position he has occupied, and is credited with great sincerity and honesty of purpose.

GEORGE KELLEY, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, is a native of Virginia, born July 4, 1824, and is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Kelley. His parents are natives of New York, and were of Irish descent, and reared a family of nine children, George being the eighth. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, his education being derived from the common schools. In 1853, he was united in marriage with Eliza J. Arthur. She is a daughter of William Arthur, a second cousin to T. S. Arthur, who publishes a magazine, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1828. Her father was an early settler of Harrison County, Ohio. Her grandfather, Guyon Arthur, lived to the age of one hun-

dred and three years. Mr. Kelley owns 104 acres of land, and besides farming has greatly improved the stock of horses. He remembers the time this county and township was a complete wilderness, abounding in wild animals. In politics, Mr. Kelley is a Democrat. James Kelley, brother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania January 18, 1818, and was the sixth son. In 1858, he married Belinda, daughter of David and Catherine (Shuler) Wells. Her father was of Irish, and her mother of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Out of the family of eight children born to this union, six are living, viz.: David, a farmer, George Washington, Elizabeth, John E., Edwin S. and Mary Catherine. Mrs. Kelley has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years. Mr. Kelley is a Democrat in politics. He owns 157 acres of good land. His father at the time of his death (1858) owned 400 acres of land.

JAMES KENNEDY, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1831. He is a son of John and Jane (Campbell) Kennedy, the former of whom was a farmer, and is deceased. They were the parents of seven children, three boys and four girls (one daughter deceased), our subject being the third child and second son. His grandparents were natives of Scotland. Our subject was raised on a farm, and educated at the common schools. At the age of sixteen years, he came to America with his mother, and settled in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He was married, December 24, 1857, to Jane Robinson, a native of Ireland, born in February, 1833. She was brought, when three months old, to Ohio, by her parents, James and Jane (Keys) Robinson, who are both deceased. She is the fifth child and third daughter in a family of six sons and six daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have one child, Charles D., born in Hocking County, Ohio, January 3, 1867. Our subject is a cousin to William Campbell, Mayor of New Philadelphia, and of George, a teacher in the same city. All of his brothers and sisters came to Ohio. His brother Charles is foreman in the car shops at Lorain, Ohio; William is a farmer in Hocking County (Salt Creek Township); Anna is the wife of John Summer, of Nevada; Mary is the wife of a Mr. Wilson, also of Nevada; Sarah is married to Benjamin Denmoth, of New Philadelphia; and Bessie (deceased) died in 1876. Mrs. Kennedy's brother, Francis, is a school teacher. Mr. Kennedy owns 100 acres of land in Mill Township, which he purchased three years ago. He was a resident of Hocking County from 1867 to 1873. He was in a woolen factory for one year, then for three years worked out by the month on a farm; worked on the Pan Handle Railroad for eighteen months; was in a chair factory seven months, and was then hauling coal. He afterward farmed on shares for twenty years, and then purchased his present home one mile north of Uhrichsville, where he has one of the finest farms in Mill Township.

ALEXANDRA KERKHAN, foreman of brass works for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, Dennison, Ohio, was born in the city of New Orleans September 23, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Kerkhan, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of French descent, a native of the Sunny South. Our subject received his education in the graded schools of New Orleans, and chose the occupation of a molder of iron and brass, which he has followed since 1855. He was employed in Alexandria, Va., all through the war in the United States Military Railroad shops. He was married, in 1864, to Anna A., daughter of John Strider, a native of Maryland. She was born in Virginia, and is of German descent. Their union has been blessed with two children—John, who is in the Dennison Railroad shops, and Katie, at school. Mrs. Kerkhan is a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1872,

Mr. Kerkhan came to Dennison and commenced to work in the railroad shops, where he is at the present time. He was appointed foreman of the brass foundry in January, 1883. In politics, he is Democratic. He is President of the Board of Education in Dennison.

F. F. KOEBLITZ, hardware merchant, Uhrichsville, was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, August 20, 1831, and is a son of Godfrey and Rosina (Grafe) Koeblitz. The former emigrated to America in 1840, and settled in Winesburg, Holmes Co., Ohio, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three. Our subject acquired his education at the district schools of Holmes County, and chose the tinner's trade, which he learned in Massillon, Ohio. Having completed his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman until 1856, when he went to California and remained there until 1871. He then came to Uhrichsville, and bought out D. C. Foster's hardware store, in which business he is still engaged, and is also dealing in farming implements. In 1872, he was united in marriage with Magdalena Brunk, who was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, June 8, 1845, and is a daughter of Francis Brunk. To this union were born four children, viz.: Edward William, Anna Rosina, Clara Irene and Ralph Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Koeblitz are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.; has been District Deputy Grand Master, also a delegate to the Grand Encampment. He was a poor boy when starting out in life, and has always given to the support of his parents. During the fifteen years he was living in California, he led the life of a gold miner for ten years, doing his own cooking and washing. He has been successful in business, carries a stock of about $8,000, and is an enterprising citizen. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN LAMBRIGHT, manufacturer of pottery, P. O. Tracy, was born in Rush Township, this county, October 27, 1827, and resides in the village of Newport. He is a son of John and Catherine Lambright, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster County, and of German descent. John Lambright was a native of Germany; emigrated to America when sixteen years of age, and in 1810 settled in this county. By trade, he was a cooper. He served in the war of 1812. While living in Pennsylvania, he was for two years a neighbor of Gen. Harrison, and on the nomination of the latter to the Presidency, voted for him, although a Democrat in politics. Of his family of eight children, six are living, the oldest of whom is now sixty-six years of age. Our subject was the sixth child; was reared on a farm, but chose the carpenter trade for his occupation, and continued at that employment for eighteen years. He then embarked in the pottery manufacturing business, which he has since followed, a period of sixteen years. He was united in marriage, in 1852, with Sophia Garlets, a native of Maryland, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Lambright have seven children, viz.: Sarah Jane (wife of Joel Fowler), Eliza (wife of Henry Armstrong, a railroad man), James B. (who is with his father in the pottery business and is married), Simeon, Emma, Agnes and John William. Our subject has thirteen grandchildren. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He owns his pottery, his residence and three town lots.

ALEXANDER LATTO, farmer, dairyman, stock raiser and dealer, P. O. Uhrichsville. The subject of this sketch is a prominent farmer of Mill Township, residing on Section 25, where he has lived for the past fifty years. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 9, 1826, and is a son of William and Margaret (Sproul) Latto, natives of Ireland. They emigrated about sixty-two years ago, on the day of their marriage, and located in Philadelphia, where our subject's father was a manufacturer of domestic goods, and in 1832

came to this county, settling in Mill Township. They raised a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. Alexander obtained an ordinary education at the common schools, and chose farming for his occupation. In 1851, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Wheatley) Preston. The former was born in Canada, the latter in Wheeling, W. Va., both of English ancestry. They came to this county about seventy-five years ago, being among the earliest pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Latto are the parents of eight children, viz., Martha, wife of E. J. Moore, merchant, of Uhrichsville; William A., farmer and dairyman; George F., liveryman; Margaret Alice, wife of T. G. Tyler, a farmer in Nebraska; Alonzo P., traveler in the West; Arvila, wife of Charles Lehr, farmer, in Warwick Township; Ella M. and Cora, both at home. Mrs. Latto is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a Republican in politics; has been School Director for twenty years. He owns 244 acres of valuable land. His father left, at the time of his decease (1866), 677 acres of land, most of it lying in this township. Mr. Latto has carried on a dairy for four years; keeps seventeen cows, and is an extensive sheep raiser and dealer, keeping on hand 200 head.

ANDREW C. LATTO, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., December 15, 1843. He is a son of Alexandria and Eliza (Sprull) Latto, both natives of Ireland. The former was born in 1798, emigrated to America in 1825 and was married in Philadelphia on January 18, 1827. His wife was born in 1805. They came to Ohio in the fall of 1852. The father of our subject worked at the weaver's trade after coming to America; was also on the police force in Philadelphia for seventeen years, and on settling in this county followed farming. He died October 24, 1875; his widow is still living and makes her home with our subject. Andrew C. is the third of a family of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity, and received his education at the common schools of his native county. He has always been occupied in farming; has under his control a farm of 260 acres, nearly all cultivated, and is a frugal, hard-working man. His brother John was instantly killed by the falling of a tree, April 24, 1878. Our subject was married, November 8, 1866, to a Miss Weaver, and has been blessed with a family of five children, viz., Emerson Elsworth (born October 3, 1868), Jessie Weaver (born August 20, 1871), Edwin Albert (born October 2, 1872), Idella Belle (March 8, 1878) and Anna Eliza (born November 20, 1879). Mrs. Latto was born November 2, 1844, and is a daughter of Jeremiah and Isabella (Hitchcock) Weaver, of Dutch descent. The former is a prominent farmer in Franklin Township, and owns 300 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Latto are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former has been Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. LATTO, liveryman, corner of Second and Main streets, Uhrichsville, is a native of the Buckeye State, where he was born February 28, 1856. He is a son of Alexandra and Sarah (Preston) Latto, the former of whom is of Irish descent and followed farming in Mill Township, where he owns a fine farm of 240 acres. He raised a family of eight children, of whom George is the third. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education, and worked on the farm with his father until twenty-six years of age. In 1883, his father bought him a stable and started him in the livery business. He keeps fifteen horses, makes a specialty of driving commercial travelers, and has first-class teams, sample wagons, etc. He also attends to all the passenger trains here and at Dennison; he runs a regular hack line, and is well satisfied with his success. He was married, in 1879, to Jennie, daughter of William Davis, which union has resulted in one son—Ova. In politics, Mr. Latto is a Republican.

JOHN LAWVER, miner, Dennison, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 7, 1840, and was there raised to farming and educated at the district schools. He is the oldest in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. He was married, in this county, December, 1860, to Mary Mohn, of German lineage, who was born in Tuscarawas County in 1847. Her father is deceased, but her mother still survives. Four children have been born to this union, viz., Emmett E., born in 1873; Ulysses, born in 1870; Charles O., born in 18—, and Ida May, born in 1867. Our subject has been a resident of this county for twenty-five years, during which time he has always followed mining, and owns property in Dennison. His father was a laborer, and was born in this county in 1808, died in 1875 and is buried in Pleasant Valley; the widow is also a native of this county, born in the year 1823. The former was of German, the latter of Irish ancestry.

JOSHUA LEGGETT, JR., farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Union Township, Tuscarawas County, January 19, 1842, and is a son of Joshua and Jane (Guthrie) Leggett, both natives of Pennsylvania; the former was born in 1807, of English descent, and the latter in 1809, of Scotch-Irish lineage. The father, a farmer, was an extensive fine-wool sheep raiser. He came to Ohio with his wife in 1830, and settled in Union Township. Here he resided and raised his family until 1865. The majority of his children being now married and settled in life, he moved to Goshen Township, where he and his wife still reside. He has been remarkably successful in business, at one time owning over 900 acres of valuable land in Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties. He raised a family of nine children, five boys and four girls; the former are all highly respected and wealthy citizens. The three eldest sons are now living in Carroll County; the oldest son, Thomas, served two terms in the Ohio Legislature. The daughters are all married to prominent men, and reside in Tuscarawas County. Our subject is the youngest son. He received a good common school education in Union Township, and has naturally a well-balanced mind. He chose his father's occupation as his, and for many years has been an extensive raiser of fine-wooled sheep. Mr. Leggett has been a frugal, industrious tiller of the soil, and, meeting with success, has accumulated a nice property, consisting of 325 acres under cultivation, 400 head of fine-wooled sheep, besides being the owner of property in Uhrichsville, worth $7,000. He is engaged in superintending his farm and selling machinery. He was married, August 8, 1865, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Francis and Sina (Waddle) Scott. Her father was of Irish, and her mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The children born to our subject are as follows: Francis Scott, Ina Jane, Mary, Sina, Woodford McKallip, Sue Winifred and John J. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett are both members of the Presbyterian Church in Uhrichsville, Mr. Leggett being a ruling Elder. His father was a Ruling Elder in New Hagerstown for more than thirty years. Our subject is also an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Leggett is genial in conversation, and is exceedingly fond of his home and children. He is faithful to the religion of his puritan ancestors; very strict in every moral precept and practice; of unimpeachable integrity in all business transactions; faithful and generous to his friends, and just to his enemies. At the golden wedding of his parents in 1880, his father read a short sketch of his life, which he had written, to his children and grand-children who were present, in which he said he attributed his success in life to his trust in and guidance of Divine Providence.

E. C. LINGAN, attorney at law, Dennison, was born at Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, June 13, 1856, and is a son of John and Mary Lingan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Massachusetts. His father came to America in 1846 or 1847, and located in Fall River, Mass., but in 1856

came to Ohio, settling in Steubenville. He was a steamboat engineer by occupation. Our subject attended the graded schools at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1866 came to Dennison, Ohio, where he continued his schooling. When old enough, he went to work in the Dennison car shops, remaining there some time. He afterward returned to school, where he made rapid progress. He then commenced reading law in the office of J. W. Yeagley, who is a man of acknowledged ability, both as a lawyer and scholar. In 1879, our subject was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice in Dennison, where he still remains. In politics, Mr. Lingan is a Democrat. In 1881, he was elected Mayor of Dennison, being at that time probably the youngest Mayor in Ohio. In 1880, he, with his brother, J. R. Lingan, engaged in the drug business, which they continue to carry on successfully. J. R. was born in Steubenville March 28, 1860, and received his education in the graded schools of Dennison, and was a proficient drug clerk previous to starting in business for himself. Both are enterprising young men. They have lately erected a distillery at Port Washington, near Dennison. These gentlemen have always been actively identified with any enterprise tending to the advancement or prosperity of the town in which they reside.

J. T. LIVINGSTON, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, is a native of Ohio, born January 3, 1820, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Veers) Livingston. His mother was born in Maryland, and was of Scotch and English parentage. His father was a native of Ireland, and earned a livelihood by teaching and clerking. Our subject was the fifth in a family of seven children, and served a regular apprenticeship at cabinet-making, at which he worked, in conjunction with the carpenter's trade, for twenty years. He subsequently engaged in farming, which has formed his chief occupation for the past twenty years. In 1853, he was married to Emmarilla, daughter of Sylvanus Wright. To this union were born the following eight children: W. S. (married, a resident of Uhrichsville, and employed in the Dennison shops), J. H., Sarah D. (wife of John Richenson), Samantha J. (wife of Marion Baker), Clarinda F., Priscilla L., Idellia Emma and Catherine Alda. In politics, Mr. Livingston supports the Republican party.

JOSEPH LOEB, general insurance agent, office over Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, Third street, Uhrichsville, was born in Germany March 26, 1851. He is a son of Moses Loeb, who was a stock-dealer inGermany. Our subject received his education in Germany, and was under a private instructor for about two years. In 1870, he emigrated to America, first clerking in a clothing store in Alliance, Ohio, for one year; was then engaged as commercial traveler for a firm in Pennsylvania for some time; was next employed as a salesman for three years in stores in Indiana and Ohio, after which he came to Uhrichsville, October 17, 1877, and embarked in the insurance business, which he still carries on. He has been eminently successful in his business, and represents none but the best companies, of which the following is a list: Royal, of Liverpool, Eng.; Amazon, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Phenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Franklin, of Columbus, Ohio; Ohio, of Dayton, Ohio; Firemen's, of Dayton, Ohio; Kenton, of Covington, Ky.; Louisville Underwriter; National Life, Montpelier, Vt.; Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. In politics, Mr. Loeb is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and a Royal Arch Mason. He was brought up in the Jewish persuasion, and is still an adherent of that faith.

DR. W. B. LOLLER, physician, Uhrichsville, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., December 14, 1824. He is a son of William and Rachel (Stewart) Loller, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of German and Irish descent. His father, a farmer by occupation, was

killed the same night as the birth of our subject, by the caving in of a bank. The widow supported the family by sewing, and was assisted by W. B. as soon as he was able to teach school. He was the youngest of a family of five children, and at the age of seventeen commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. J. H. Stephenson, continuing for four years, beginning to practice at Brownsville, Ohio, at the age of twenty-one years. In 1858, he moved to Nashville, Ohio, where he practiced twelve years. He attended a course of surgery study at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and in the winter of 1862–63, a course of lectures in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, graduating in the spring of 1863. He came to Uhrichsville in 1870, and has an extensive and successful practice. He is a self-made man, practical and honorable in his business dealings. In 1847, he married Lorinda Duncan, who was born in Ohio, 1825. Five of the family born to them are now living, viz.: Robby P., a practicing physician in Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio; Victoria (deceased), Mary, Ada, May, Thomas, now studying law at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the law school; William E., Clerk in the railroad office, Dennison, Ohio. The Doctor is a member of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society; also of the State Medical Society. Mrs. Loller is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the Doctor is a Prohibitionist, and deems it his duty, as well as a privilege, to vote this ticket.

STEPHEN H. LOVEJOY, foreman of the railroad shops at West Uhrichsville, for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, is a native of Vermont, born March 3, 1832. His parents, Henry and Austin Lovejoy, were natives of New Hampshire; the former was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. Stephen spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education, also attended the seminary at Chester, Vt., and when eighteen years of age chose the occupation of railroading. He commenced as fireman on the C. P. & A. Railroad, and eighteen months after acted both as conductor and engineer on a construction train. He served in this capacity for twelve years, and then accepted a position on the same road as conductor of a passenger train, remaining as such for six years. In 1872, he went to Canada, and was engaged there in railroading; ran an engine and hauled the material for 229 miles of railroad. When he returned to the United States, he was engaged with the T. V., which is now Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, as engineer and conductor, and in 1883 was appointed foreman of the shops in West Uhrichsville, which position he still occupies. He is a determined man; seldom fails to accomplish all he undertakes; is faithful to his trust, and enjoys the fullest confidence of his employers. He was married, in 1858, to Minerva Parkhurst, by whom there has been a family of six children, viz., Emma, Etta, Lillie May, Henry L., Dora and one deceased. In politics, he is a Republican. Mrs. Lovejoy is a member of the Disciple Church.

GEORGE LUCAS, of the firm of Lucas & Aiken, proprietors of city mills, dealing in flour, grain and feed, Uhrichsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 26, 1833. His mother, Mercy (Dowell) Lucas, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent; his father, Daniel Lucas, was a native of Maryland, and of German lineage. The latter came to Ohio in 1812, settling in Jefferson County; he was a miller by trade, and owned a mill in Harrison County, our subject working with him, going in the mill at ten years of age, and remaining until he was twenty-six years old, after this spending eleven years in a mill in this county, working on shares. He came to Uhrichsville in 1881, bought a mill formerly owned by C. C. Carroll, which he has remodeled and made into a first-class mill, and is able to compete with any firm in the county. Mr. Lucas was united in marriage in 1855 with Miss Mary, daughter of George Simmons, of German descent. Of a fam-

ily of four children born to them, only one, Willie M., survives. Mr. Lucas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Lutheran. In politics, Mr. Lucas is a Democrat. He is a gentleman of sterling qualities.

JOHN H. LUKENS, boot and shoe manufacturer, Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 16, 1835, and is a son of M. B. and Mary (Hanna) Lukens, natives of Maryland, the latter of German descent. The former was reared to the Quaker faith, by trade a shoe-maker, and early in life taught school, but subsequently became a practicing physician in Harrison County. He came to this State when a lad of twelve years and located in Jefferson County, removing thence to Harrison County. Our subject was reared in Harrison County and learned shoe-making, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years. When nineteen years of age, he opened business in Deersville, Ohio, and carried it on until his enlistment in the army in 1862. He was a member of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F; served one year as Second Duty-Sergeant; was then transferred to the Invalid Corps, in the same office, and the year after was appointed Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-first United States Colored Infantry, under Col. S. A. Porter. He served to the close of the war, being discharged in November, 1865. He was married, in 1858, to Sarah E., daughter of William Hanna, a native of Ohio. To this union were born the following-named children: Josephine (wife of William Keepers, a marble-cutter in Uhrichsville), James M. (news dealer), Jessie, Omi and Clyde. Mr. and Mrs. Lukens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has served in the capacity of Class Leader, Trustee, Treasurer and Sabbath School Superintendent. In politics, he is a Republican. He has served as Mayor of Leesville and Deersville for one term each.

JOHN W. LYTLE, a prominent farmer on Section 30, Mill Township, P. O Uhrichsville, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 17, 1822. His parents, Andrew and Margaret (Petterson) Lytle, were natives of Ireland, the former born in County Donegal, the latter in County Down. They emigrated to America in 1812. Andrew Lytle was within two or three days of landing, when he was impressed on a British man of war, and made serve as a marine for ten months. He then remained in Ireland for three years, when he started a second time for this country, which he finally reached in safety, and settled in New Jersey. He was a shoe-maker by trade. From New Jersey, he proceeded on foot to Pennsylvania, where he married in 1820. He lived there until the spring of 1823, removing the family to Ohio, and settling in Mill Township, and remaining in the vicinity until 1871, when they removed to New Philadelphia and remained there until his and his wife's decease in 1874. They raised a family of six boys and one girl, viz.: John W., our subject; William L., who died in 1862, a soldier in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; David P., farmer; Robert J., who went West to the Indian Territory, and has never since been heard of; Andrew J. and Joseph B., prominent proprietors of marble-works in New Philadelphia; and Mary, widow of Jacob Shilling, a merchant of New Philadelphia, where she resides. Our subject received his education in the common schools of his adopted county; also attended, for one term, New Hagerstown Academy, and became a teacher in early life. For five years, he was a merchant in Union Township. He was elected Sheriff in 1855, serving four years and two months. Mr. Lytle has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Anne Creger, who bore him a family of seven children, five living, viz.: L. R., engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad; Mary A., wife of Stephen Gatchell, farmer of this township; Cora, wife of George W. Dutton, carpenter; Ruhama and Anna. Mrs. Ly-

tle died in March, 1860. For his second wife, our subject married Lydia Starker, in 1862, and has had three children added to his family—Loren A., John W. and Margaret. Our subject is the owner of a valuable farm, consisting of 140 acres on Section 30, Mill Township, where he is residing. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; was two terms Justice of the Peace, and Township Clerk three terms, in Union Township, and also one term Justice of the Peace in Mill Township.

F. W. M'CAULEY, physician and surgeon, office and residence on Third street, Uhrichsville, Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 11, 1822. His father, Hugh M'Cauley, was born in Ireland in 1795; was brought when a child to America, and served in the war of 1812. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Patience Cooney. She was born in 1794 in Edinburgh, Scotland. The subject of this sketch obtained his schooling in the subscription schools of Pennsylvania; then attended the Frankfort Springs Schools in Beaver County, Penn., and afterward entered Morrison College at Lexington, Ky., graduating in 1840 with degree of A. M. He then took up the study of medicine as his chosen profession, and commenced in the office of Dr. James Robertson, at Hanoverton, Ohio, where he remained for two years, and then attended Transylvania Medical University of Lexington, Ky., and graduated in 1844. He began his practice in Uhrichsville, and soon stood at the head of his profession, and now has a well-established practice. He was one of the organizers of the Tuscarawas County Medical Association, and frequently attends the State Medical Association. He has always practiced in Uhrichsville, with the exception of three years given to the service of his country, and one year spent at his native home. During the late civil war, on the organization of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he was elected Quartermaster, and served with that regiment for three years; was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and acted as Assistant Surgeon wherever the regiment was engaged, thereby gaining information which eminently qualified him for the practice of surgery. At the close of the war, he came to Uhrichsville, and resumed the practice of medicine. He was married, in 1860, to Anna E., daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Hagie) Lister. Her parents were among the pioneers of this county, and are both living. Her father was born in 1804. Our subject has had a family of three children, viz.: Anna P., wife of T. E. Edson, train dispatcher, in Dennison, for the Pan Handle Railroad; Frank L., at school, and Alfred Rolland. Mrs. M'Cauley is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican, and has been from the organization of that party. He has served as Councilman of Uhrichsville, and is a member of the School Board. He took an active part in the building of the new schoolhouse. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has been through all the chairs, both in the encampment and subordinate lodge, and is Past Chief Patriarch.

WILLIAM McCAULEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Station Fifteen, Harrison Co., Ohio, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 12, 1830. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Smith) McCauley, also natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America when our subject was a small child, and settled in Monroe Township, Harrison Co., Ohio, where the father farmed during the remainder of his life. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has made farming his occupation. His education was limited to the common schools in Monroe Township. For many years he has been an extensive dealer in live stock, making horses a specialty, buying and selling. He has a fine farm of 300 acres of good land, which has the neat and tidy appearance that at once pronounces it the property of a thrifty owner. He was united in marriage in

1851 with Susan McMillian. She was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and her parents were natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McCauley have had the following-named children: John R., a farmer; Jane, deceased; Mary E., Howard, Martha Ann, Elmore Elsworth, Amanda and Idella. Mr. McCauley and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Trustee. He has served as School Director for eleven years. He is a Master Mason. In 1864, during the civil war, he was drafted, but hired a substitute for $1,100. As a farmer, he has been very successful. He went into debt for his first eighty acres, to which he has since added, and is now the owner of one of the finest farms in Harrison County.

ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born May 12, 1816, in Virginia, and is a son of Alexander and Jane (Leslie) McCullough, natives of Ireland and Ohio respectively. The latter was also of Irish descent, and a daughter of Charles Leslie, a soldier of the war of 1812. Our subject's father followed farming through life, and came to Ohio in 1820, settling in Jefferson County, where he raised a family of nine children, of whom Alexander is the fourth. Our subject came, in 1850, to Mill Township, where he has since resided, and has always been engaged in farming. His education was secured at the common schools of Jefferson County. He at one time owned 203 acres of land in this township, earned by his own unaided exertions. In 1841, he was married to Drusilla, daughter of Joseph Thompson, which union resulted in two children—Susanna, wife of John Nevin, a machinist in Uhrichsville; and Elizabeth J., wife of Andrew Underwood, a farmer in this township. Mrs. McCullough died in 1849. In 1850, our subject formed a second union, marrying Catherine, daughter of Peter Kriger, of German descent. The five children born to this union are Mary Ann, wife of George Koonce, a carpenter in Dennison, Ohio; Eleanor, David, Ida and another. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has been a Class Leader and Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served Mill Township for five years as Trustee.

DR. S. L. McCURDY, physician, Dennison, was born in Bowerston, Harrison County, Ohio, July 15, 1859. He is a son of Peter and Mary Ann (Bowers) McCurdy, natives of Ohio. The village of Bowerston took its name from the latter's grandfather. Peter McCurdy was formerly a farmer, but is now working in the Dennison railroad shops. Our subject was reared on a farm until he was eleven years of age. He received his education in the Dennison Schools, and in 1877 commenced the study of medicine with T. H. Wilson, of Dennison. He afterward studied with Dr. J. F. Baldwin, in Columbus, Ohio, graduating and receiving his diploma in 1881. He was the youngest of a class of sixty-one students. He practiced in Uhrichsville for eight months, then a short time in Lorain, coming in 1882 to Dennison, opening his office on Grant street, where he is still residing. He has a splendid practice for a young practitioner. He is the surgeon of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company, and also for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. He is a member and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church.

ARCHIBALD McKEE (deceased) was born near Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, February 22, 1809, and died in this township in 1863. He was a son of Robert and Rachel (Wells) McKee, both of whom were natives of Maryland and of Scotch ancestry. Robert McKee was a farmer, and came to Mill Township in 1837. The subject of this sketch was married in 1837 to Hester, daughter of Hugh and Catherine (Graham) Strong. Her parents were natives of this State and were of Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. McKee had a family of eight children, all but two living, viz., James, born April 8, 1838, a soldier in the late war, member of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A,

and who died in Andersonville Prison, having been captured at Chattanooga, and first confined in Libby Prison; Robert, also of the Fifty-first Regiment, serving for three years; John, who resides with his mother, and works at the Dennison shops; George, chief clerk in the Nickel Railroad office at Cleveland, Ohio; Leonidas, an engineer at Chicago, Ill.; Rachel (deceased), wife of Joseph I. McCullough, of New Philadelphia; Archibald, a lawyer in Kansas City, Mo.; and Thomas F., a medical student in the office of Homersfield & Groves. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband also belonged, and was Trustee for a number of years. He was a farmer by occupation, and at one time owned 340 acres of land. He visited his sons in the army, took cold and died two weeks after his return home. His son George was in the hundred-day service. The war broke up the family. Mr. McKee encouraged his sons to go. He was a quiet, unassuming man, greatly esteemed by his friends. He was a Republican in politics.

JAMES J. MAZURIE, manufacturer, Uhrichsville, is the senior member of the firm of J. J. & F. A. Mazurie, manufacturers of tile, brick and piping. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 3, 1857, and is a son of James A. and Margaret (McGinnis) Mazurie, the former of whom was a manufacturer and dealer of tobacco in Pittsburgh for over forty years. He also carried on other speculations, and was the most successful business man of that city. He died in 1872, leaving an estate valued at $300,000. He was twice married, and had one child by the first union, and five by the second, our subject being the oldest by the last marriage. Mr. Mazurie, Sr., owned and carried on for several years the planing mill now owned by Everetts & Thompson. James J. was raised in Pittsburgh, attending several boarding schools, and for a year and a half a school in Canada. He chose the profession of an architect, in which he became very proficient, working at it for three years; he worked on the draft of the Exchange Building in Detroit, Mich., also on the Crawford House, Windsor, Canada, doing most of the work on the last building. In 1874, he came to Uhrichsville, where his father owned the planing mills, and was married in 1881 to Christibell B. Hoover, born in Delaware County, Ohio, and a daughter of Isaac M. Hoover. In politics, Mr. Mazurie is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, taking great interest in the same.

FRANK A. MAZURIE, manufacturer, Uhrichsville, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., October 14, 1859, and is a son of J. A. and Margaret (McGinnis) Mazurie, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and French descent. The former was a wealthy and influential business man, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He died in 1873. Frank received his education at Thiel College, and only lacked two months of graduating when he was called away from school. He has since been doing business for himself, and is the junior member of the firm of J. J. & F. A. Mazurie, manufacturers of brick, tile and piping, near Uhrichsville. Our subject was united in marriage in 1882 with Cora Z., a daughter of D. J. Thompson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Mazurie are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MOORE, retired blacksmith, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Wells Township, Bradford County, Penn., October 16, 1806, and is a son of John and Debora (Brown) Moore, natives of New Jersey and New York respectively. The former was of Dutch, and the latter of English descent. John Moore was a cloth dresser, and worked at that business most of his lifetime. William was the second of a family of eight children. His parents moved from New York to Virginia in 1815. William was put out to learn the blacksmith's trade when he was eleven years old, and in 1837 came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His schooling was obtained in the district schools, in

which he was a diligent pupil. He taught schools in the winter, and worked at his trade in the summer. He worked for six summers at Wheeling, and twenty-two years of his life were passed in this work. His first school was taught in the woods, where the town of West Uhrichsville now stands. He also taught one term in this township, where he had ninety-eight pupils. Mr. Moore says nothing in his life has given him more pleasure than having been able to teach a little girl to read, who, all her life, had been deprived of the power of speech. She has now grown up, and is one of Mr. Moore's neighbors. Mr. Moore has been a great reader. He was considered a genius and a first-class mechanic; often did jobs that other blacksmiths had given up. He owns eighty acres of land in Mill Township. He was married, in 1835, to Anna Bella, daughter of John and Mary Jane (Holmes) McClure. Her father was of Irish, and her mother of Dutch descent. They have raised five children, their names as follows: Ella Annabella, wife of T. R. Evans, coal-miner: Elizabeth Victoria, wife of Hiram Staneart, farmer; Marion S., wife of James Henry, farmer; Loretta L., wife of Thomas Henry, of Uhrichsville, and Willemma, wife of George Lytle, farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Disciple Church. Mr. Moore is not a strict party man. He votes for the man and not for the office. He has been a powerful man, both physically and mentally, but his health is now fast declining. He calculates to live until 1886, and then will "shuffle off this mortal coil." He bases this event on a dream, in which he and his wife fully believe. She expects him to die at the very time he dreamed of. He also dreamt of the precise time of his mother's death, although he was away from home and did not know at the time that she was sick.

THOMAS MOORE, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Washington County, Penn., December 27, 1814. His parents were John and Nancy (Sloop) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of Dutch descent. John Moore was in the war of 1812, going as a substitute. In early life, he was a river man, and made nine trips to New Orleans before steamboats were introduced. In later life, he was a farmer, and in 1828 removed from Pennsylvania to Mill Township (then known as Dorman Township), this county. He raised a family of seven children—James, deceased, who, with his family emigrated to Iowa, about 1865; Anna, residing with our subject; Thomas, our subject; John; Joseph, who enlisted during the late war, and died in hospital; Margaret, widow of David Guthrie, and residing in Iowa; and Aaron, who was married, and raised a family; died in Nebraska. Our subject was reared on a farm; received instruction in the rudimentary branches at the common schools, and chose carpentering for his trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He subsequently worked on a farm in Pennsylvania; for three years near Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio; then came to this county in April, 1841, and was married in 1842 to Catherine Welch. She is the daughter of George and Joanna (Price) Welch, who were born in Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of six children, two boys and four girls—Margaret Ann, wife of Alex Davis, a farmer in this township; Sarah Jane, at home; Joanna; Nancy Ellen, wife of Johnson Scott, farmer in Nebraska; John W., at home, farmer; and George Patterson, attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which the former has been Deacon for about twenty-five years, also Trustee, and was a member of the building committee on the erection of that church. He has been Township Trustee for three years in Mill Township; member of the Board of Education during that time, and was a delegate to the County Convention. As a farmer, he has been successful, and owns 230 acres of land.

F. W. MOORE, plasterer and contractor, Uhrichsville, was born near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 30, 1849. His parents, S. R. and Elizabeth (Cameron) Moore, were also natives of Ohio; the former was reared to the Quaker faith. Our subject was educated at the graded schools of Hanoverton, Ohio, and learned the trade of his father, that of plastering; then went to Mansfield, where he completed his apprenticeship. He subsequently, in 1871, came to Uhrichsville, where he has since remained, working as plasterer and contractor. He owns three houses and five town lots. In 1872, he was married to Clara J., daughter of Theodore A. Packer, of Uhrichsville. His wife is an affable and intelligent lady, and he attributes his success to her prudent management, as well as to his own strict attention to business. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born a family of three children —James P., Arthur Cameron and Alvin Greenlee. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Town Council of Uhrichsville; is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. F. NARNEY, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 16, 1845, and is a son of Dennis and Isabel (Orange) Narney. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and came to this State at an early day; his father was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated at the common schools. He followed mining for three years, and in 1867 was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Interline) Bitter, who are of German descent. To this union there have been born three children—Marcilla, Mary and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. Narney are members of the Christian Union Church. During the war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, Company C, serving until 1864; re-enlisting in 1865, he served seven months. In politics, he is a Republican. He owns a neat and substantial residence situated one mile east of Uhrichsville, and financially has been very successful.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, foreman of the car shops for the Pan Handle Railroad Company in Dennison, Ohio, was born December 23, 1846, and is a son of John O'Brien. His parents emigrated to America when Thomas was a child, and settled in Virginia. Our subject received a common school education in Virginia and Ohio. Early in life, he commenced to work on the railroad. Shortly afterward he began boating on the Ohio River. He was Captain of a boat eight years. He worked two years for the P., C. & St. L. Railroad Company, as brakeman of the wreck-train. He finally came to Dennison, where he has since been in the employ of the Pan Handle Railroad Company. In September, 1882, he was appointed to his present position, foreman of the car shops. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Mary Ann Hart; she is of Irish descent, but born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are members of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he has been Trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Town Council of Dennison for four years. He is a man of few words, quick to see what he wants, and rapid in forming his conclusions. He is highly respected by the employes in his department.

THOMAS O'DONNELL, a prominent farmer on Section 36 Mill Township, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 12, 1813; his parents were Conrad and Elizabeth (Burroway) O'Donnell, the former a farmer and native of Ireland, who emigrated to America when but four years old, the latter a native of Maryland, and of German descent. They came from Pennsylvania to this county in 1801. Thomas O'Donnell received his education partially at the subscription schools of his native county, and farther improved by his own endeavors at home. His father died when

he was but nine years of age, thus throwing him upon his own resources, and he had to work his way as best he could. He left home and worked for a farmer three years; then for three years on the Ohio Canal. He then went to farming and clearing land, working by the month, which occupation he followed for three years more. After this he rented land and worked it for twelve years, when he was enabled to purchase land for himself. He finally bought on Section 35, Mill Township, and has now a valuable farm of 387 acres. Our subject was married, in 1835, to Sarah C., a daughter of John and Mary (Rhodes) Heller, and is a native of Pennsylvania, of German and English descent. The children born to this union are Clarissa L., wife of Alex Moore; John H., a successful farmer at present, formerly a school teacher and a soldier in the late rebellion; Mary J., wife of William Elvin, deceased; Rosannah L., wife of Aaron Warfel; James T., a prominent lawyer of New Philadelphia; and Ophelia M., wife of E. B. Dutton. Mr. O'Donnell is a stanch Republican. He has served in the capacity of Trustee of Mill Township.

SAMUEL O'DONNELL (deceased) was born in Mill Township December 7, 1818 (for parentage see sketch of Thomas O'Donnell). He was for years a prominent business man of Uhrichsville, and owned the bank in that town. He also kept a store and dealt extensively in wheat. His education was limited to the common schools in Mill Township. His father dying when Samuel was a small boy, the latter lived with his brother and worked at the brick trade for some time. He then came to Uhrichsville, and clerked for John Welch, Sr., and gradually worked up in the business; was in partnership with John Bukey, and afterward with a Mr. Forbes. He was a successful man of business, and at the time of his death owned nearly 500 acres of well-improved land, besides his interest in the store. He was married, June 3, 1841, to Jane G. Forbes. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born September 27, 1818, and is a daughter of John Forbes (deceased). Her parents were of Irish descent, and were early settlers of this county. This union was blessed with five children—J. Horace, a prominent stock-dealer and resident of Uhrichsville, where he was born in 1842; James F., born in 1843; Mary E., wife of a Mr. Johnston, a banker in Uhrichsville; Susan E., wife of William Scott; and Sarah E., wife of James Danniels, a stock-dealer of Mount Vernon, Ohio. J. Horace and James F. are partners in farming and stock-dealing; own 400 acres of choice land, and usually keep 300 head of fine sheep and 90 head of cattle. Mrs. O'Donnell is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. O'Donnell was a Republican in politics. He died in 1864, lamented by all who knew him.

THEODORE A. PACKER, proprietor of vineyard, Uhrichsville. The subject of this sketch, prominent among the early settlers of Uhrichsville, was born in New Jersey July 29, 1824. He is a son of John and Martha (Johnson) Packer, also natives of New Jersey, the former of Scotch, the latter of English extraction. John Packer was a cooper by trade, and moved to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1832. Our subject was the youngest of a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. In early life, he taught school and worked at carpentering. He came to this county in 1855, and has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza A. Cahill, who died in 1879. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and left two children—Clara J., wife of F. W. Moore, of Uhrichsville, and Emma O., wife of Charles Greenlee, a merchant of Uhrichsville. For his second wife Mr. Packer married, in 1880, Mary, daughter of Charles and Sophia (Ohla) Southerland, the latter a native of Germany. The former was a merchant in Illinois; and being worth considerable money, was murdered in Illinois in 1876. Mrs. Packer had two brothers

in the army during the late rebellion—William was Lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and afterward promoted to Quartermaster in the same regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Packer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been Class Leader in Uhrichsville for about twenty years. He has been successful in business; owns eight and a half acres of land within the corporation of Uhrichsville, on which a coal bank and stone quarry are found, both in active operation. He owns also a vineyard and several pieces of property in Uhrichsville. He laid out one of the additions called the Packer & Cahill Addition to Uhrichsville, and has greatly assisted in building up that town. His vineyard is one of the finest found anywhere; has a fine assortment of vines, producing the choicest grapes brought in the markets of Dennison and Uhrichsville. He is a strictly temperance man, and has never manufactured wine; has been a consistent advocate of the temperance reformation under all its various phases, when it was popular and unpopular, and has practically carried out the principles of total abstinence. Mr. Packer has a deservedly high reputation in this community, where he has lived all his life. During the late civil war, he was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, and was Second Duty-Sergeant. In politics, he is a Republican.

E. A. PARRISH, farmer, real estate dealer and insurance agent, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Chestertown, Md., December 20, 1824. He is a son of James B. and Elizabeth (Rice) Parrish. His parents were of English descent, his father a native of Maryland, his mother of Wilmington, Del. They came to Ohio in 1841 and settled in Dover, where the father engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Capt. Parrish received his education and grew to manhood in the State of Delaware. He learned the tanner's trade, and came to Uhrichsville in 1847, purchasing the tannery in this place, and continued the business till 1857, when he went into a flouring mill as clerk for J. & B. Uhrich, until 1861, when he enlisted during the late war in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E. He was appointed First Lieutenant on the organization of the company, and served one year. He was then sent home as recruiting officer, but resigned before returning, and re-enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was elected Captain, going into camp at Mingo, Ohio, and was in the battle of Perryville, losing twenty-eight men from his company. He served till June, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability, the effects of a severe sunstroke. For several years he was unable to work. He finally went into the insurance business, and represents the Phœnix and the Glens Falls of New York, both fine insurance companies; he is also real estate agent. He superintends his farm of eighty-five acres, most of which is inside the corporation of Uhrichsville; is owner of a neat and substantial residence, a view of which may be seen on page 41, in the historical atlas of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is a Republican in politics. Our subject was Mayor of Uhrichsville in 1875; ran for Legislature soon after the war, but could only carry the vote of his own party, and therefore was defeated. Capt. Parrish is a man who speaks his opinion freely on all subjects. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Uhrich October 31, 1848, a daughter of Michael Uhrich, to whom belongs the honor of having laid out the town of Uhrichsville and after whom it took its name. He came from Pennsylvania to this town in 1804, and entered 1,500 acres of land. He was a man of great energy of character, admirably adapted to be a pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish have been blessed with five children—James H., married, a resident of Upper Sandusky, is engaged in the dairy business; Urice M., wife of John Hess, dealer in agricultural implements and coal in Iowa; Edward R., expressman on the railroad; William H., ticket and express

agent on the Pan Handle Railroad; and Ada B., a teacher in the graded school in Uhrichsville. Mrs. Parrish is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Captain is a Knight Templar.

J. R. PARRISH, blacksmith, Tracy, was born in Washington Township, this county, December 14, 1845. He is a son of Elijah and Margaret (McCoy) Parrish, the former a native of Ohio and of English lineage, and the latter born in Baltimore, Md., and of Irish descent. The former was a blacksmith by trade, and came to this county when a young man. Our subject learned the trade of his father, and has followed it ever since. His education was limited to the common schools in Rush Township. He was married in 1871, to Sarah, daughter of Franklin Furbey, of Irish descent. This union has been blessed with a family of six children—Eldorado, Emerson, Dora, Maud, Oma and an infant. In politics, Mr. Parrish is a Republican. In business, he has been successful; owns his shop and a neat substantial residence. During the rebellion, he enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1865.

J. PEARCH, carpenter and contractor, Uhrichsville, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 26, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Barrick) Pearch. His father is a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1814, when he was about eleven years old. He embarked in the manufacture of chairs, and was a wheelwright by trade. On settling in Ohio, he farmed and operated a mill, and still owns a mill at Sherodsville, near Leesburg, Ohio. He was twice married, and had eight children by each wife, eleven still living; his wives were sisters. The subject of this sketch is the sixth child by the first marriage; he spent his youth on a farm, attended for twelve months the district schools, and was soon able to teach; he was a natural mathematician, and stood high in all the other branches; he afterward commenced to work at the stone cutter's and cooper's trade; he came to Dennison, Ohio, in 1864 (removing his family there the following year), when he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade. Being a natural mechanic, and a skillful workman, he commanded good wages, although he had never served an apprenticeship. Soon after commencing to work in the Dennison shops, he assisted in building the Dennison railroad shops, where he worked for ten years. He then engaged as carpenter and contractor, which business he still follows, and has met with good success. He was a member of the Dennison Coal Mining Company, and took a prominent part in its advancement, being manager while connected with it. He was married, March 22, 1860, to Eliza Palmer. She was a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and a daughter of Nicholas Palmer, a prominent farmer. By this union, there have been six children—Manillia Maybelle, a school teacher; Ortho Ollo, Lecta Lulu, Ella Elvira, Cecilia Celestine and Verna Valeria. Mr. Pearch is a Republican in politics. He owns twelve town lots in Uhrichsville, and the farm on which he resides. During the late war, in 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served fifteen months, and was honorably discharged December 24, 1864. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

NATHANIEL PITTENGER, farmer, P. O. Dennison, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 10, 1818. He is a son of Abraham and Susanna (Osborn) Pittenger, both natives of New Jersey, the former a Yankee, the latter of Dutch descent. Abraham Pittenger was a farmer all his life, and came to this State in the latter part of 1700, settling in Harrison County. Our subject came to this county in 1871; he received a limited education in a log schoolhouse. In 1841, he was united in marriage with Maria, daughter of William Atkison. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. The two children who have blessed this union are William A., editor of the *Dennison Para-*

graph, and Susanna, wife of John Philps, a resident of California. Our subject is the owner of a house and lot in Dennison, also one in Uhrichsville; he was a Justice of the Peace for two years, while a resident of Greene Township, Harrison County, and was also School Director. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has held most of the offices. In Harrison County he was Superintendent, for about ten years, of a Sabbath school. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. PITTENGER, editor of the *Dennison Paragraph*, Dennison, is the only son of Nathaniel and Maria Pittenger, and was born August 19, 1842, in Rumley Township, Harrison County, Ohio. His father is a farmer, and William's early life was spent upon the farm, amid the dewy fields, of which he learned, not by imitation but by *application*, the sublime mysteries of husbandry. He early developed a love of knowledge, and during the winters of his stay upon the farm was sent to the district school, where he threaded all the classes, and his boyish thirst for an education being not yet satiated he was sent to the Hopedale Normal School, and subsequently to Mt. Union College, his stay in those institutions rounding up the period of his collegiate education. At the age of nineteen, he embarked in his chosen occupation, by entering the office of the *Cadiz Republican* as an apprentice to the printing trade, and subsequently became foreman and assistant editor of that journal. The breaking-out of the rebellion, about this time, fired his patriotism, and he enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faithfully, until honorably discharged, about the close of the war. Returning home, he located in Tuscarawas County, and in connection with J. L. McIlvaine, Esq., entered upon the editorship and management of the *Tuscarawas Advocate*, the first paper established in the county, where he remained a partner until December, 1868, when he purchased the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, then published in New Philadelphia, and moved it to Uhrichsville and Dennison, and conducted it until December, 1876, when the paper changed hands, and he retired from the editor's chair which he had ably filled for eight years. From 1877 to May, 1879, Mr. Pittenger resided at Washington City, where he held a position in the Government printing office, resigning which he spent about six months as foreman of a newspaper in Idaho Territory, but returned to Dennison in the fall, and on December 13, 1879, founded and established the *Dennison Paragraph*. This independent local paper was liberally patronized from the start, and has been quite a business success. He is its present editor and business manager. Mr. Pittenger was married, September 13, 1866, to Miss Anna E. Getzman, youngest daughter of Philip Getzman, Esq., of New Philadelphia, Ohio. The union has been a very happy one, and has been blessed with three children—Frank G., born July 25, 1867; Herbert Roy, born January 10, 1875; and Nellie Louise, born July 26, 1876. Mrs. Pittenger, who is a well-educated and intelligent lady, assists her husband in the editorial work of the *Paragraph*. Mr. Pittenger is in the prime of life, and possesses a sound mind in a sound body. As a citizen, he is straightforward, public-spirited and progressive. He was a member, and for some time President of the first Board of Education organized in Dennison. In politics, he is a conservative Republican; in religion a Presbyterian, being a Ruling Elder in the church of his choice. As a newspaper writer, he is second to none in the county, his compositions being stately, elegant and dignified.

PROF. W. H. RAY, Principal of Uhrichsville Schools, was born in Harrison County, June 13, 1840, and is a son of William and Jane (Hanna) Ray, natives of Ohio, and both of Scotch and Irish descent. His father wisely chose the occupation of a farmer. Our subject was born on a farm, receiv-

ing a common school education in Harrison and Jefferson Counties, and attended the academy at New Hagerstown, Carroll Co., Ohio. At the age of nineteen, he taught school, and during the civil war enlisted, August, 1862, in the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company D, and served till the close of the war. After serving six months, he was appointed Corporal, and subsequently Fifth Sergeant. He was sent home, with seven others, as recuiting officer, December, 1863, and was the only one who succeeded in raising thirty men. He was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, January, 1865. The war being over, he taught school one term of five months, in Tuscarawas, and then went to Waynesburg, Stark Co., Ohio, in 1867, and for six years, was Superintendent of school. He was one of the county examiners for one year. From here he went to Massillon, Ohio, where he taught for three years, and in September, 1877, came to Uhrichsville, where he has since remained. When he first came here, the yearly enrollment was about 611 pupils, and there are 820 at present. He received the degree of A. M., December, 1881, and also holds a State certificate. Prof. Ray was married August 8, 1867, to Fannie, daughter of William L. and Mary B. (Morrison) Robb, of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have two children—Morrison and Gertrude. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has served in the capacity of Elder for several years; he also takes active interest in the Sabbath schools wherever he may be located, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath school in Uhrichsville at present. Prof. Ray is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is possessed of great activity, has a sound discriminating judgment, and great firmness of character and shrewd business tact.

JOHN REED (deceased) was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1809, and died in 1870. His wife's maiden name was Mary Ann Lytle. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and died May 11, 1883, at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject came to Tuscarawas County in 1850; settled in Mill Township and engaged in farming. His family consisted of three children, of whom William, the only son, went to California, about thirty years ago, married, and is now a wealthy merchant there; Sarah J. and Margaret live on the farm left them by their father. This farm consists of 125 acres of well-improved land, cleared by the late Mr. Reed, and now carried on by his daughter Margaret, who has done considerable farm work. She hires all the help, and manages the business part of the farm, while her sister attends to the household affairs. The former has bought and paid for forty acres of land, and has acquitted herself creditably as a woman of business. The late Mr. and Mrs. Reed were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their daughter, Sarah J., of the Disciple Church. In politics, Mr. Reed was a Republican.

ISAAC E. ROMIG, soap manufacturer, Uhrichsville, was born in Warwick Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 21, 1839. He is a son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Knisely) Romig. The former was a native of this township, and followed farming for an occupation. He died in 1881. He had been twice married, and raised eleven children—nine by his first wife, our subject being the third in that family. He was reared in Warwick Township till twenty-three years of age, when he entered farming life, which he followed for several years; was afterward in the butcher trade, in partnership with Joseph Uhrich. He also dealt in stock, and remained in this business for three years. He then bought the Valley Soap Works of W. A. Bovey, now a prominent citizen of Dennison, Ohio. Mr. Romig has since continued in this business, meeting with good success. In 1862, he was married to Rosanna C., daughter of Joseph Walton, of English descent. The latter was a

prominent citizen and Clerk of the courts in New Philadelphia. This union has been blessed with a family of seven children, viz.: Laura, a school teacher; James R., who was accidentally shot in 1879; Edward J., at home, a clerk in Uhrichsville; Ella, Emmet L., Harry L. and Florence E. Mr. Romig's wife and oldest daughter are members of the Moravian Church, of which Mr. Romig is Elder and Trustee. When the church was erected, he was on the building committee.

I. RUMBAUGH, passenger engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad, Dennison, was born in Indiana County, Penn., December 18, 1839, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ashbaugh) Rumbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The former was a farmer, and also worked on a canal in Pennsylvania. Our subject received a common school education, mostly in Armstrong County, Penn., and began railroading. On March 17, 1862, he commenced as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he continued about two years. He was promoted as freight train conductor on the same road (at that time it was the custom to commence down at the lowest position and work up, which our subject did). He fired for two years, and leaving the road came to work on the Pan Handle Railroad, in the same position. For eight months he worked on the Pan Handle Railroad, and here met with a sad accident, being obliged to have his foot amputated. From the year 1868 to 1874, he ran an engine for a freight train, but in the latter year he was promoted to a passenger train, Engine No. 55. He was united in marriage with Catherine, daughter of Jacob Hoover, and a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. This marriage took place in the year 1863. To this union two children have been born—Lizzie R. and Alwilda. Mr. and Mrs. Rumbaugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the former is a Republican. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 389. Our subject has been financially successful; is the owner of one of the finest residences in Dennison, as well as other property, and has resided here since July, 1875.

MARTIN C. SAUERS, foreman of the paint shops of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, Uhrichsville, Ohio, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 23, 1835. He is a son of Randolph and Elizabeth (Dott) Sauers, natives of Bavaria, of German descent. The former was a stone-mason by trade, and came to America, settling in New York in 1827. Our subject received his education at the graded schools in Buffalo, N. Y., and chose the occupation of a carriage painter, which he followed from boyhood till 1860, when he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served three years. He was Fourth Sergeant, he being the only member of that regiment who escaped without a wound. He had fifteen bullet holes in his army blanket. At the close of the war, he returned to Coshocton, and worked at his trade for one year. He came to Dennison in 1867, and began to work in the Pan Handle Railroad shops. In 1870, he was appointed foreman of the paint shops. He was married, in 1856, to Mary M. Wales, a native of Ohio, and of Welsh and Dutch descent. The three children born to this union are Elnora, Charles Edwin and Katherine. Mrs. Sauers is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sauers is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. He is the owner of a neat and substantial residence in Uhrichsville.

JOHN F. SCARBOROUGH, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Uhrichsville, Ohio, was born in Cecil County, Md., August 10, 1826, and is a son of Joseph and Rebecca Scarborough, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Maryland, where they remained until their death. Joseph was born June 13, 1794, and Rebecca, his wife, January 23, 1798. She departed this life November 5, 1829. After her death, Mr. Scarborough married, for his second wife, Sarah

Smith, who survived him, and departed this life about five years ago. Joseph died April 30, 1848. He was the father of nine children, of whom seven are living. John F. Scarborough, our subject, followed carriage and wagon making until within the last few years. He was united in marriage, April 16, 1847, with Jane Fowler, born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 20, 1826, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Fowler. In 1863, our subject bought a farm in Harrison County, consisting of 160 acres, which he afterward sold and purchased in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, first in Union Township, consisting of 167 acres, which he sold, and bought 140 acres in Rush Township. This he sold in the spring of 1883. In December of 1882, he bought the Central Hotel in Uhrichsville, also other town property. He is now managing the hotel, where he and family reside. The hotel is first-class and the largest in the city. The traveling public will do well to stop with him, for he and his family spare no pains in trying to make everything pleasant for their guests. Mr. Scarborough and wife are the parents of eight children, of whom only three survive—Mary J. (wife of Lewis B. Glass), Josiah S. and Emma B. (wife of C. W. Rishforth). Mr. Scarborough and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are among the leading families of Uhrichsville, Ohio.

JOHN D. SCOTT, blacksmith, Uhrichsville, was born in Franklin Township, Harrison County, Ohio, July 29, 1847, and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Dodge) Scott, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Ireland, both of Irish descent. The former was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the district schools of Brownsville, Ohio. He commenced learning his trade in Deersville, Ohio, and, in 1868, came to Uhrichsville, where he continued his trade of blacksmithing with Henry Foster. He worked for the latter for four years; was next in the employ of the Pan Handle Railroad Company in Dennison for one year and in 1862 bought a shop on First street, in Uhrichsville, Ohio, and now carries on a successful trade. He is a first-class workman; takes great pride in his business, and his shop is kept in better order than most blacksmith shops. He was married, in 1872, to Eva McCoy, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and is of Irish descent. To this union two children were born—Harry and Frank. Mr. Scott is a Republican in politics; is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns his shop and residence on First street, Uhrichsville, and is a useful citizen.

THOMAS SHIPTON is a wealthy, enterprising farmer and pioneer of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and resides inside the corporation of Dennison. He was born in Pennsylvania November 27, 1810, and was brought to Ohio by his parents, William and Mary (Read) Shipton, in 1812. They were of Scotch and Irish descent. William Shipton was a blacksmith in early life, but after coming to Ohio followed farming. Thomas is the eldest of a family of six children, and received a limited education from the subscription schools held in log cabins He lived with his parents on the farm until nineteen years old, when he commenced to learn the trade of a millwright, and for fifteen years was employed in building and working on mills on the Ohio Canal. He was prudent with his earnings, and was soon able to invest in a farm. He was in the West from 1846 till 1850, working in the gold mines in California, working by the day during most of the time, and received $9 per day, out of which he paid $4 for his board. He returned to the States with $4,000 in gold, and wisely invested it in land, most of which he still owns, part of it lying inside the corporation of Dennison. The Dennison coal mines are on his land, and he receives a royalty on all coal taken out of these mines. He is the owner of 250 acres of valuable land, and considerable other real estate. He has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Alice Crosson, who

died in 1840, after one year of wedded life, leaving one child—William—who is married, and is a prominent farmer in Mill Township. Our subject was married again in 1854, to Nancy Warful, a daughter of Samuel Warful, a hotel keeper at that time of Harrison County. Mrs. Shipton was born in Harrison County, and is of German descent. Two daughters have blessed this union—Ella and Caroline, both at home. Mrs. Shipton died in 1871. The family are all well respected, and are among the best citizens of Dennison. Mr. Shipton can look back on his life, and see but few changes he would make if he had to live it over again. The example of his life is well worthy of imitation by the rising generation.

W. A. SHIPTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 15, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Alice (Crosson) Shipton. The former was a millwright and farmer, and an early settler of this county. When our subject was two years of age, his mother died, and he was put in the care of his grandfather, William Shipton, with whom he lived until fifteen years of age. He then came to Mill Township and lived with his father till of age, and then taught school for several terms with success. His education had been derived from the common school and Uhrichsville High School. He was married, in 1866, to Emma, daughter of Jacob and Margaret A. (Brisben) Huston. Her grandfather Huston was one of the earliest settlers of this county, coming from Pennsylvania in 1800, when he built a log cabin and returned for his family. On coming back, he found his cabin had been burnt by the Indians. Mrs. Shipton's mother was born in 1810, and is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shipton have two children—Harry H. and Clyde. Our subject was brought up as a farmer, and has been engaged as such ever since. He now resides on a farm, where he has lived for seventeen years. The farm consists of 100 acres of good land, and is a first-class stock farm. Much of his time is devoted to the raising of fine stock; has an average of 100 head of sheep, and makes a specialty of short-horned Durhams. Mr. Shipton is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

LEOPOLD SHOHL, merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1851, and is a son of William and Minnie (Altshul) Shohl. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1847, settling in Cincinnati, where the father was a merchant. Our subject received his education in the graded schools of Cincinnati, graduating in 1864, and then commenced clerking in a store at Dayton, Ohio. He afterward went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was clerk in a clothing store; was then, from 1874 to 1879, clerk in Kentucky, and, in 1879, he engaged in business in Defiance, Ohio, with a brother, and continued until 1882, when Leopold came to Uhrichsville and opened on Third street a "Mammoth Star One-Price Clothing House," where he carries a complete line of gents' furnishing goods. He has the largest stock of any store in Tuscarawas County, and is courteous and obliging to all. His long experience has well qualified him for this business. He is a man of fine address, fluent in conversation, and speaks in three languages. His frank, open way of carrying on trade commends itself to all. He buys direct from the manufacturer, which enables him to sell at low prices. In politics, Mr. Shohl votes for the man and not for the party.

ROBERT SMITH, dealer in groceries and provisions, glassware and queensware, on Third street, Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

SAMUEL SMITH, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in Pennsylvania July 13, 1818. He is a son of William Smith, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a grandson of Peter Smith. His father was of Irish, and his mother of German descent. Her father's name was F. Kridler. William Smith was a

farmer and calciminer. He came to Ohio in 1836, and settled in Mill Township, and had a family of fourteen children, of whom ten grew to maturity. He himself was the oldest of a family of twelve children, and his wife of a family of twelve. Our subject was reared on a farm, making farming his occupation for life, and has also learned the shoe-making trade, which latter he would follow in the winter, pursuing farming in the summer. He was twice married. His first wife was Belinda Taylor, whom he married in 1839. She bore a family of nine children and raised but five. Mrs. Smith died in 1857. His second wife was Mary McCullough, a native of Ireland. Mr. Smith has been successful, and owns nine lots and two houses in Newport. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about forty-six years; has been Class Leader for thirty years, and an exhorter for nine years. He was a Sabbath School Superintendent of Newport, and may always be found on the side of right and morality.

DAN. L. SMITH, railroad agent, Uhrichsville, was born in Kentucky February 16, 1852, and is a son of J. W. W. and Nannie (Gover) Smith, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, his father of English and Irish descent, the mother of German and English lineage. Our subject received his education in the Christian University at Canton, Mo., and chose the trade of printer, working at it in Canton, Mo., for over three years; he then moved to Uhrichsville in 1869, and clerked for one year in a general store; was afterward employed by the P., C. & St. L. Ry Co., and clerked for four years in the Superintendent's office, and in 1876 took the position of agent for that company and Adams Express Co., and in 1882 took in addition the agency of the C., L. & W. R. R. and the Union Express Co., acting as joint agent for both railroads and both express companies. Mr. Smith was married to May E., daughter of R. L. Dunning, of German and English descent, her mother of German and English descent, born in Kentucky. To this union have been born two children—Ralph D. and Roy B Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former held the position of Trustee and Sunday School Secretary. In politics, he is a Democrat; belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

CALDWELL SPROUL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Stillwater. The subject of this sketch is the third of a family of ten children, and was born in Mill Township December 17, 1836. His parents, Hugh and Margaret (Watson) Sproul, were natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated, the former at the age of twelve, and the latter at eight years of age. Hugh Sproul's parents settled in Philadelphia, where he learned the weaver's trade. When still young, he came to this county, and worked at farming for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1880, in his seventy-second year. He left an estate of 170 acres of valuable land. He was a Whig in politics, and, with his wife, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of ten children (seven reached maturity), viz.: William, deceased; Thomas, a farmer residing in Iowa; Caldwell, our subject; John S.; Alexander, a farmer in Iowa; two deceased; Nelson; Henry, a farmer in this township, and Benjamin. Caldwell was reared on a farm, and educated at the district schools, and has always been occupied in farming. During the rebellion, he enlisted in 1864, in Uhrichsville, in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was a non-commissioned officer, and served to the close of the war. In 1869, he was united in marriage with Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah (Norris) Markee, of English descent. Her father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and her mother in Prince Edward Island. Her grandmother, whose maiden name was Ellen Knype, claims to be a descendant or relative of the royal fam-

ily, and whose parents were wealthy people in London. Mr. and Mrs. Sproul have two children, Leona Vail and Alice Clemie. Mrs. Sproul has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since she was fourteen years old. She was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1840. Caldwell Sproul owns a well-improved farm of 107 acres, and is engaged in stock-raising. John Sproul, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Mill Township, on the farm which he now occupies, May 3, 1838, and like his brother Caldwell, is engaged in farming. He is the owner of 177 acres of well-cultivated land. At the breaking-out of the late war, he promptly enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Dr. Chalfand, and was a non-commissioned officer. He served for three years and four months. Was the hero of several well-fought battles. He was in Stone River and Chickamauga battles, and on September 20, 1863, was taken prisoner and cast in the prisons at Danville, Libby and Andersonville, suffering all the horrors of prison life. In 1879, he was united in marriage with Isabella, daughter of Andrew Barkley (who died in 1881). She is a native of this county, and is of English extraction. The children born to this union are Letitia M., Rebecca Olive, Hugh Andrew and Revelona M. Mr. Sproul and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been School Director of Mill Township for six years, and is an industrious and enterprising farmer. Nelson F. Sproul is the eighth son of Hugh and Margaret, and was born in the village of Stillwater August 7, 1846, and was reared on a farm, receiving instructions in the rudimentary branches. He worked in a mill for two years, and for one year did carpentering. At present he is engaged in the manufacture of lime, under the firm name of Sproul & Uhrich, in West Uhrichsville. This enterprise bids fair to make a success. In 1878, Mr. Sproul was married to Lottie, daughter of Joseph Uhrich, of Uhrichsville. To this union has been born one child, Katie M. Mr. Sproul and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a trustee. All the votes of this family, as far as we have any record, are cast for the Republican party.

JOHN W. STOCKSDALE, grocer, Dennison, was born in Dover Township, this county, May 14, 1852, and is a son of Perry and Mary M. (Mumma) Stocksdale, the former a native of Maryland, the latter born in Holmes County, Ohio. Perry Stockdale was born in the year 1826, of English and German descent, and came to this county when he was seven years of age. He is a prominent farmer in Dover Township, where he resides, and has had a family of six children, John W. being the oldest. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of Dover Township, and at the high school in Shanesville, Ohio, and was a teacher for six terms. He subsequently engaged in farming, working on rented land until he purchased a farm in Union Township, but, in 1873, sold out and came to Dennison, where he embarked in the grocery and provision business with a brother-in-law, the firm name being Kanaga & Stocksdale, and has since continued in the business. The firm are located on Logan street, and carry a full stock of goods, enjoying a good patronage. Our subject was married, in 1871, to Mary E. Lemasters. She is of English descent, was born in Union Township, this county, and is a daughter of J. N. Lemasters, a minister of the United Brethren Church. To this union were born two children—Melva May and Venna E. Mr. Stocksdale has been assistant Superintendent in the Sabbath school of the United Brethren Church, of which he is a member.

M. S. STONE, draughtsman and pattern cutter for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, Dennison, was born in Boston, Mass., July 29, 1823, and is a son of Seth and Martha (Clapp) Stone, of English descent, and early settlers of Massachusetts. The former was a builder and contractor. He once

owned the land on which Watertown, Mass., now stands. In 1856, they moved to Maryland, where our subject attended the common schools. He was the eldest of a family of twelve children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Stone attended the Asbury College in Maryland, where he graduated in 1846. He chose his present occupation, which he has followed all his life. For twenty years he worked on locomotives. He came to Stubenville in 1857, working there until the Pan Handle Company moved their shops to Dennison, when he came, too, and has been in this company's employ ever since. He was a soldier in the Mexican war; enlisted at Washington, D. C., in 1847, in the First Baltimore Battalion. He was in several engagements, and was wounded at the battle of Monterey, by a cannon ball passing between his legs with such force as to tear off one of his boots. He is one of the few Mexican soldiers now living in this place. He was married, in 1857, to Sarah, daughter of William Asbuthnot, a native of West Virginia. This union has been blessed with a family of six children, only two of whom are now living—M. S., a merchant, and Hannah D., at home. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Stone is a Democrat in politics; he is a Sir Knight in the Masonic fraternity.

A. C. STURTZ, miller, Dennison, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is a son of Adam and Mary Sturtz, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The former was a farmer by occupation. Our subject was reared on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, receiving his education in the common schools in Muskingum County. He chose the occupation of cabinet-maker, working at that trade ten years. He came to Dennison soon after the close of the rebellion, and in 1876 took charge of the mills at that place, where he has since continued. In 1863, he enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, where he served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the right breast in the battle of Petersburg, Va. He was in the hospital from April till July. He received his discharge at the end of the war, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married, in 1873, to Samentha, daughter of Robert Hanna, of Irish descent. To this union were born two children —Bertha Blanch, at school, and George A. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtz are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church in Dennison. In politics, the former is a Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

WILLIAM M. TEAFF, foreman of roundhouse, Pan Handle Railroad Company, Dennison, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 26, 1822. He is a son of James and Elenor (Mahon) Teaff, the former of English and Dutch descent and a native of Pennsylvania, the latter a native of Maryland, of Irish lineage. Mr. William M. Teaff's father was a gunsmith by trade, and emigrated to Ohio in 1803, settling in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he raised a family of nine children, our subject being the eldest. William received the rudiments of his education in the district school of his township, when he took a course in the academy at Steubenville, Ohio, under Prof. J. W. Scott. He selected the occupation of a machinist, and at the age of nineteen went into the shops of A. M. Phillips. Also worked with the latter in Wheeling, being employed by him in all six years. He went on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as an engineer on a steamboat for ten years more. Was then employed for three years in the cotton mill in Steubenville, Ohio. He was five years in Pennsylvania, helping to make new machinery for cotton works. For sixteen years he was in the motive department of the Pan Handle Railroad, part of the time being foreman. In 1867, he came to Dennison, where he was foreman of the rotary shop. Was subsequently appointed foreman of the tool-shop, serving in this capacity five years. He then went to Pittsburgh, where for eight years he had charge of the shops. On returning to Dennison,

he became foreman of the roundhouse, in charge of eighteen engines, and has since faithfully discharged the duties of that office. He was married, in 1844, to Lucinda B., daughter of Alexander Thomas, a prominent wagon-maker. She is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and of German and Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Teaff are the parents of two children, named James A., a machinist, married and residing in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Maggie, wife of James Devine, engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad. Mrs. Teaff is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Teaff is a Republican. He is a member of the Town Council of Dennison, of the Knights of Pythias, and has taken the Uniform Degree in that order. In 1864, he enlisted in the artillery, in Knapp Battery. Was with Sherman in the grand march to the sea. He was on detached duty and had ninety men under his charge while on the march. He served till the close of the war.

M. L. TEAFF, machinist (and gang boss) for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, Dennison, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 15, 1836. His parents, James and Eleanor (Mahon) Teaff, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, the former of English, the latter of Irish descent; his father, James Teaff, was a gunsmith, and settled in Steubenville at an early day; was in the war under Gen. Harrison. Of the family of ten children, nine were reared to manhood, our subject being the seventh child; the latter obtained a fair education at the graded school at Steubenville, where he graduated with honors. He chose as his business that of a machinist, and commenced to work in the Pittsburgh Railroad shops, where he continued for ten years; was "gang boss" four years. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served three years, and in the last was First Duty-Sergeant. He served his full time, and was a faithful soldier. At the close of the war in 1865, he worked at his trade for the Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and in 1871 accepted a place with the Pan Handle Railroad, and in 1871 was appointed "gang boss," which position he has since occupied. He is a genial, sociable man, and was manager of the Olympic Theatrical Troup in Dennison; he was married in 1861 to Mary E. Handlon, a native of Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with two children, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Teaff are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former was Sunday School Superintendent for two years. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been Trustee of Mill Township two terms, and a member of the School Board of Dennison. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., of the subordinate and the encampment; and of the K. of P. He was Captain of the Tuscarawas Zouave Home Militia for two years. He is a whole-souled, generous-hearted gentleman; has been successful financially, and is highly respected by those who know him well.

S. R. THOMPSON, physician and surgeon, Uhrichsville, was born December 29, 1829, in Ohio County, W. Va., and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Robinson) Thompson, and of Irish descent. His father, when about twenty years of age, came to America and worked for several years at the weaver's trade, but on arriving at middle life followed farming. He was twice married, our subject being the fifth child by the first wife and came with the family to Ohio in 1833, settling in Guernsey County. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education at Alexandra Academy, Pennsylvania; studied medicine in Jefferson County, Ohio, with Drs. Hicke and Yost. He continued with them three years, attended lectures at Starling Medical College in 1863–64; previous to this, he had practiced twelve years in Harrison and Tuscarawas Counties. In 1859, he came to Uhrichsville, where he has practiced with more than the average success ever since, controlling an extensive practice in this place and in the surrounding country. He is an active, energetic man, much attached to his profession.

Dr. Thompson married in 1851 Miss Nancy J. Goudy, who was born in Brooke County, W. Va., and is of Irish descent. This union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are now living—Lewis K., a printer; Nancy Ellen, now the wife of William Gilbreth, a prominent farmer of Guernsey County; Sallie V., wife of J. T. Carey, a machinist, Dennison; Mary, the wife of W. B. Bovey, a railroad man; Harry and Robert, at school in Uhrichsville. Mrs. Thompson died in 1880, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor was again united in marriage, 1881, with Margret, daughter of Charles Scott, who is of Irish descent, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Thompson enlisted during the civil war (1864), in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards. Company B. He was Hospital Steward of the regiment, and Assistant Surgeon. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Formerly in politics he was a Whig, but has voted with the Republican party since its organization.

D. J. THOMPSON, carpenter and contractor, residence on Water street, Uhrichsville, was born May 10, 1832, and is a son of Isaiah and Margaret (Headlea) Thompson, natives of Ohio. The former was a carpenter and merchant, and came to Uhrichsville in 1846. Our subject was the oldest of a family of eight children, and received his education at Uhrichsville. He chose the occupation of a cabinet-maker, working at it for several years, and then employed himself on the building of houses and barns as carpenter and contractor. In 1862, he commenced to work for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, building bridges between Steubenville and Pittsburgh. He held the position of foreman, and built nearly all the bridges between those two points. He engaged from twenty to twenty-eight carpenters. He continued for ten years; was then carpenter and contractor until he engaged in the Uhrichsville Planing Mills, in which latter he has remained to the present time. He owns two houses and lots on Water street. In 1855, he was married to Elvira, daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Hagen) Lister, who are among the pioneers of this county. The former has lived in Mill Township since 1828. Mrs. Thompson's maternal grandfather was, for years, Judge of the courts in New Philadelphia. Her parents are of German descent, and are now residing in Uhrichsville. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been blessed with three children, only one now living—Cora J., wife of Frank Mazurie, of Uhrichsville. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, our subject is a Republican. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Council.

W. B. THOMPSON, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Uhrichsville, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 22, 1835. He is a son of Isaiah and Margaret (Headlea) Thompson, natives of Ohio and of German descent. Our subject came with his father, a cabinet-maker, still living, to Uhrichsville in 1844. He received a common school education, and then attended Granville College for two terms. At the age of fifteen years, he commenced to clerk in a store at Uhrichsville, but choosing a profession, read law in New Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar, September, 1862; commenced to practice the same year, continuing for sixteen years. He served as Mayor of Uhrichsville from 1866 to 1870. Mr. Thompson is one of Tuscarawas County's successful business men, and is owner of several hundred acres of valuable land near Uhrichsville, and about as many acres elsewhere, making about fourteen hundred acres. Starting in the world, relying on his own resources, he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza E., a daughter of R. and Adeline (Lacy) Haskins. Three children are the result of this union—C. B., now Assistant Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank; K. L. and Mamie. Mrs. Thompson was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her sis-

ter also belongs. After the decease of his wife, Mr. Thompson married her sister Josephine. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias; of the Encampment of the Odd Fellows, and also a Knight Templar. He is a prominent member of all the above societies, and a Republican in politics.

FREDERICK THYME, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Chester, Penn., February 26, 1826, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Lurden) Thyme, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ireland. Henry Thyme was a shoe-maker by trade, and emigrated to America in 1803. He was in the French revolutionary war. After coming to this country, he settled in Philadelphia, Penn., and was twice married, having one child by each marriage—Frederick, our subject, and a daughter, deceased. Frederick received his education at the subscription schools. He cannot remember when he could not read. In those days, grammar was not used, Webster's Calculator being the principal text book. Mr. Thyme came to this county in 1836, and has always followed farming. He was married, in 1852, to Susanna, daughter of John Wardell, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thyme's children are Mary, wife of Christopher Meredith, a resident of Goshen Township; Catherine, wife of Jacob Biffington, farmer in Nebraska; Melissa, wife of Samuel B. Wardell, a farmer in Indiana; Henry, a clerk in Uhrichsville; Clara, Susanna, Wallace and Flora. Mrs. Thyme died February 9, 1873. Mr. Thyme is the owner of seventy-one and a half acres of valuable land on Section 20, Mill Township, which he has obtained by industry and frugality. His farm is highly improved, well stocked, and possesses a fine spring. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. C. TIMMONS, assistant general foreman of the P., C. & St. L. Railway shops, Dennison, Ohio, is a prominent, influential citizen of Dennison; was born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, September 1, 1844. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah A. (Coleman) Timmons. On his father's side he is of German descent. His great-grandfather on his mother's side took part in the Revolutionary war; was captured by the British, and was to have been shot as a spy at Trenton, N. J., the morning of its capture by the Revolutionary forces, and by them released. Mr. Timmons, when six years old, removed to Steubenville, his mother having united herself in wedlock the second time with Mr. William Giles, an honored and respected citizen of that city. He received his education in the common schools of Steubenville. At the commencement of the war, when only sixteen years old, he enlisted in Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He continued with this regiment until the fall of 1862, when he was taken prisoner by the rebel forces under Gen. Wheeler, south of Nashville, Tenn. He was paroled and sent home. At this time diphtheria was very prevalent, and Mr. Timmons became a subject of this disease, and at the time of his exchange was unable to return to his regiment, so received his discharge. He then apprenticed himself to the trade of machinist at what was then known as the Steubenville & Indiana Railway shops, now known as the P., C. & St. L. Here he continued until the call was made for men to serve for 100 days. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and was made Second Sergeant. At the expiration of this term of service, he resumed his former place in the shops, and has continued in the employ of the company ever since. In 1869, he was transferred to the company's shops at Dennison, Ohio. It is a custom among all first-class railway systems not to allow certain portions of their machinery to run more than a certain number of miles, also to see that material that is furnished by other companies for use on their lines performs the work guaranteed by the parties furnishing the same. In 1877, Mr. Timmons was appointed to take charge of this department of the Company's

service. In 1883, he was appointed assistant general foreman, which position he still occupies. He was united in marriage, in 1867, with Anna B., daughter of William McLeish, a Scotchman, and resident of Steubenville. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Mary E., Cora B., William and James H. His oldest daughter, sixteen years old, is an accomplished pianist. Is organist, and presides at the grand pipe organ in the Dennison Railway Chapel at all the services. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons are members of the above church, of which the former has been Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee for ten years. He is a Royal Arch Mason; a Past Grand in the I. O. O. F.; was a member of the Board of Education, Dennison, for eight years, serving during all the time as Secretary of the board. He is now, and has been since its organization, Secretary of the Dennison Library and Reading Room. Mr. Timmons owns and occupies a substantial, neat residence, on Grant street, Dennison. All his possessions are due to his own industry, and it can be well said he is one of the solid men of this enterprising little town.

ALFRED J. TRADER, druggist, Dennison, is a native of West Virginia, born November 22, 1838, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Keener) Trader, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German lineage, the latter a native of Virginia, of English ancestry. The former was a stone-mason by trade, but later in life followed farming. The parents of our subject are now residents of Virginia. They had seven children, Alfred being the oldest son. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools of Virginia. When eleven years of age, he began learning the trade of engineer. He worked in the shops of Virginia for a time, was then employed as fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he continued for seven years, after which time he was appointed engineer. He was offered an engine before he had been firing sixteen months, but did not accept, thinking he would not find any difficulty in getting a position in a short time. He was engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for about eighteen years. He came to Dennison in 1867, and for nearly seven years ran an engine on the Pan Handle Railroad. In 1873, he retired from railroading, and in 1874 engaged in the drug business with Dr. Finney, an energetic young business man, as partner. Our subject was married, in 1864, to Mary, born in Wheeling, Va., a daughter of Michael Bye, of German descent. Mrs. Trader is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Trader owns his residence in Dennison. He is wide-awake and generally successful in business. He is Treasurer of the corporation of Dennison, a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Encampment, No. 198, and Treasurer of the Agricultural Association of Uhrichsville and Dennison.

CHARLES TURNER, retired farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, March 5, 1819. He is a son of Rev. William Turner, a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother's maiden name was Ann Sewell. Both parents were natives of Maryland, and of English descent. His father moved to Tuscarawas County in 1812, settling in Rush Township, where he farmed and was a local preacher. Charles was raised in Rush Township, receiving a limited education, and wisely chose farming as his occupation, in which he has been remarkably successful. With his first earnings he bought ten acres of land. In 1881, he owned 300 acres of land in Rush Township. He has been twice married; first, on November 10, 1842, to Ann Thompson, by whom he had one child—Elizabeth Ann, the wife of William Baitly, a prominent farmer in Rush Township. Mrs. Turner died July 9, 1845, and in 1848 our subject married Mrs. Vallon, who was Mary A. Alexandra. The fruit of this marriage was one child—William C., a farmer and stock-dealer in Rush Township. Mrs. Turner was born in 1822. Her parents were of English and German descent. Her father was in the war

of 1812, and lived over fifty years in Rush Township, where he died in 1854. Mr. Turner has retired from farming and moved to Uhrichsville in 1882, purchasing a residence on Dawson street, but still retaining a farm in Rush Township of 215 acres of land. Philander Turner, who was born November 10, 1848, in Rush Township, lived with them till he was twenty-one years old, then went as fireman on the Pan Handle Railroad; at present he is working in the Dennison railroad shops. Charles Turner is a Republican in politics; was Justice of the Peace in Rush Township. He has also filled other minor offices. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH UHRICH (deceased), was one of Tuscarawas County's successful farmers and stock-raisers, and was born in Uhrichsville May 9, 1827. He was a son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Demuth) Uhrich, of Dutch descent. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, born August 2, 1783, and with his family emigrated to Ohio in 1804. The latter was also born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and was the mother of ten children, viz., Rosanna, wife of George Ross, of Harrison County, Ohio; Polly (Mary), wife of John Welsh, of Uhrichsville; George; Benjamin, married to Dina Sorter, of Ohio; Susanna, married to Simon P. Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas County; Jacob, married to Rosanna C. Knaus, of Tuscarawas County; John; Nancy, wife of Joseph Wallace; Joseph, our subject; and Caroline, married to John T. Hauser, of North Carolina. The subject of this sketch died January 22, 1877, in Mill Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He was the owner, at the time of his decease, of forty-seven acres of valuable land in the corporation of Uhrichsville, and a fine farm in Mill Township, all of which he had accumulated during his life and bequeathed to his family at his death. He was reared on a farm, and followed farming more or less up to the time of his death. He was joined in marriage, May 21, 1850, with Miss Kate A., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Walton, of Tuscarawas County, and of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Uhrich were born eight children, viz., Rosanna C., born June 29, 1851, wife of Nelson Spraul, a partner in the limekiln works, of Mill Township; Emmet W., born January 1, 1853; Benjamin W., born August 13, 1855, married to Elizabeth, a daughter of William Johnson, Mayor of Uhrichsville and ex-Representative of Tuscarawas County; Carrie, born March 1, 1858; Charles W. and Clarence F. (deceased), twins, born March 2, 1861; Edward P., born July 20, 1863, and Frank, born February 4, 1869. Emmet W., the oldest son, was employed as Assistant Cashier in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Uhrichsville in 1872, and remained there six years. He then engaged in manufacturing, and also dealt in fine horses, he having a practical eye for thorough breeds. In 1882, he was elected Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Uhrichsville, which position he still occupies. He is considered a trustworthy young gentleman. Mr. Uhrich, our subject, was a strong Republican. He stood very high in the estimation of the people of Uhrichsville, who deeply deplored his loss. He gained a host of friends by his honesty and integrity in business.

ANDREW UNDERWOOD, teamster and farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 12, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Leggett) Underwood. The latter was a daughter of Nathan Leggett, of English descent. John Underwood was a native of Ireland, and a farmer by occupation. He is now a resident of Uhrichsville, Ohio. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Union Township, and commenced life at farming; also follows teaming and owns land in Mill Township. In 1867, he married Elizabeth McCullough, the result of which union has been a family of seven children, of whom five are living, viz., Laura, Alexander, Ida, Lulu and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood are members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. In politics, the former is a Republican. During the rebellion, our subject enlisted, in 1862, in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and served to the close of the war. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and at Trenton, Tenn., was taken prisoner, paroled and exchanged, after which he came home to vote, but subsequently returned to the army.

JOHN VARNER, blacksmith in the Pan Handle Railroad shops, Dennison, was born in Ireland in 1827 and is a son of John and Anna (Smith) Varner. Our subject chose blacksmithing for his trade, which he learned in his native country, and in 1851 came to America, settling in Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his occupation for about fourteen years. During the war, he worked for the Government at Fort Monroe, also at Washington, D. C. He then moved to Pittsburgh, where he was employed for one year. He came to Dennison in 1866, and has since been employed in the Pan Handle Railroad shops. He was united in marriage with Matilda Miller, a native of Ireland. This marriage has resulted in the birth of six children, viz., Elizabeth (wife of H. G. Price, a lumber dealer in Kentucky), John (a blacksmith in the South), William G. (a blacksmith in Hartford, Conn., foreman in the blacksmith shops of the New York & New England Railroad Company), James, conductor on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad), Maggie and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Varner are members of the Presbyterian Church in Dennison. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, also a member of the American Protestant Association. He is the owner of three houses and lots in Dennison, and is one of its best citizens.

W. W. WALLACE, merchant, Dennison, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 12, 1853. His parents, Charles and Nancy (Welday) Wallace, were natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively, the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. The former was a successful merchant and came to Ohio when very young. Our subject was the oldest of a family of seven children, and was reared in Jefferson County, receiving a fair common school education, and, like his father, chose the occupation of a merchant. He came to Dennison in 1867, when only fourteen years of age, and started in business with Mr. Buckingham. When he began, he had only $100, which he had earned by his own exertions. The first year their store consisted of a stock of groceries, but was subsequently (Mr. Wallace having bought Mr. Buckingham's interest the second year) changed to a general store, and is now doing a first-class business. Mr. Wallace is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Town Council. He was married, in 1875, to Margret, daughter of James Ryan, a railroad man of this county. She is of Irish and English descent, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wallace is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, highly respected by Dennison's citizens. By his gentlemanly demeanor he has won the patronage of Dennison and its vicinity.

JOHN WARDELL (deceased) was among the early settlers of Tuscarawas County. He was a native of New Jersey, born March 15, 1805, and was a son of Joseph and Hannah (Slocum) Wardell. The former came to Ohio when it was yet a Territory and settled on the site of Mill Township, where he remained for the rest of his life. He lived by farming (raising only what the family could use), hunting and fishing, for it was some distance to his nearest neighbor Of his eight children who grew up, all have died. Our subject obtained a common school education in Mill Township; was a diligent pupil and devoted much of his spare time to reading. For his occupation, he chose farming. In his twenty-third year, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Sheets) Harmon, of German descent. Her grandfather, David Harmon, was born in Germany. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wardell was

blessed with thirteen children, viz.: Susan W. (deceased), wife of Fred Thyme, and the mother of eight children), Isaac (married, a carpenter and farmer in Iowa), Peleg (married, a farmer in Iowa), Emanuel (married, also residing in Iowa), Catherine (deceased), John (married, a farmer and lumber-dealer in Goshen Township), Josiah (married, owner of a stone quarry in this township), Jeremiah (married, also farming in this township), Hezekiah (farmer and lumber-dealer in this county), Melissa (wife of John Tucker, who has been County Treasurer in Kansas, where he resides), Obadiah (deceased at the age of five years), Samuel (deceased at the age of twenty-eight years) and Flavius (farmer, gardener and bee-raiser in Mill Township). Three of the sons served in the late civil war. Mr. Wardell was a Democrat in politics. He was successful in business and owned 251 acres of well-improved land, which he and his wife had, by prudent management, been able to obtain and bring to a high state of cultivation. On his death, in 1876, it was left to his wife, who had toiled with him for nearly a half century. Her little grandson lives with her and cannot be induced to leave her.

FLAVIUS J. WARDELL, apiarist, gardener and farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born on Section 20, Mill Township, March 30, 1852. He is a son of John Wardell (deceased), whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. Flavius received his education at the Uhrichsville graded schools, and early in life (having a fondness for honey) made the bee his study. His thorough knowledge of the bee made their culture a success. He has engaged extensively in the business; at present has fifty colonies of Italian bees (having found that breed most profitable), and uses the Langstaff frame hive. He raises and sells queens, and has paid as high as $13 for a single queen; can handle his bees with but little danger, and has taken as many as thirty queen cells from one hive. He is also a scientific farmer and gardener. He was united in marriage, February 5, 1881, with Maria, a daughter of John and Lucinda (Hardisty) Kilpatrick. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is of Irish and English descent. She is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian, and Mr. Wardell of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter is Superintendent of the Sabbath school at Maple Grove, and is Class Leader and exhorter in the church in Newport. He is the owner of a farm in Mill Township, and has a neat and comfortable home.

R. D. WAUD, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Tracy, was born near Newport, on the farm where he now resides, March 5, 1854. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Tracy) Waud, the former a native of England, the latter of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas County. His father died in 1856, and our subject was raised by his grandfather, James Tracy, an early settler of this county, and a wealthy farmer. The latter is still living, a resident of Newport. He was born, December 17, 1800, in Virginia, is of Irish and Scotch extraction, and has lived in this county for over three-quarters of a century. Our subject received his education in Newport common schools, and chose farming for his occupation. He has since added a dairy, in company with his brother. They keep twenty cows, and sell milk in Dennison and Uhrichsville, and have met with good success. Our subject was married, September 19, 1876, to Nancy J., daughter of Sophia Wilson, and of Irish descent. Her grandfather, Robert Wilson, was born in Ireland in 1786, and is now living with our subject. He is, perhaps, the oldest man living in this county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; came to this county in 1824, and was married, July 2, 1818, to Rebecca Canada, by whom there was a family of ten children. He has always been a farmer, and owned a farm till he was ninety years old, when he signed it to his children. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote

for Gen. Jackson. He was a Constable, in an early day, of this county. He has been a man of powerful physical endurance, and has always preferred walking to riding. He once walked a distance of 300 miles, reaching his destination before a friend, who had started out at the same time on horseback. He has never drawn a pension for his services rendered in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Waud have had a family of four children, all boys—Charles Nelson, James W., Frederick D. and Robert C. Mr. Waud and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of ninety-two acres, which he has accumulated by industry and perseverance.

JAMES T. WAUD, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Tracy, was born in Mill Township, on the farm he now occupies, near Newport, April 8, 1856. He is a son of J. T. and Elizabeth (Tracy) Waud (see sketch of R. D. Waud). His father died when our subject was six months old. He was reared by his grandfather, James Tracy. Our subject received a common school education in Newport, and chose farming for his occupation. He is also carrying on a dairy in company with his brother. In 1883, he embarked in a creamery, which gives assurance of success. His farm comprises fifty acres of well-improved land. Mr. Waud was united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of Lewis Wilcoxen, a farmer in this township. To this union were born two children—Lewis Clyde and Harriet. Mrs. Waud is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Waud is a stanch Democrat.

ROBERT WELCH (deceased) was a native of County Donegal, Ireland. His parents died poor, and left him to struggle in a poverty-stricken land. He served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade in early manhood, on completing which he emigrated to America, settling near Holiday's Grove, Va., in 1817. The first money he earned in this country, $80, he sent to his only brother, with instructions for him to use it in bringing over his family. This generous act has been the means of several happy and prosperous families, descendants of Thomas Welch, living in Columbiana County, Ohio, at the present time. December 2, 1832, Robert Welch married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Maxwell, of Hancock County, W. Va. This union was blessed with six children, three of whom are now surviving. In the year 1843, he bought a quarter-section of land near Uhrichsville, Ohio, to which he moved his family April 22, 1845. He died September 24, 1852, of a cancer. Mr. Welch was an enthusiastic lover of his adopted country, admiring her free institutions and liberal rewards to industry. In politics, he was one of the best informed citizens, in his station, in his day. When he came to the United States, her Democratic institutions induced him to join the Democratic party, but he learned in after years that Democratic in name was not the only party that was Democratic in fact, and during the exciting campaign of 1840 he forsook the party, never to return. His four sons are all radical Republicans. The family record of Robert Welch is as follows: George Welch, born September 22, 1833; James Welch, February 9, 1835; Samuel Welch, February 8, 1837; Margarett Welch, August 9, 1839; Josiah Welch, September 3, 1841; Martha Welch, December 5, 1845. Deaths—Margarett Welch, July 28, 1841; James Welch, October 29, 1862; Josiah Welch, March 18, 1877. James Welch enlisted in Company K, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 20, 1862. At the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, a call was made on the regiment for volunteers to supply a battery in danger; James was the first man to say "I'll go," and immediately took position at the battery. The action commenced, and he received a ball in his left knee, from the effects of which he died October 29, 1862. His remains were brought home and buried in the Uhrichsville Cemetery. Samuel Welch enlisted in the first call for 300,000

troops, September 20, 1861, in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he received his discharge at the expiration of time of service, October 18, 1864, at Villanow, Ga. His service was as remarkable for his escape from danger as his brother's was for receiving a mortal wound in his first action. During the three years and one month, he never was excused from duty on account of sickness. He was under fire in battles and skirmishes fourteen times, and was at his post at all times, and though his clothes were cut with the rebels' balls twice, he never received the slightest wound. His company went into the battle of Stone River with forty-two men; four were killed on the field, three mortally wounded, two missing (never heard from), eleven were wounded and eleven escaped, out of whom there were only four whose clothing was not cut with the balls of the enemy. He was afterward engaged at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and at Lovejoy's Station. Mr. Welch is now in the prime of life, a modest farmer of Mill Township, and a Republican. He married Miss Rachel E. Shelley, of Hopedale, Harrison Co., Ohio, January 30, 1866. His family consists of two boys—Charles B., born June 20, 1868, and James M., born November 11, 1869. Josiah Welch (deceased) was Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry (State Militia). In the fall of 1864, he entered Jefferson College, Washington County, Penn., and graduated in August, 1868. He then spent two years at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and finished his course at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, the following year. He was licensed to preach at Annapolis, Ohio, by the Steubenville Presbytery, April 26, 1870. In the fall of 1871, he entered the home mission service, and was sent to Salt Lake City to organize a church, a field encompassed with difficulties, the Mormons having almost undisputed control in ecclesiastical as well as civil affairs. He finally met with success, and in the fall of 1874 the new church was finished, at a cost (including the lot on which it was built) of $32,000. He was married, October 14, 1875, to Miss Emma, daughter of Prof. Coyner, of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institution. In the spring of 1876, he was a delegate to the General Assembly at Brooklyn, and he and his wife left Salt Lake City in March to go East. When he reached Brooklyn, he was taken ill of Bright's disease, gradually growing worse, and in August he returned to Uhrichsville. The day after his return home, his wife was taken ill, and died eight days afterward. He then returned to Brooklyn, to have his disease treated by Dr. Searle, remaining until the following January, when he again returned to Uhrichsville, where he died March 18, 1877.

GEORGE WELCH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in West Virginia September 22, 1833, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Welch. (See sketch of Robert Welch, deceased.) The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and educated at the common schools. He owns 180 acres of land in this township, on which he has lived since eleven years old. September 5, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hanna. This union resulted in four boys and one girl. It is a singular fact that the children, for the last three generations of this family, have been four boys and one girl. The names of our subject's children are Harvey J., Robert S., Mary A., Oliver B. and Edward M. Mrs. Welch died June 13, 1871. For his second wife he married, December 15, 1882, Ellen Hanna, sister of his first wife. Mrs. Welch is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Welch is successful in business; in stock-raising, he makes a specialty of Spanish Merino sheep, keeping on hand an average of 150 head. The mother of Mr. Welch is still living, and resides with him.

WILLIAM WELCH, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 10, 1820. He is a son of George and Joanna (Price) Welch, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter of German lineage. The former was reared to the Quaker faith, and came in 1824 to this county, where he followed farming. He had five children, three now living. William, our subject, received his education at the common schools, and for one term attended the New Hagerstown Academy. He chose the occupation of farming, rented land, and by his honest toil and industry succeeded in accumulating 291½ acres of land on Section 29, which includes the home farm of 154 acres. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Barkley, who was an old settler of this county. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county in 1831, and settled in Rush Township. He was a native of Ireland, his wife of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have two children— George B., who was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, during the civil war, and is now married, farming in this township; and Andrew J., married, living on a farm in Mill Township. Mrs. Welch is a member of the Disciple and Mr. Welch of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a member of the School Board. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE BARKLEY WELCH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born on Section 22, on the farm where he now resides, in Mill Township. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Barkley) Welch, whose sketch is also given in this work. Our subject was the oldest of a family of four children, and received such an education as could be obtained in his native county, and also attended New Hagerstown Academy. He was reared to farming, and has always been engaged in that occupation. His farm is well stocked, he having 100 head of sheep, twenty head of fine cattle, etc., to which he devotes most of his time. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, under Capt. Loffer Cables, serving out his time. In 1866, he was united in marriage with Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Agnes (Baker) Cox. Mrs. Welch was born in Harrison County, Ohio. The six children born to this union are Elnora, Addison, Alma, Louetta, Rutherford and Jessie. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN WELCH, farmer, P O. Tracy, was born in Uhrichsville, Ohio, August 10, 1832, and is a son o John and Mary (Uhrich) Welch. The latter is a daughter of John Uhrich, Sr., of Mill Township. The former was a native of Maryland, born in 1808, and came to Tuscarawas County with his parents in 1809. He was a merchant and dealer in wheat, and once the owner of the land where Dennison now stands, and is still the owner of twenty-six acres inside the corporation of that town. He was married three times. For his first wife he married Mary Uhrich, who bore him three children—Jacob U., a farmer in Mill Township; Sarah, wife of John Carper, a resident of California, and John our subject. Mrs. Welch died in 1835, and our subject's father subsequently married Susan B. Buckey, and by her had the following-named children—William, killed at the battle of Perryville, while a member of the Ohio Light Artillery; Abner, an engineer on the railroad in Illinois; Ralph D., a prominent railroad man, General Superintendent for a Western railroad company, Charles M., railroad man in the West; Mary (deceased); and Susan A., now attending school in the West. By his third wife Mr. Welch did not have any children. The subject of this sketch was reared in Uhrichsville; received his education in Granville College and Uhrichsville High School, and when nineteen years of age went to California, where he remained till 1858. He was mining and teaming, and after securing a good start returned home

and engaged in farming. He is now the owner of 130 acres of valuable land; has lately sold a part of his farm. He was married, in 1858, to Virginia, daughter of Robert Dawson, her father was of Irish, and her mother of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have their religious connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been Steward for twenty-three years. He was elected Township Trustee, but would not accept the office. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a farmer, and devotes much of his time to the raising of fine stock; deals in the finer breeds of horses, and has raised some very fast pacers. He raised "Kittie Patchin" (time, 2:20), "Kittie D." (time, 2:22), "Billy Scott," (time, 2:20) and "Dun Carroll" (time, 2:30). "Kittie D" sold for $7,000.

H. WESTHAFER, farmer, stock-raiser and wool-grower, P. O. Tracy, was born in Gnadenhutten, Ohio, September 12, 1807. His parents, Conrad and Christine (Rody) Westhafer, were both born in Lancaster County, Penn., and were of German descent. The former was a farmer and weaver during the whole of his life. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in 1829, with Susanna, daughter of Joseph Harmon, a farmer in Tuscarawas County. She is of German ancestry. Seven children were born to this union—Eli (a prominent farmer of Mill Township), Susanna (widow of John Tracy), Selena (wife of Peleg Wardell), Lorena (wife of Joseph Brown, a farmer in Nebraska), W. H., Edward (married, a farmer in Rush Township), and Sephen C. (married, a farmer of this county). W. H., our subject's second son, was born in this county December 17, 1842. He received his education in Newport Schools; was brought up on a farm, and has since continued that occupation. He has been twice married. In 1862, was united with Mary Flickenger, a native of this county, and of German descent, by which union there were born two children—Elmer Elsworth and Mary Malinda. His wife died in 1868, and, in 1870, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Houk, a farmer and Commissioner of this county. Mr. Westhafer has had three children by his second wife—Bertha, Philip H. and Willie. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a temperance man, and a strong Prohibitionist. He owns 118 acres of well-improved land in Mill Township, where his residence is located, and also ninety-five acres of good land in Rush Township. H. Westhafer, our subject, started in life by working on the canal, and with the assistance of his faithful wife, and by strict economy, has accumulated a good competency. On one occasion he bought forty acres of land for $50. He since added, little by little, till at one time he owned 500 acres. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Steward, and is now Class Leader and Trustee. Mrs. Westhafer died in 1867. Our subject, in politics, is a Democrat.

ELI WESTHAFER, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 4, 1832. He is a son of Henry and Susanna (Harman) Westhafer, the former born in this county, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, both of German ancestry. Our subject's grandfather came to Tuscarawas County in 1803, and settled in Gnadenhutten. Eli was the oldest in a family of seven children, and received an education at the common and subscription schools. He was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-seven years of age, when, in 1860, he went to Newport, and embarked in a general store, which he carried on for eighteen years. He was successful in business, and bought out the pottery of T. A. Packer, who is now a prominent resident of Uhrichsville. Our subject carried on an extensive business in the pottery for about four years; then sold out and bought a farm of 245 acres of choice land in this township. The farmhouse is located on Section 33. The land contains one of the best springs in the State. It passes through the milk-

house, and furnishes water for the stock. In 1856, Mr. Westhafer was married to Mary J., daughter of Charles Worbs, and a native of Ohio. Six children were the issue of this union, viz.: James B. (married, a farmer in Mill Township), Henry W., Rufus D., Charles E., Tecumseh and Winfield Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Westhafer hold memberships in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Westhafer is a School Director, and in politics he is a Democrat.

J. C. WILKINS, lumberman and contractor for railroad timber, Uhrichsville, is a brother of Hon. Wilkins, and a native of the Buckeye State. He was born November 29, 1844, in Marysville, Union County, and received his education in the graded school in the same place. He chose and followed for several years merchandising as an occupation, clerking in a dry goods store in Marysville. In 1870, he came to Uhrichsville, and opened in the same business (dry goods) in company with his brother, continuing with success until 1879, since which time he has engaged in his present business. Our subject was united in marriage, 1873, in Putnam County, Ohio, with Nanie A., daughter of Rev. H. S. Bradley, of the Central Ohio Conference. This union has been blessed with but one child—Eugene. Mr. Wilkins is a Democrat in politics, and has been financially successful. Mrs. Wilkins is a consistent Christian, and they are among Uhrichsville's best citizens.

HON. BERIAH WILKINS, present Congressman from the Sixteenth District of Ohio, Uhrichsville, was born in Union County, Ohio, July 10, 1846. He is a son of A. F. and H. J. (Stuart) Wilkins, both natives of New York, and of Scotch and Irish descent. His father was a surveyor and civil engineer, and one of the early settlers of Union County; for many years he was proprietor of the hotel at Marysville, the county seat of Union County, Ohio. Beriah received a common school education in the graded school, and, at the age of eleven, he entered the list of newsboys in Marysville, and often sat up after night blacking the gentlemen's boots at his father's hotel, earning many dollars in this way. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a store, remaining two years. When sixteen years of age, he formed a partnership with John C. Hanover, in the hardware and stove trade, under the firm name of Hanover & Wilkins, the former remaining in Cincinnati, and our subject attending to the store. In 1864, the partnership was dissolved, the firm selling out. September, 1865, he, with his brother James C., and A. J. Sterling as a silent partner, engaged in the dry goods business in Marysville, each of the brothers borrowing of their father the sum of $1,500, which they paid back in two years. In 1869, Mr. Wilkins sold his interest in the store and came to Uhrichsville, where, with the company of A. J. Sterling, he organized the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank (now known as the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank), of this place, Mr. Sterling becoming President, and Mr. Wilkins, Cashier, which positions they held several years. In 1879, Mr. Wilkins sold his interest to W. B. Thompson, and was elected the same year to the Ohio State Senate. In politics, he is a Democrat. Up to this time his energies have been devoted to his business, and already his financial career is a success. He is the owner of 500 acres of valuable land near Uhrichsville. In the public enterprises of this place he has been very active, helping materially to build up the town. He has served as a member of the Town Council and of the Board of Education of Uhrichsville. In 1882, he was chosen as standard bearer of his party in the Sixteenth District Congressional contest against A. B. Clark, and was elected by a large majority, running largely ahead of his ticket. In October, 1870, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage with Miss Emma, daughter of John Robinson, a pioneer of Union County and a leading citizen.

G. W. WOODBORNE, dentist, Uhrichsville, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 11, 1843, and is a son of E. S. and Ann (Roudebush) Woodborne,

the former a native of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German and Holland Dutch descent. The former was Sheriff of Harrison County, Ohio, for two terms, and is among the leading citizens there. Our subject received his education at the graded schools of Cadiz, Ohio, and during the rebellion, enlisted, in 1862, in the army and served for three months, re-enlisting in 1863 in the independent cavalry, which was afterward called the Thirteenth Cavalry, Company B. He was Third Duty Sergeant. On July 30, 1864, he received at Petersburg a gunshot wound in the head, fracturing the skull and causing a piece to come out. The flesh then formed a gristle, which acts as a protection. He also received a slight wound in the leg. After the war, he went to Harrison County, Ohio; was elected County Recorder, and served six years in that capacity. He was subsequently Clerk of the village of Scio for one term, also was Deputy Sheriff during his father's last term; was appointed by Judge Bostwick. He commenced the study of dentistry in Cadiz, while he was Recorder, and in 1868 entered the office of Dr. J. W. Scott, to study. He was admitted to practice by the State Board of Dental Examiners, at Columbus, Ohio; also took a medical course of two years in the office of Dr. Snider, and commenced practice in Harrison County, Ohio, where he continued for three years. In January, 1878, he removed to Uhrichsville, and opened his present rooms, where he enjoys a leading practice in the town, and is meeting with good success. In 1869, he was married to Julia, daughter of Dr. J. W. Scott, his former preceptor, a prominent dentist at Cadiz. This union has been blessed with one child—Edwin S. Dr. Woodborne is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics is a Republican; is also a member of the Town Council.

T. R. WOODBORNE, dealer in stoves and tinware, Dennison, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 12, 1846, and is a son of E. S. and Ann (Raudebush) Woodborne, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, the former of England, who came to America when about eight years old. By occupation he was a blacksmith. He served at one time two terms as High Sheriff of Harrison County, of which he was a pioneer and citizen. His three children are residents of Tuscarawas County, T. R being the youngest. The latter received his education in the district schools of his township, and also attended Scio College. He chose the occupation of a tinner. In 1863, he enlisted in defense of his country in Company F, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the rebellion. He was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and participated in some of the hot engagements under his valorous commander. He came to Uhrichsville in 1869; clerked for his brother for six years; then removed to Dennison, where he embarked in his present venture, in which he has been successful. He was married, in 1873, to Josette, daughter of Joseph Cresap. She was a native of the Sunny South. Mr. and Mrs. Woodborne have two children—Beulah and Beryl. Mrs. Woodborne is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her husband, in politics, is a Republican. He is a member of the Town Council, and also serves as Township Trustee.

SYLVANUS WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Monroe Township, Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1839. His father, Sylvanus Wright, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1806, and died in 1874. He was of English and German extraction, by occupation a farmer, and settled in Ohio at an early day. Our subject's mother is also a native of New York, born December 10, 1801, and is still hale and hearty, able to perform her housework, and to work in the garden. Her maiden name was Desire Hayes. Their family consisted of one son and two daughters, namely, Sylvanus, our subject; Emerella, wife of James I. Livingston, farmer; and Samantha, widow

of Thomas Cox, who died in the army. Our subject was married, May 12, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Job Gatchell. She was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1839, and is the third child of a family of eighteen. Mr. Wright has a family of twelve children, their names as follows: Mary E., born February 11, 1860, wife of William Simpson, carpenter in Dennison, Ohio; Rebecca J., June 15, 1861, wife of William West, farmer in Harrison County, Ohio; Rachel A., October 8, 1862; David E., June 10, 1864; Milo H., November 20, 1865; Rosellie, April 6, 1867; James A., November 22, 1869; William E., July 28, 1871; Ora C., March 11, 1873; Addie F., October 22, 1874; John I., October 22, 1876, and Oliver B., November 22, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Disciple Church, in which the former is Deacon, and Superintendent of the Sabbath School. In politics, he is a Republican, and is at present serving as School Director. During the late civil war, he was a member of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and erved nine months.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Railroad Agent for the Pan Handle Company, Dennison, was born in Ireland March, 1847, and is a son of David and B. J. (Kanney) Wright. Our subject came to America when a mere lad, and received his education in the common schools of New Brighton, Penn., where he worked in the railroad shops and learned the blacksmith's trade. He came to Dennison in 1866, and worked at his trade until 1880, when he was appointed Freight and Ticket Agent for the P., C. & St. L. R. R. He has been a member of the Town Council of Dennison for three years, and Treasurer of the School Board for nine years. He was married, in 1867, to Katherine, a daughter of James Carmody; she is a native of Connecticut, and of Irish descent. To this union were born the following children—Mary, Elizabeth, James, David, Thomas and Katherine. Mr. Wright is the owner of a neat and substantial residence in Dennison. He is a Democrat in politics, and in business has been generally successful.

GEORGE M. WYNE. Few men have worked or been in more places than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Baltimore, Md., December 7, 1816, and is a son of Jacob and Ann (Cook), the former a native of New York, of German descent, the latter a native of New Jersey, and of English descent. The former was a cooper by trade. Our subject was educated at Baltimore, Md., and chose the occupation of machinist, serving the regular apprenticeship. He worked in Virginia six months; was in Baltimore for one summer; thence went to Washington, D. C., and worked in the navy yards six months, again working in Baltimore for three years; then in Philadelphia, Penn., for two years; thence to Havana, Cuba; from there to New Orleans, after which he returned to Baltimore, and remained seven years. He then obtained a position as engineer on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, after which he returned to Baltimore, and worked at his trade till 1861; he then went on the railroad as engineer for a short time; thence to Richmond, Va., from there to North Carolina, then to South Carolina, returning to Baltimore again. He was always able to secure good paying positions. On leaving Baltimore, he went to the Bahama Islands; thence to Havana, Cuba, and then back to Baltimore, Md. He has made three trips to Cuba. After his return to Baltimore, he went to Pennsylvania, where he was Engineer; then back to Baltimore; thence to Wheeling, Va.; finally coming to Dennison, Ohio, and commenced work for the Pan Handle Railroad Company, where he has remained a longer period than in any other place. He has been successful, financially, and is the owner of a comfortable residence in Dennison. In politics, he is a member of the National Party. He is serving his third year as member of Dennison Town Council. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, of

which he is Senior Warden and Treasurer. He was married, in 1848, to Mary Kerkham, by whom there has been a family of four children—Anna E., May C., Clara V. and Alice E.

SAMUEL YANT, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Monroe Township, Carroll Co., Ohio, March 29, 1832. He is a son of Samuel and Susanna (Runyan) Yant, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent. The former was a life-long farmer. Our subject's grandfather, John Yant, served seven years in the Revolutionary war; was engaged in one battle where the company numbered 114 men, of whom only twelve remained at the close of the engagement, who only saved themselves by swimming across a stream. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education, and chose the occupation of farming, which he has since continued with success. He worked land to secure a start, and is now owner of a well-improved farm of eighty-three acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, due to his own unaided exertions. He also deals in stock. The maternal grandparents of our subject were very early settlers of this county. Reuben Runyan, his grandfather, was one of Col. Williams' soldiers, and took part in the Indian massacre at Gnadenhutten. He was also in the war of 1812. Our subject was married, March 4, 1854, to Eliza Jane Heavilen, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Eight children were born to this union, viz.: Lucinda V., Anna G. (deceased), Martha J., Minnie B., H. F., J. W., T. S. M. and E. H. Mr. and Mrs. Yant were members of the M. P. Church. Mrs. Yant died in 1871. Our subject is a Democrat, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which society he has taken all the degrees.

J. W. YEAGLEY, attorney at law, Dennison, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 12, 1843. He is a son of John and Sarah (Ramsey) Yeagley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, the latter a native of Ohio, and of Irish ancestry. Our subject attended the common schools of his native county, and was always an apt pupil, naturally inclined to literary pursuits. At the age of twelve, he had attained such proficiency in his studies that he could have obtained a teacher's certificate. When quite young, he commenced to teach school, and continued doing so for ten years. He was so successful, that for about half of the time he was retained at Pleasant Hill School, in Pekin, Jefferson County. During the whole ten years, he only taught at five different schools; he was three years Superintendent of the Irondale Public Schools. He devoted his leisure time in this period to the study of law, which he determined to make his profession; by getting up early in the mornings and studying late at nights, he made considerable progress in this study, and soon was ready to enter a law office, as a student of Blackstone. He studied under Mr. W. A. Owesney, a leading attorney of Steubenville, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, in the fall of 1873, and in the United States Courts on March 21, 1880. While a student, he was noted as being an indefatigable reader, and having a remarkably retentive memory. Finding Dennison to be a growing and promising new town, without an attorney, Mr. Yeagley settled here April 13, 1874, and from the first took a leading position among the practicing attorneys at the Tuscarawas County bar, and now enjoys a lucrative and increasing business. He was Mayor of Dennison for two terms, and filled the office in a highly creditable manner to himself, and satisfactorily to his fellow-citizens. Mr. Yeagley is a gentleman of superior literary attainments, and has read most of the standard authors on all leading subjects, both modern and ancient; he has a fine library, in which he spends most of his leisure time, studying and reading. He is a great lover of poetry, and can quote readily from most all the

standard poets. He is an excellent Bible scholar, and has for several years, been the popular teacher of a large Bible class in the Dennison Presbyterian Sunday school. Mr. Yeagley is pleasant and affable, an entertaining conversationalist, an impressive, fluent and forcible public speaker, and one who seldom forgets a face. He is a successful business man, cautious yet unerring in his calculations, and has never made a business failure in his life. What he possesses financially has been made by his own energy and perseverance. He has also taken an active part in everything that tended to promote the prosperity of the citizens of Dennison. He was one of the organizers of the Dennison Coal Company, an important and prominent enterprise of the community, He is a stockholder and director in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Uhrichsville, Ohio. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Maggie A. daughter of Mr. John C. Robertson, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Jefferson County. This marriage has been blessed with three children —Sadie C., Emma R. and Bessie. Mrs. Yeagley is a member of the Dennison Presbyterian Church, and is an amiable and devoted Christian lady. Mr. Yeagley takes great interest in political matters, but never aspired to any office. His learning, integrity and ability, however, would fit him to discharge the dutles of any public position in which he might be placed by his party or friends. His character is above reproach, and he numbers among his friends all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is devotedly attached to his wife and family, and spends the happiest part of his life in his home.

JAMES R. YEAGLEY, one of the firm of Yeagley & Bro., dealers in boots and shoes and gents' furnishing goods, North Center street, Dennison, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 17, 1843. He is a son of John and Sarah (Ramsey) Yeagley, the former a carpenter by trade. Our subject learned the trade of his father, and came to Dennison, where he worked as carpenter and contractor with great success, often employing from ten to twenty men. He built a large number of the houses in Dennison. In 1876, he became engaged in his present business on North Center street, and owns his business rooms. The firm also owns a store in Lorain, Ohio, the brother of our subject having charge of it. Mr. James R. Yeagley was married in Dennison, 1876, to Linda, daughter of Joseph Healea, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Yeagley have two children—Alice V. and Raymond Roy. Mrs. Yeagley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uhrichsville. In politics, the former is a Democrat. He has been Councilman of Dennison; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of I. O. O. F., charter member of Encampment No. 198, and the subordinate Lodge No. 389. Our subject is the owner of two houses and lots, and his neat, substantial residence on Grant street, valued at $4,000. In 1861, he enlisted, during the late rebellion, in Company G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. September 20, 1863, he and the whole division were taken prisoners by the enemy, and confined in Libby, Belle Isle, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, S. C., Prisons. He suffered all the horrors of the rebel prisons eighteen months. He was in several large battles, among others Ivy Mountains, Ky., Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, and Chickamauga campaign, under Gen. Buell and Gen. Rosecrans. He received several scratches from the bullets of the rebels. Lawyer Yeagley, of Dennison, whose biography appears in this work, is a brother of our subject.

DENTON YOUNG, foreman of the carpenter shops of the Pan Handle Railroad Company, Uhrichsville, Ohio, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 2, 1832. He is a son of Denton and Elizabeth (Devolt) Young, natives of New York and Virginia respectively. The father was a farmer and

stock-dealer, and our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a subscription school education in the log schoolhouse. He chose the carpenter's trade as his occupation, which he learned in Port Washington, Ohio, with Mathias Ginther, serving three years. He then worked at his trade for ten years; then worked as a bridge carpenter for one year for the Pan Handle Railroad Company. He came to Dennison, May 14, 1865, and helped to build the railroad shops. He was appointed foreman of the carpenter shops soon after the big strike, in February, 1874, and has occupied this position ever since. In 1854, he was married to Nancy A., a daughter of Richard Carr, a prominent farmer of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. To them were born the following children: Mary, wife of W. P. Thompson, an engineer on railroad in the South; Emma J., at home; Etta, wife of George Oliver, a painter in Uhrichsville, Ohio; Fannie S., a teacher in the Uhrichsville Union Schools; W. V., partner in the firm of Mazurie & Young, confectioners in Uhrichsville; and C. D., at home.

DANIEL ZIMMERMAN, proprietor of daily Meat Market, Dennison, was born in Auburn Township, this county and State, September 7, 1846. His parents, Daniel and Susanna (Buhller) Zimmerman (both deceased), were natives of Switzerland, coming to this county in 1833, the former pursuing farming for an occupation. Our subject is the fifth child in a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living. He was married, July 22, 1877, to Phebe W. Eckert, who was born in this county in 1851. She is a daughter of Charles and Caroline (Barnhart) Eckert residents of Auburn Township, the former a merchant, who came to Tuscarawas County in 1833. Mr. Zimmerman was a resident of Pittsburgh for five years, after which he came here and engaged in his present business, which he has followed since 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns property in Dennison, where he is a leading citizen.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

HARRISON ADDY, carpenter, Newcomerstown, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born June 27, 1830. He is a son of William and Wealthy Anna (Jones) Addy, natives of Virginia, the father, who was a farmer, of Irish, the mother of Welsh descent. They were early settlers in Coshocton County, and are both deceased. Our subject was the youngest of a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls. He has been twice married. The first occasion was in 1856, with Elizabeth Atkinson (deceased), born in Guernsey County in 1831, and a daughter of Robert Atkinson. She died in 1871. By this union there was one child, Minerva, wife of Seth Scott, of Peoria, Ill. His second marriage was in 1877, with Margaret A. Current, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, where she was born November 5, 1847. She is a daughter of George and Susanna Current, the former of Trumbull County and the latter of Coshocton County, Ohio. To this union was born, September 25, 1878, one child, Joseph Arthur. Mr. Addy has been a resident of this county for eight years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

DR. A. M. BEERS, Newcomerstown, settled in Newcomerstown May 25, 1858. He is a nephew of Dr. S. Beers, and was born near Mauch Chunk, Penn. He was educated at Easton, Penn., and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He served as First Assistant Surgeon during the war with the famous Ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and after their time had expired he served in the same capacity with the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, until the war closed, when he resumed his profession in Newcomerstown, where

he is still hard at work. He was married, June 10, 1868, to Mary J., youngest daughter of John and Ann Hogland. The result of this union is five children, viz.: Bell, George A., Warner, William A. and Mary J. Dr. S. Beers settled in Newcomerstown September 3, 1855, and died May 18, 1868, aged fifty-one years. He was born near Easton, Penn., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He was a man of more than ordinary ability in his profession, controlled a very extensive practice, and is justly entitled to the credit of having been at the head of his profession in the Tuscarawas Valley.

GEORGE BENTON, carpenter, builder and contractor, Newcomerstown, was born in Fayette County, Penn., August 26, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Conard) Benton. The former, a native of England, emigrated to Ohio about the year 1840. He was a carder and spinner, and died about thirty years ago, aged forty-four. The latter died in 1882, aged seventy. Both are buried at Port Washington. They were married in Browns County, Penn., and were the parents of six children, all living. Our subject is the oldest child. He was married, March 1, 1860, to Ann M. Ripley (deceased), daughter of A. S. Ripley, of Salem Township, this county. She was born in this county September 4, 1839, died April, 1879, and is buried in Newcomerstown. Our subject's grandmother, on his mother's ride, is also buried there. Mr. Benton is the parent of four children, three boys and one girl—G. K., Anna May, William C. and Lawrence.

R. BICKER, undertaker, cabinet-maker and furniture dealer, Newcomerstown, was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in 1821. He was in the standing army for five years, acting as Orderly Sergeant on Public Buildings, such as bridges, roads, etc. He was educated in his native country, where he was married to Doetta Itskee, also a native of Germany. To this union twelve children have been born, six living. When our subject was ten years old, his father, Robert, died, leaving him the oldest in the family. Our subject was a charter member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat. He has been an active business man and very successful. His wife is an intelligent lady and a kind mother.

DANIEL BOOTH, merchant, express agent, Postmaster, Post Boy (established eight years), is a native of this county. He was born April 10, 1840, and was married, in 1863, to Lucinda Graham, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where she was born in 1842. She is a daughter of Abner Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Booth are the parents of ten children, seven living. Their names are as follows: John Mc., Lula, an infant (deceased), William, Harry, Alice, Ida, Daniel, Alvin and Walter H.

JOHN BROWNING, farmer, stock raiser and dealer, P. O. Albany, was born in Alleghany County, Md., April 1, 1821, and is a son of John and Mary (Berkshire) Browning, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch and Irish extraction, the latter of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1837. Our subject was twice married. May 24, 1846, he married Jane Williams (deceased), daughter of Samuel Williams, and by this union there was one child—Theodore. His second marriage was September 18, 1853, with Mrs. Mary (Coutts) Stocker, widow of Aaron Stocker, by whom there was a family of three children, one surviving, Benjamin F. The names of the deceased are William H. and Eliza J., who died in infancy. Mrs. Browning is a native of Washington Township, this county, and was born December 19, 1823. She is a daughter of William and Jane (Huey) Coutts, natives of New Jersey. By this second marriage there is a family of five children—Samantha J. (wife of Alexander Schlupp), Cornelia (wife of Eugene Woodard), Amanda C. (wife of Lemuel Murphy), Mary L. (wife of John Woodard, brother of Eugene), and John Wesley (at home). Mr. and Mrs. Browning have been members of the United Brethren Church, our subject for forty, and his wife for twenty-four years, and the former has held office in the same from his first entry. He owns 360 acres of land in this county, and in Oxford and Salem Townships. He has been successful, and what he has accumulated has been due entirely to his own energies and perseverance.

JOHN A. BURRIS, of the firm of Burris & Neighbor, liverymen, Newcomerstown, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and was born August 12, 1846. He is a son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Pope) Burris. Our subject's father was a member of the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and died at Camp Sullivan, Miss., in August, 1862, aged about fifty years. Our subject enlisted in the same company October 4, 1861, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was married, October 4, 1871, to Josephine Gardner, born in this county December 11, 1847, and a daughter of William and Susanna (Tufford) Gardner. To this union have been born four children, two living—Lena B. and Anna J. The deceased are Charles and A., both dying in infancy. Mr. Burris had a brother, William R., killed by lightning in Newcomerstown in 1868, and is one of a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, eight living.

JUDGE J. M. BURT, retired farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, is a native of Orange County, N. Y., born December 11, 1810. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Fought) Burt, the latter a daughter of Capt. John Morris Fought, a German, of the Revolutionary army. Our subject was married, April 15, 1834, to Mary Ann Bradner, born in Orange County, N. Y., December 20, 1813, and a daughter of James Bradner. Our subject was educated at the common schools of New York, and followed teaching, although he was raised on a farm. He is the fifth child in a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. He came to Coshocton County, Ohio, October 2, 1831, but returned home and was married. He remained at New York two years, and returned to Ohio by wagon, a journey that occupied seventeen days. His father was a citizen of Coshocton County, and died in 1846, aged seventy years; he is buried at West La Fayette, Ohio. He came here in 1837, and was a farmer. Our subject is the parent of twelve children, of whom five are living (four being married), viz.: Margaret, J. B., Harriet, L. P. and William F. The deceased are Martha A., Caroline, Clara, Mary, Daniel; John and Lillis died in infancy. Judge Burt has been remarkably successful in life in agricultural pursuits. He has filled many township offices in Coshocton County, and in 1848 was elected, under the old constitution, Representative of that county for a term of one year, and re-elected in 1849; was Associate Judge for two years, when the office was abolished, and was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization from the district composed of the counties of Coshocton and Tuscarawas, in 1859–60. He was elected a member of the Ohio Senate from the same district in 1865, and re-elected in 1869, serving two terms. All the said elections were secured by the Democratic party. They removed from West La Fayette, Coshocton County, to Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County in May, 1878, where they now reside.

LEWIS CARHARTT, tanner, Newcomerstown, was born in Roscoe, Coshocton Co., Ohio, July 1, 1833, and is a son of John and Lavina (Purdy) Carhartt, both natives of Ohio, the former of Muskingum County, of English descent, and by occupation a tanner. Our subject was married, in Plainfield, Ohio, February 23, 1855, to Margaret Burt, a native of Otsego County, N. Y. She was born February 23, 1835, and is a daughter of J. M. and Mary Ann Burt, of Newcomerstown. By this union there is one child, Harriet, born in Plainfield, Ohio, July 20, 1872. Mr. Carhartt was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the capacity of a musician, and is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 175, Lone Star, at Newcomerstown. D. L. Williams is a partner with Mr. Carhartt in the business.

WILLIAM H. CRAIG (deceased) was born at Warrenton, Jefferson Co., Ohio, January 3, 1811, and was a son of Roland and Rosanna (Rabe) Craig, the former a native of Ireland and a pioneer of Jefferson County. Our subject was married, September 26, 1832, in Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, to Nancy Flemming, born March 13, 1813, in Smithfield, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Mathews) Flemming, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, and died in 1845, aged seventy-five years. The latter was born in 1783, in Chambersburg, Penn.,

of Scotch descent, and died in 1866. They were pioneers of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, settling there in 1803, when there was but one log cabin in the place. They were buried at Smithfield, Ohio. Mrs. Craig is the mother of eight children, one of whom is living, Thomas F., born December 29, 1845. Susanna, born November 21, 1838, was the wife of Peter Saydom, of Columbus, Ohio. She died in Columbus July 23, 1875. Thomas F. was married, November 2, 1876, to Mary Vivian, of Coshocton, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas Vivian, of Cadiz, Ohio She was the mother of three children—May, William C. and Maggie. Our subject, as a merchant, sold goods in Cadiz, Ohio, for ten years, and for eighteen years in Newcomerstown. He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member, and died August 16, 1879, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

THEODORE F. CRATER, merchant, Newcomerstown, was born January 8, 1846, in Newcomerstown, and is a son of Isaiah G. and Jane (Rogers) Crater, the former a native of New Jersey, and of German descent; the latter a native of Ohio, and of English descent. Our subject's father came to this county in 1840, and was a merchant by occupation. He died November 29, 1882, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Theodore F. Crater was married, December 18, 1872, to Emma C. McFadden, who was born August 18, 1850, in Newcomerstown, and is a daughter of William and Margaret J. (Herring) McFadden, who came to this county in 1850, where Mr. McFadden died. His widow is a resident of Newcomerstown. Mr. and Mrs. Crater are the parents of two children—Cecil A., born December 2, 1873, and Roy C., born January 15, 1876. Mrs. Crater is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband is a member of the I. O. O. F., Newcomerstown Lodge, No. 445. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted September 19, 1864. He participated in the battle of Kingston, in the spring of 1865, besides numerous skirmishes, and received his discharge July 11, 1865. He has acted as Township Trustee three terms, and was for three years a member of the City Council. He owns considerable real estate. Clifford Crater, a brother of our subject, was killed at Newcomerstown about the year 1868, by jumping from a freight car while the latter was in motion.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, proprietor of brick yard and manufacturer of bricks, Newcomerstown, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Hillory and Esah (Hale) Crawford. He was married, in 1876, to Martha Jacobs, born in 1852, and a daughter of David Jacobs. By this union three children were born, two boys and one girl—Emma, William and Edward. Our subject's father died in the army. He was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment, and died in Texas at the close of the war in 1865. He was a native of Ohio, of Irish descent, his wife being of German lineage. They were early settlers of Jefferson County. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Henry Hale, was a shoe-maker by trade. Mr. Thomas Crawford has been in the brick-making business for himself for six years, and four years for W. H. Mabery in the city of Newcomerstown.

SARAH P. CRETER, Newcomerstown, was born June 25, 1800, in Morris County, N. J., three miles from Chester and Schooley's Mountain, and six miles from Mineral Springs. She is a daughter of Morris and Anna (Stephens) Creter, both of New Jersey, the former of German extraction. Our subject is the sixth child and third daughter of a family of twelve children, viz., David, Andrew, Elizabeth, George, Margaret, Sarah P., Barbara, Ann Delano, Sophia Bowman, Morris, Anna Maria and John Gilbert (twins). All are deceased except Sarah P. and Morris. Andrew, brother of our subject, was born November 17, 1791, died November 26, 1861. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1817; was married soon after to Elizabeth Neighbor, and was the parent of five children, viz., Clark (deceased), Catharine, Ann, Elizabeth and Andrew Jackson, living. His family are residents of Newcomerstown, and their aunt, Sarah P., makes her home with them, but has ample means of her own for her support as long as she lives. She was presented by her brother Andrew, on his deathbed, with some part compensation

for taking charge of his household and bringing up his children. She came to Ohio in the last week of September, 1830, when she was thirty years of age.

MORRIS CRETER, Newcomerstown, is a native of Morris County, N. J., and a son of Morris and Anna (Stephens) Creter, also natives of Morris County. Our subject married, September 8, 1829, Lanoh, a daughter of John P. Voorhies. She was born in Middlesex County, N. J., February 14, 1808, died June 7, 1838. She was the mother of five children, four living. Mr. Creter took for his second wife, May 19, 1839, Mrs. Jane Clark, widow of Dr. H. G. Clark. She was born on the Isle of Wight, and was a daughter of James Abraham. By this union there were six children, three living. Our subject's third marriage was January 20, 1860, with Mrs. Eliza H. Wolf, widow of Perry C. Wolf, born March 2, 1823, in Coshocton County. Mr. Creter had but $44 in cash, and his wife and child when he came to Ohio. In 1838, he bought five and three-fourths acres of land that is now part of Newcomerstown, and he is now owner of 330 acres. Our subject was engaged in trucking, then in the grocery and grain business for four years, extensively, until 1842. The house he lives in he has inhabited since 1843, and there he desires to end his days. Mr. Creter is the father of ten children, and has six grandchildren. He is in his seventy-fifth year, and is hale and hearty. He moved into Ohio in November, 1830; where the spot Newcomerstown now stands on was a wild forest. Only two houses stood on the town plat proper; one was of brick occupied by Judge J. Neighbor and Jacob Overholtz, the other by Baron Schenk. Mr. Creter was a Justice of the Peace from 1842 to 1845, and Associate Judge from 1845 to 1852. In 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace for three years, and afterward re-elected, serving in all twelve years. He was always a Whig and Republican. Activity, energy and perseverance have placed Mr. Creter in the comfortable circumstances he now enjoys, and his love for labor is well illustrated in his own words—"I will retire when I die."

L. C. DAVIS (deceased) was born in Meadville, Penn., June 12, 1813, and died April 29, 1881. He was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Culbertson) Davis, and came to Ohio when young. He was educated at the Granville College in Licking County, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in Millersburg, in 1839, and was admitted to the United States Court in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877; was Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscarawas County in 1846, and was elected Representative by the Republican party in 1860. He was married, August 2, 1846, in Newcomerstown, Ohio, to Catharine (Miller) Yunge, born in that place September 4, 1823, and a daughter of J. J. and Anna (Neighbor) Miller, the former of whom was born May 11, 1788, and the latter born in German Valley, N. J., March 1, 1800. She was of German descent. They were married December 31, 1818. Mrs. Anna Miller came to Ohio in 1815, with her parents, Nicholas and Catharine (Sharp) Neighbor, and her husband came in 1816. Our subject is the parent of five children, four living—Florence A., married to Robert Patterson, of Culpeper, Va.; Lorenzo M., a druggist in Cleveland, Ohio, married to Fannie C. Gillette; Byron C., married to Kate Burt; Lillis M., at home; the fifth child died in infancy. Mrs. L. C. Davis was twice married; the first time on December 3, 1841, to Rev. E. C. Yunge (deceased). He was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and a native of Baltimore, Md., born February 19, 1810, died January 28, 1846, son of J. A. and Rebecca Yunge. To this union three children were born—Anna, Herbet and Jesse, all deceased. Mr. Yunge was raised in Maryland; was educated at Gettysburg, and preached in Newcomerstown, Ohio, for several years, and died there.

HENRY DECKER, farmer and stock-raiser, and by trade a stone mason, at which he worked for six or seven years, P. O. Albany, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 25, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Hartman) Decker, natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of German extraction. They emigrated to Guernsey County, Ohio, at an early day. Our subject was married, December 5, 1850, in this county, to Belinda Delong, born in Harrison County, Ohio May 13, 1830, and a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Fisher) Delong, na-

tives of the neighborhood of Cadiz, Harrison County. To this union were born eleven children, ten living—Ozias A., John P., Sarah C. (deceased), Henry H., Louis J., Isolina B., George Mc., Susan V.. Martha M., James W. and Joseph F. Four are married—Isolina, wife of Henry Chapman; Ozias, John P. and Louis J. All have families except Louis. Our subject has six grandchildren. He owns 180 acres of land in Oxford, Salem and Washington Townships; is a member of Port Washington Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM S. DENT, merchant, Newcomerstown, established 1865, was born in Guersney County, Ohio, in 1841, and is a son of George H. and Maria (Snider) Dent, the former born in Virginia in 1805; emigrated to this county in 1848, and died in 1865. He was by occupation a merchant and wool dealer. He was the parent of seven children, five boys and two girls, one of the latter deceased. Our subject was married in 1864 to Mary Mulvane. She was born in this county in 1841, and is a daughter of David and Mary (Ross) Mulvane. To this union two children were born, Hattie, born in 1867, and Dwight, born in 1869. Mr. Dent enlisted in August, 1862, in the Fifty-second Regiment, Company D, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, being discharged on account of disability. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 175, "Lone Star;" has acted as Trustee, Justice of the Peace, and has been a member of the City Council and of the School Board, also President of Fair Association two terms. Mrs. Dent is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

ROBERT F. DENT, of the firm of Orme & Dent, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, etc., Newcomerstown, was born in this county January 7, 1851, and is a son of George H. and Maria (Snider) Dent; the former (deceased) was a native of Maryland, the latter is a native of Winchester, Va. Our subject married, December 31, 1871, Mary E. Nugen, born April 20, 1851, in Newcomerstown, in the house she now lives in, and is a daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth (Hunkin) Nugen, natives of England, both deceased. They were early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Dent are the parents of one child, Byron B., born in Newcomerstown November 17, 1872. Our subject is one of a family of seven children, viz.: Gertrude H., wife of Byron Roberts, of Topeka, Kan.; William S., Albert, Amanda (deceased), Oscar B., Robert Frank and George W. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Newcomerstown Lodge, No. 445. His brother, William S., was a member of the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and was discharged on account of disability, and his brother Albert was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment, Company C, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to a Captaincy, serving about four years.

LEWIS R. FLETCHER, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 5, 1830, and was raised there till thirteen years of age. He is a son of Adam and Catherine Fletcher, the former a native of Staten Island, N. Y., of English descent, the latter is of German lineage Our subject was married, October 9, 1856, in Coshocton County, by Rev. John Baker, to Mary Culbertson, born near Keene, Coshocton County, June 23, 1833, and a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Wilson) Culbertson, the former of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. The result of this union has been a family of six children, four boys and two girls, both of the latter deceased. Their names are Henry W., Clara E. (deceased), James H., Anna B. (deceased) and Albert H. and Robert W. (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are members of the United Brethren Church, along with the two oldest children, and Mr. Fletcher is the owner of 160 acres of land, two miles south of Newcomerstown.

WILLIAM FRUSH, painter and carpenter, Post Boy, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, near Shepherdstown, February 16, 1819, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Rippeth) Frush; the former, a native of Maryland, of German extraction, died in 1838, aged fifty-eight years; the latter, a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, died in 1872, aged sixty-three years. Our subject was brought

up in Belmont County, and educated at the common schools. He is the first son and third child in a family of eleven children, three boys and eight girls, five surviving, and has been a resident of this county sixteen years. He enlisted May 1, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and participated in three battles, viz., Maryland Heights, in July, 1864; Snicker Gap, in July, 1864; and Winchester, in August, 1864; he was also engaged in numerous skirmishes, and was discharged September 12, 1864. Mr. Frush resides with his sister, Amelia A., born in Belmont County April 4, 1828; she is owner of five acres of land.

WILLIAM H. GARDNER, drayman, Newcomerstown, was born in this county in 1844, and is a son of William and Susan (Tufford) Gardner, natives of New Brunswick, N. J. The former, who was a farmer, was born in 1798, and died April 24, 1876; the latter was born March 27, 1810, and died May 10, 1878; she came to this county at the age of six years. They were married in 1829, and are both buried in Newcomerstown. The latter was of German, the former of English descent. They were the parents of ten children, five boys and five girls, viz., Margaret, Catherine, Annis, Sarah Ann (deceased), Josephine, Alvin, William, John, George and Ira; Catherine and Alvin are single. Our subject was married, December 24, 1873, to Martha Packer, born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1842, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Jane (West) Packer, both deceased. Mr. Gardner has been a drayman for seven years, and by trade is a stone-mason. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and during the war was a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment, Company H, serving eleven months. He participated in the battles of Kingston and Murfreesboro, Tenn. He worked for nine years on the Pan Handle Railway. Mr. Gardner's wife's father was a native of Jersey, her mother of London, England. Her father died September 17, 1869, aged fifty-six years; her mother died about the year 1848, aged twenty-two years.

GEORGE GARDNER, section foreman on the Pan Handle Railway, Newcomerstown, was born in that city January 27, 1850, and is a son of William and Susan (Tufford) Gardner, natives of New Jersey. Our subject was married to Annetta Pocock, February 20, 1879, also born in Newcomerstown February 23, 1856. She is a daughter of Elisha and Emma C. (Hand) Pocock; the former, a blacksmith, of German extraction, was born February 5, 1821, in Maryland; the latter was born January 5, 1824, in New Jersey. They were married in 1842. Our subject is the parent of one child living, Clarence E., born September 4, 1880. Two are deceased, one died in infancy, and Bernice, born December 10, 1882, died February 22, 1883. Mr. Gardner has acted as section foreman on the Pan Handle Railway for five years. He is a member of the Masonic order, connected with No. 175, Newcomerstown, and his wife is a member of the M. P. Church.

IRA GARDNER, butcher, Newcomerstown, was born January 1, 1853, in this county, and is a son of William and Susan (Tufford) Gardner, natives of New Jersey. Our subject was married March 19, 1882, to Minnie, daughter of E. S. and Samantha (Frost) Pocock, of New Jersey, the former living, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of one child, Charles Edwin, born October 26, 1882. Our subject's parents were early settlers of this county, his father being by occupation a carpenter. Mr. Ira Gardner is the youngest of ten children, five boys and five girls, two of the latter deceased.

DR. JOHN W. S. GOUDY, of the firm Goudy & Sons, dealers in groceries, glassware, queensware, provisions, etc., Newcomerstown, Ohio, is a son of Andrew and Nancy Goudy, and was born January 13, 1833, in Brooke County, W. Va. In 1845, his father emigrated to Warrenton, Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he received his educational training, at intervals assisting his father, who was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits. In his eighteenth year, he entered the medical office of Dr. James M. Kelly, a very distinguished physician of Warrenton, with whom he remained one year, then going to finish his course of study with Dr. William M. Worthington, formerly Physician to the Marine Hospital,

Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and there finished his collegiate course in March, 1855. Immediately after leaving college, he set out to find a suitable location, and was influenced by his brother-in-law, Dr. S. R. Thompson, to locate in Uhrichsville. On March 27, 1855, he opened an office in the Commercial House, then kept by William McCullom. A good professional income was soon secured. On February 28, 1858, he married Ann Eliza Huston, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret A. Huston, a young lady of most remarkable gifts—handsome, accomplished, a leader in every circle in which she entered. To her the Doctor ascribes nearly all of his successful professional life. The fruits of this marriage are two sons. The oldest, John H., was born January 23, 1859, and married Lottie E. Richmond, daughter of John Richmond, of Evansburg, Coshocton Co., Ohio; the youngest, Rollin A., born October 30, 1863, who is a law student, and at home. February 1, 1860, the Doctor came to Newcomerstown, and on April 1, following, brought his family. Immediately upon his locating here, he began a course of unusual professional success. Although a young man, he at once became a leader in his profession, and has maintained it to this day, standing as one of the most prominent physicians of the Tuscarawas Valley. In his eighteenth year, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his parents were members. In 1865, the Methodist Episcopal Church had no church building in Newcomerstown. The society was small and poor. However, it was determined to build a church. In this, as in everything else that the Doctor took hold of, success followed. Assisted by John W. Ayers, they procured what they could by subscription, which was not one half required, and then they borrowed the balance, giving their own individual pledges as security for it. The church was completed, and to-day the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newcomerstown is largely indebted for its strength and influence to Dr. Goudy, aided by John H. Ayers and A. C. Tufford. He is yet in the prime of life, of large wealth, active, energetic, and of indomitable perseverance in whatever he undertakes. The Doctor is a widower, having lost his wife in June, 1882.

JESSE HILL, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in this county in April, 1813, and is a son of Jesse and Mary Hill, natives of Virginia, of English descent. The former, who was a son of Charles Hill, died March 28, 1844, the latter died March 28, 1834. They had a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, five living. Our subject is a twin brother of Isaac Hill, of Salem Township. He was married, April 14, 1839, to Rebecca Hagans, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. She was born near Winchester, in March, 1822, and is a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Bailes) Hagans, the former from Pennsylvania, died in 1857, aged sixty years; the latter died in the West, in about the year 1876, aged seventy-six. Mrs. Jesse Hill is a twin sister of Susan, who died at the age of twenty-four years, and they were members of a family of thirteen children, six boys and seven girls, five deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hill are the parents of six children, three boys and three girls, two of each deceased. The survivors are Isaac, and Floe, wife of William Harvey, who has one child—Blanche. Mr. Hill owns 214 acres of land in this township. Our subject's daughter, Susan, was married to Jesse Osler, of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. They were killed with their two children, Rolly W., aged seven years, and Neva May, aged five years, by a cyclone which swept away the house. This occurred June 9, 1879.

G. W. HOGUE and his son, Evans M. Hogue, P. O. Newcomerstown, are farmers and stock-raisers in this township. Mr. Hogue, Sr., was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, March 28, 1820, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Seaman) Hogue. The former born in Loudoun County, Va, in 1789, came to Ohio with his parents in the year 1801 and in 1813 married Sarah Seaman, who was born in Ohio County, Va., near West Liberty. G. W. Hogue was married, September 7, 1843, in Guernsey County, Ohio, to Martha Harris, born in Tuscarawas County, Oxford Township, near Newcomerstown, October 17, 1822. She is a daughter of George and Mary (Evans) Harris; the former, who came to Ohio in

1807, was born in Ohio County, Va., July 1, 1788, died July 23, 1854. The latter was born in July, 1797, died April 9, 1839. They were married October 10, 1815. Mr. Harris was a farmer and stock-raiser and land speculator. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue had a family of two children—Martha R., born January 8, 1845, died June 19, 1849, and Evans M., born May 9, 1850, in Linn County, Iowa. Evans M. Hogue was twice married. On the first occasion, August 23, 1874, to Mary E. Hill, born in Salem Township, this county, January 21, 1848, died September 3, 1875, and a daughter of Isaac, Sr., and Eliza (Booth) Hill. One child was born to this union, May 23, 1875, and died June 20 of the same year. For his second wife he chose, in 1876, Florence A. Harris, born in the neighborhood of Port Washington, Salem Township, this county, August 6, 1856, and a daughter of Isaac E. and Sarah A. (Price) Harris. The former, who was a farmer near Newcomerstown, was born August 21, 1825, died March 17, 1857. The latter was born December 18, 1827. They were married July 11, 1844, and were both natives of Ohio. Evans M. Hogue and wife have a family of two children—Estella May, born May 13, 1877, and Claude Harris, born January 14, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hogue have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1853, and their son and his wife are also members.

CONARD HOSFELT, dealer in groceries, produce, glassware, notions, gents' furnishings, etc., Newcomerstown, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 31, 1847, and is a son of Peter and Anna Martha (Roppell) Hosfelt, both natives of Hesse, Germany, and who emigrated to Ohio forty-five years ago. The latter died March 21, 1880, and is buried in Newcomerstown. Our subject's father was born November 12, 1807, and his mother February 22, 1810. They were married February 8, 1833. Their family consisted of ten children, all boys. Conard, our subject, was married, September 15, 1875, to Hattie Law, who was born June 5, 1849, daughter of John Law, of Post Boy, this county. Her mother's maiden name was Anna Crucer. John Law was born January 21, 1813, in Fayette County, Penn., and his wife September 26, 1815. She died July 3, 1863. They were the parents of seven children, and were married in Belmont County in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Conard Hosfelt have a family of five children—Samuel Franklin, born February 27, 1876; George Washington, May 23, 1877; Urias Jessie, October 18, 1878; Anna Bell, December 28, 1880; and Mary J., June 21, 1883. Mr. Hosfelt is the seventh son in a family of ten, seven living. He has been a resident of Newcomerstown ten years, and was raised on a farm. He is a member of a Masonic Lodge at Plainsfield, Coshocton County, Ohio. Mr. Hosfelt had the misfortune to lose his dwelling-house by fire April 10, 1883, suffering a total loss.

JOHN HURSEY, retired farmer and blacksmith, Newcomerstown, was born January 18, 1791, in Virginia, and moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, at the age of twenty-seven years. He is a son of George and Julia Ann Hursey, and was married in 1818 to Margaret Chadwell, who died October 6, 1852. By this union there were eight children, two deceased. Mr. Hursey was next united, July 10, 1857, to Maggie E. Chadwell, a distant relative of his first wife. She was born December 25, 1834, in Jefferson County, Ohio, near Smithfield, a daughter of Duffet and Mahala (Chaney) Chadwell, natives of Indiana. The former died aged forty-five years; the latter died twenty years ago, aged fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. John Hursey are the parents of one child, A. C., born near Albany, this county, September 29, 1859, and was married, January 9, 1881, to Amanda Hart, of this county, born in 1860, and a daughter of Jacob Hart. By occupation, he is a farmer and school teacher. Our subject participated in the war of 1812, of which he is a pensioner. He worked at blacksmithing for about seven years. His parents came to Ohio in 1816, settling in Jefferson County. His father was sixty-four years old when he died, and his mother was seventy years old at her decease. Mr. Hursey has been a member of the M. P. Church for about fifty years, and his wife for twenty years. The latter has been a dress-maker since fifteen years of age, learning her trade with a Miss E. Bolls, Smithfield, Ohio.

W. A. JOHNS, druggist (of the firm of Wilkin & Johns), and Notary Public, Newcomerstown, was born March 27, 1836, at New Castle, Coshocton County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Clark) Johns, natives of Ohio and of Welsh extraction. The former was born in 1810; died in 1876; the latter was born in 1815, and at present resides on the old homestead. The grandparents of our subject were natives of New Jersey, and moved to Ohio in 1805. Our subject was married in 1864 to Margaret H. Wilkin, born in Cannonsburg, Washington County, Penn., March 17, 1842, and is a daughter of James and Delilah Wilkin, natives of Pennsylvania, but who moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1860. By this marriage there are two children—Loulou A., born in December, 1864, and Winnifred, born in November, 1869. Mr. Johns' first outset in life was as a clerk in a hardware store in Coshocton, in which store he was steadily employed for five years; then opened a drug store in Roscoe, Coshocton County, in the spring of 1864; carried it on one year; sold and opened another in Utica, continuing two years; again sold and bought in Coshocton, where he remained in the drug business until 1871, when he came to Newcomerstown and engaged in the printing business, establishing, in that year, the first newspaper in Coshocton, which he carried on one year with Dr. A. M. Beers, under the firm name of Johns & Beers, and then sold. Was again engaged in newspaper business during years, 1879, 1880 and 1881, when he became a partner in the drug business with A. J. Wilkin. Mr. Johns' experience in the drug business has been large, having been owner from time to time of several drug stores. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the I. O. O. F.

NELSON JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born December 6, 1831, in Coshocton County, Ohio, brought up in Guernsey County, and educated at the common schools. He is a son of Ezekiel and Mary Ann (Eagle) Johnson. The former (deceased) was born in Jefferson, Ohio, July 1, 1806, and the latter was born in 1810, of Irish descent. Our subject's grandfather, Ephraim, was an early settler of Coshocton County, and is buried in Guernsey County. Mr. Nelson Johnson was married, August 23, 1860, to Charity Scott, born near Wheeling, Va., in November, 1836, a daughter of James V. and Ellen Scott, of Scotch descent. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living—Mary E., Emma P., Alonzo, Laura D., Hattie, Cassie and Martha. Three sons and one daughter died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Johnson is the second in a family of eleven children, six of whom are living, two boys and four girls.

RICHARD JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Ireland, and at the age of ten years emigrated with his parents, Richard and Mary (Armstrong) Johnston. He was married, July 4, 1831, to Rebecca, daughter of William Little. She also was born across the Atlantic. She died April 16, 1852. To this union six children were born, two boys and four girls—Telenia, Mary (deceased), Francis A., John A., William W. and Margaret J., all married. Our subject was reared in a family of eight children, and is the sixth child and fourth son. He owns 100 acres of land, and has been an active man, but is now living a well-earned, comfortable, retired life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Johnston was also a member of that church.

RICHARD KING, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 30, 1820, and is a son of David and Rachel (Phelps) King, natives of Maryland and of English descent. Our subject was married twice, first to Mary Thompson, born in Ireland November 20, 1819, died June 5, 1877. She was a daughter of John I. and Elizabeth Cruthers, of Irish descent. To this union eleven children were born, six boys and five girls, two of the latter deceased. His second marriage took place December 22, 1878, with Mrs. Nancy Ellen Jewell, widow of George Jewell. She was born in Virginia November 20, 1845. Her father was a Mr. Robinson, of Virginia, of English descent. Mr. King owns 277 acres of land in Sections 13, 18 and 17, and has been a resident of this

State forty-one years. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and has acted as Trustee three terms of one year each. He has also been a member of the School Board for eighteen years. His sons are all married except one, and all farmers. One is in Iowa and the rest in Dakota.

WILLIAM H. KIPP, railway agent on the Pan Handle Railroad, Newcomerstown, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, April 12, 1841, and emigrated to Dresden, Muskingum County, Ohio, where he lived until nineteen years old, and then went to Newark, Ohio. His father was born December 27, 1816; his mother on June 21, 1817, and was married at the age of twenty-four years. She was killed by the kick of a horse in May, 1878, at Frazeysburg, Ohio. They had a family of eight children, one deceased. Our subject was married, September 23, 1861, to M. E. Lisey, born in Switzerland September 23, 1841. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Ida E., wife of William Harris, assistant agent for his father-in-law; Anna E.; Edward H.; Charles E., died March 6, 1873; and Ella R. Mr. Kipp has been acting as agent for eleven years, and helped to build the Pan Handle Railway. He is a son of Henry and Christina E. (Stockdick) Kipp, the latter deceased. Mr. Kipp enlisted in Company D, First Ohio Cavalry, August 5, 1861, and was discharged in October, 1864, at Columbia, Middle Tenn., and mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, October, 1864. He was in the Army of the Cumberland from the spring of 1862 to June, 1863, acting as Private Orderly in Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas' escort, and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland under Gens. Buell, Grant, Rosecrans and Sherman until the Union victory of Atlanta, Ga. He belongs to no religious denomination, but takes the Bible as his only rule of faith, and expects to be saved by and through the resurrection only. He discards the doctrine of immortal souls, etc.

J. F. LEGGETT, minister of the Gospel, P. O. Conotton, Ohio, was born in Union Township, this county, October 17, 1854, and is a son of Elijah and Eliza (Lemasters) Leggett, the former born August 2, 1821, the latter on December 23, 1826. They were married in 1845, and were the parents of twelve children, five boys and seven girls, viz.: W. B., born October 6, 1846; Abraham, born April 15, 1848, died October 15, 1850; Nancy E., born March 23, 1850; Elizabeth J., born May 8, 1852; J. F., born October 17, 1854; Racel A., born September 3, 1856; John C., born October 2, 1858; Sarah M., born July 22, 1861; Catherine R., born November 19, 1865; E. S., born December 29, 1866; Mary A., born December 11, 1869; and Emma, born December 10, 1871. The subject of this sketch was married, March 20, 1879, to Luella J. Skeels, born March 31, 1861, in this county, and a daughter of T. B. and A. R. (Smith) Skeels, also natives of this county. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leggett are the parents of two children—Odessie B., born January 17, 1880; and Oreta, born March 4, 1882. Mr. Leggett received a common school education, and is a minister of the United Brethren Church. He was received into the Muskingum Conference, United Brethren Church, at its sixty-fourth Session, held at New Philadelphia in 1871, Bishop J. Dixon presiding.

G. R. LEWIS, lumber dealer and manufacturer of doors, sashes, blinds, etc., Newcomerstown, was born in 1840 in Newcomerstown, and is a son of Watson and Elizabeth (Doyl) Lewis. The former, born in Pennsylvania in 1808, died in 1874. He was a glass-blower by occupation. The latter was born in 1811 at Zanesville, Ohio; died in 1860. Both are buried in Salem Township. They were married in 1830, and Mr. Lewis came to Newcomerstown in 1833. Our subject was twice married. In 1860, he married Anna M. Hammel, born in 1841 and died April 15, 1879, leaving six children, five living. In 1881, he took for his second wife Mary A. Hufford, by whom he had one child. His first wife was a daughter of David R. and Hannah E. (Hand) Hammel, and his second wife is a daughter of Alexander Hufford, and was born in this county in 1842. Mr. Lewis has been in the lumber business since 1873. He is a member of Lone Star, No. 175, F. & A. M., and Nugent Chapter No. 124, R. A. M.; also a member of Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the United Brethren Church. He owns twenty acres of land in this township.

WILLIAM H. MABERRY, proprietor Fountain Hotel, Newcomerstown, is a native of Wellsville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, born January 1, 1838. He is a son of Thomas and Ann B. (Cox) Maberry, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent, the latter born at Graves Creek, between Bridgeport and Steubenville, Ohio. They emigrated to West Virginia in 1835, but are now residents of Newark, Ohio. Our subject was married, January 1, 1860, to Catherine Neighbor, born in 1841, in Newcomerstown, and a daughter of Leonard and Mary (Servison) Neighbor, pioneers of this county. Both are deceased, the father ten years ago, the mother three years since, at the age of sixty-seven years. Our subject is the father of two children—Flora, born April 10, 1861, died in October the same year; and Albert U., born April 25, 1862, died February 10, 1878. Mr. Maberry was about twelve years old when he came to Tuscarawas County, and by occupation was a tinner, which he followed for thirteen years, two years in Wellsville and nine years in Port Washington, Ohio. He built the hotel in which he is doing business, and has enlarged it to a capacity of twenty-five rooms. It was known for the first three years as the "Shiel House." Our subject was a Corporal in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Company E, and served five months. He was the oldest in a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, viz., our subject; Catherine M., wife of Andrew J. Boggs, residents of Bridgeport, Ohio; Washington M.; Sarah H., wife of Johnson Brown, of Bridgeport, Ohio; John L., of Newark, Ohio; Thomas E., Newark; and Frank A., of Bridgeport, Ohio.

JAMES McCLURE, retired saddler, Newcomerstown, was born in the State of New York July 5, 1811, and is a son of James and Sallie (Corwin) McClure natives of Vermont. Our subject emigrated to Ohio in 1836, and on February 26, 1842, married Delila Conley, a native of Pennsylvania, born June 8, 1809. They are the parents of three children—James H., deceased; Charles G., born March 30, 1844, in Cleveland, Ohio; and James Curtis, deceased. Charles G. is a Sheriff at Austin, Tex. Mrs. McClure's maternal grandfather and Thomas Corwin's father were full cousins. Mr. McClure is a member of the Masonic order, the oldest Mason in the lodge, and the first one made in Newcomerstown. He has been a member of the Blue Lodge for about thirty-five years, and of the Chapter for ten years. He has worked at the saddlery business for thirty-five years. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject's son enlisted in February, 1862, in the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and served about four years. He was promoted to Corporal, then to Lieutenant. Mr. McClure's father was killed at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812.

JAMES M. McCOLLUM, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 12, 1839, and is a son of Jasper and Sarah (McPeeck) McCollum, the former of Scotch descent and a native of Ohio, the latter of German extraction, through ancestors in New Jersey, and a native of Guernsey County. Our subject was married, March 4, 1866, in Coshocton County, to Catherine Elizabeth Current, born July 30, 1844, on the Reserve in Bloomfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and a daughter of George and Susan (Fletcher) Current. To this union six children were born, viz.: Otis U., Orrin Oscar, Asa H., Bertha E., Ida N. and Eddy V. He was raised in a family of twelve children, his wife in a family of five. Mr. McCollum enlisted September 19, 1861, in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and acted as Corporal. He participated in the following battles, besides many skirmishes: Middle Creek, Ky.; Franklin, Tenn.; Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Kenesaw; Resaca, May 14, 1864, and all through this campaign, as well as in 1862 and 1863. He was captured June 20, 1864, at Kenesaw, Ga., and imprisoned at Andersonville for five months; then in Macon, Ga., one month; three weeks in Savannah, and two months in Florence, S. C.; and was wounded in the right arm at Chickamauga September 19, 1863. He was discharged April 5, 1865. Mr. McCollum owns 130 acres of land two

and a half miles south of Newcomerstown, and has been a resident of this county since 1867. His father died in 1854, aged fifty-four years, and is buried in Oxford Township. Mr. and Mrs. McCollum are members of the Baptist Church.

DR. J. R. McELROY, Newcomerstown, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 22, 1848, and received a common school education in the schools of that county. He commenced the study of medicine in 1877, Dr. J. D. Casey, of East Springfield, Ohio, acting as preceptor, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Wooster University, in the city of Cleveland. He graduated from that college March 7, 1880, and located in Newcomerstown April 15, 1880, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married, November 21, 1882, to Miss Atha A. Ripley, of Tuscarawas County.

FRANK MISKIMEN, horticulturist, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born December 10, 1845, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Rachel (Burt) Miskimen, the former a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, the latter of Orange County, N. Y. Our subject was married to Lucy McMunn, of Mattoon, Ill. She is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born December 2, 1848, and a daughter of Samuel C. McMunn. Mr. and Mrs. Miskimen are the parents of six children, four living, viz., Bertha G., John S., Rachel, George Y. (deceased), S. C. and Jenny T. (deceased). Mr. Miskimen owns thirty acres of land in this county. He was one of a family of twelve children, seven now living, and his wife was one of a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living.

J. R. MULVANE, carpenter and builder, Newcomerstown, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born December 29, 1836. He is a son of Joseph, Jr., and Isabel (Whiteside) Mulvane, both of Irish descent, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Chester County, Penn. Our subject was married, May 2, 1867, to Mary Benton, born near Brownsville, Penn., January 15, 1838. They are the parents of five children, viz., Maud, Joseph, George, Becca B. (deceased), and Jesse. Mr. Mulvane was the oldest in a family of four children—two boys and two girls—all living. Mr. Mulvane is a member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M. He was connected with the planing mill of Wilson, Benton & Co. for seven years.

WILLIAM P. MULVANE, dealer in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., Newcomerstown, was born January 7, 1840, in Newcomerstown, Ohio, and is a son of David and Mary (Ross) Mulvane. The former was born August 1, 1804, in Coshocton County, about one mile from Newcomerstown. He was a son of John Mulvane, a native of Maryland, and of Scotch descent. He was married, August 14, 1834, to Mary Ross, a daughter of Rev. William Ross, Sr., and commenced business in Newcomerstown in about the year 1830, engaging in tanning, harness-making and other business, and, being very successful, accumulated some $150,000. He was a member, along with his wife and two daughters (Mrs. W. S. Dent and Mrs. O. E. Powleson), of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics, he was a Whig, but afterward joined the Republican ranks. He died January 8, 1877, aged seventy-two years five months and seven days. He was the father of five boys and two girls, all married. He won the reputation of being a great hunter, as he chased the deer and captured the bear. Our subject was married, June 1, 1870, to Emily K. Gardner, born in Ohio November 15, 1844, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Rich) Gardner. By this union, there are two boys and one girl—Stanley B., Daisy K. and Roy H. Mr. Mulvane was educated at the common schools. He was a member of the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D. He enlisted August 11, 1862, and served nearly three years, participating in a number of battles and skirmishes. He was slightly wounded by a splinter from a comrade's gun at Buzzard Roost, Ga., and was mustered out as Orderly-Sergeant in June, 1865. John Mulvane, our subject's great-grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and settled with his wife (Mrs. Douglas, a widow lady of Scotch extraction), in Maryland, where they had a family of four sons.

WILLIAM NEIGHBOR (deceased), late farmer and canal-boatman in New Jersey, was born in New Jersey in 1807, and was a son of William Neighbor.

Our subject emigrated to Newcomerstown, and was married, September 24, 1833, to Sarah Cline, born April 11, 1815; died March 5, 1856. They were the parents of ten children, four living. Mr. Neighbor next married, April 9, 1857, Polly M., daughter of Milton and Catherine (Fasborough) Smith, and widow of Martin Cline. She is a native of this county, born April 24, 1827. She was first married February 15, 1845, and by that marriage had four children—Rosetta, Elizabeth C., Winfield Scott and Mahala D. Two are living. By her second marriage, Mrs. Neighbor had a family of two—Marcia E. (deceased), and Frank Milton. Her first husband was for a number of years a merchant in Bolivar, and a member of the order of Odd Fellows. A daughter by her first husband is the wife of G. W. Mulvane. She has one brother and one sister, two half-sisters and one half-brother. The subject of this sketch was a member of the Masonic order, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church his widow is also a member.

DAVID NEIGHBOR, of the firm of Hicks & Neighbor, Newcomerstown, dealers in boots and shoes, is by trade a cabinet-maker, and has been a traveling salesman and insurance agent for ten years. At the present time he is traveling for Millers & Hustons, of Columbus and Pittsburgh, and has been quite successful. During the war, he was a member of the Fifty-second Regiment, with Col. Daniel McCook, and served as Second Lieutenant. His brother, S. M., who was killed, was Captain. He received his wound June 27, 1864, and died at Chattanooga July 8, attended by his wife and brother. Our subject was wounded August 5, 1863, at La Vergne, Tenn., and had his left limb broken in two places. His mother was killed by being thrown from a horse. He was married twice; the first marriage was March 11, 1858, with Harriet A. Piper, daughter of Jesse O. Piper, who was born January 2, 1839, died February 28, 1872. By this marriage there were born four children—Jesse E., Elsie E. (deceased), Mary F. and Frank E. (deceased). The second marriage was on March 12, 1873, with Miss Emma O. Davis, a native of this county, where she was born March 2, 1850. She is a daughter of Charles F. Davis. By this marriage there are four children—Frank S., Laura A. (deceased), Estelle H. and Edna O. Our subject was born September 24, 1836, in Newcomerstown. He bears the name of one of the oldest families in this vicinity, and from which Newcomerstown first received a name, it being formerly called Neighborstown.

JACOB NEIGHBOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in this township March 6, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Neighbor) Neighbor (cousins); the former, of Irish descent, came to Ohio from Dutch Valley, N. J., when he was ten years old. He was born April 4, 1803, making him now an octogenarian; the latter, also of Dutch Valley, N. J., was born in May, 1804. The subject of this sketch was married, September 20, 1871, to Jane McFarland, born in Adams Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, in January, 1842, and a daughter of Ezekiel and Isabel (Corbet) McFarland, the former a native of Michigan, of Irish extraction, the latter a native of Coshocton County, and of German and Irish descent. By this union there are four children—Alvin O., born September 3, 1873; Theodore C., born September 27, 1875; John A., born January 27, 1877; and Anna Belle, born June 27, 1879.

J. PECK, traveling salesman for Reed, Jones & Co., Columbus, Ohio, Newcomerstown, was born in Newcomerstown October 15, 1838, and is a son of Richard A. and Hester (Chambers) Peck, the former a native of New York State, the latter of Ohio, of Scotch and Irish lineage. Richard A. Peck, carpenter, was born in New York, June 22, 1800, and is a son of Richard and Permelia (Chamberlin) Peck; the former was in the war of 1812. He came to Ohio in 1832, and was married in 1833 to Hattie Chambers, born May 15, 1812, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Sprinkle) Chambers. The former was from Pennsylvania, and was in the war of 1812; the latter from Maryland. They were the parents of eight children—an infant (deceased), John, Alford, William (deceased), Jehu, Erastus (deceased), Philena, at home, and Catherine

(deceased). Mr. Peck, Sr., has been a resident of this county for forty-nine years. Mr. J. Peck was marrried November 24, 1859, to Margaret J. Norris, born in Ohio, December 10, 1840, and a daughter of A. Norris (deceased), of Coshocton County. By this union there were four children, two boys and two girls, one girl only living—Estella, born November 10, 1869; S. A., was born in 1860, died in February, 1878; the others died in infancy. Mr. Peck enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and after passing through the campaign in the West, was discharged in 1862. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been a commercial traveler for seven years. He was engaged in the boot and shoe business for eight or nine years in Newcomerstown.

E. S. POCOCK, carpenter and builder, Newcomerstown, was born November 1, 1842, in that city. He was twice married, first in December, 1863, to Samantha Frost, born in 1844, and a daughter of Harvey Frost, of New Jersey. By this union there were two children, one deceased. The second marriage was in March, 1872, with Jane Carson, of Medina County, this State, born in 1840. Robert Carson, her father, was born in England in 1793, and left home when fifteen years of age. He enlisted on board a man-of-war, serving sixteen years. He then located in Philadelphia, Penn., and married Margret S. A. Sherard in 1838. He came to Ohio in 1840, and died in 1864. Margret, his wife, was born in England, and died in 1863. Mr. Pocock was Mayor of Newcomerstown from 1872 to 1876, and has also acted as Marshal and Constable. He is a charter member of the order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Pocock's parents are both deceased, and she has one brother, William, living in Iowa.

J. T. POCOCK, Mayor of Newcomerstown, was born in this county August 5, 1845, and is a son of Elisha and Emma C. (Hand) Pocock. He was married, December 6, 1868, to Kate A. Chambers, born in this county April 16, 1844, and a daughter of James and Sarah (Pollock) Chambers. This union has resulted in two children, both born in Newcomerstown—Harry E., born January, 1870, died February 10, 1879, and Carrie M., born October 28, 1873. Our subject was the second son and child of a family of eight, five of whom survive, three boys and two girls. In 1862, he enlisted in the three months service, in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Company F, and in August, 1863, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company B, and was discharged in March, 1864. He participated in the battle of Clinch River, Tenn., in 1863. He was elected Mayor of Newcomerstown in 1880, and elected Justice of the Peace in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Newcomerstown, Lodge No. 444, also of the K. of P., and was a charter member of Lodge No. 102, K. of P., having passed the chairs in both. He was Representative to the Grand Lodge of the K. of P. at Dayton and Steubenville.

O. C. POWLESON, retired hardware merchant, Newcomerstown, was born March 21, 1843, in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. R. and Elizabeth (Church) Powleson, who were born near Brooklyn, N. Y. The former moved to Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1836, and for forty years has been a resident of New Philadelphia. His wife died when our subject was but fifteen months old. O. C. Powleson was married in June of 1870, to Rebecca A. Mulvane, born in August, 1849, in Newcomerstown, and a daughter of David and Mary (Ross) Mulvane. To this union were born six children, three boys and three girls, viz.: Mary E., Clark W., Bert D., Pearl M., Lucile H. and John D. Our subject enlisted twice during the rebellion, first as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and for a second time, in the Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, as private, and was promoted to Captain, serving from April, 1861 to 1865. During the last year of the war, he was with Gen. John A. Logan's staff. His first battle was at Iuka, second at Corinth, where he received an ounce bullet in his left side. The next battle was at Vicksburg, then Mission Ridge, and Resaca, besides numerous skirmishes. He was engaged in the hardware business for eight years in Newcomerstown, Ohio, and has been a resident of same for thirteen years.

WILLIAM REED, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Oxford Township, Coshocton Co., Ohio, December 6, 1807, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Vaughn) Reed, the former a native of Virginia, the latter, of Scotch descent, a native of Maryland. They died in 1834, seven days apart, the father aged sixty-six, the mother aged fifty-seven years. Our subject was reared in Coshocton County, and educated at the common schools. He was married in Coshocton County to Margaret Stutte, born February 7, 1813, in Jefferson County, Ohio, and a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Miser) Stutte, the former of German lineage, from Pennsylvania, the latter, also of German extraction, from Mt. Eaton, Ohio, died in 1844, aged fifty-four years. This union resulted in eleven children, seven living, all married except one. Their names are Elizabeth, wife of James Nugen; Mary Ann, wife of Edward Hamilton; Phebe, wife of William Morrison; Jacob; William C.; Martha, wife of Bud Wigfield, and Joseph D. Those deceased are James B., Henry, John and an infant.

CHARLES ROBINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 2, 1835, and is a son of Thomas Robinson. He was married to Mrs. Sarah A. (Price) Harris, widow of Isaac Harris, on October 30, 1858. She was born in Carroll County, December 18, 1827. To this union were born two children, one boy and one girl, viz.: Alvina, born July 25, 1861, died March 17, 1865, and Benjamin, born April 12, 1863. Mr. Robinson has been a resident of this county for forty-three years, and is the owner of eighty acres of land in Oxford Township. He does an extensive business as a farmer and stock-raiser. He has five brothers, and his father was twice married.

URS SCHLUPP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Switzerland April 10, 1826, and is a son of Stephen and Margaret Schlupp. He married, in 1850, Anna Maria Affolter, also a native of Switzerland, born May 24, 1824, and a daughter of Samuel Affolter. They emigrated to Ohio in 1858. They are the parents of eight children, four living—Sophia, wife of Isaac Hill; Alexander, married to Samantha Browning; Frank, married to Lizzie Haver, and Eliza, wife of John King. Our subject had three brothers and two sisters. The brothers' names are Stephen and John (deceased), and Jacob, living in this county, single. Their father was born in 1786, and died at the age of ninety-one years, and their mother died in 1849 at the same age. Our subject is owner of 166½ acres of land, and is a well-to-do and respected member of the community.

GEORGE W. SELLS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Salem Township, this county, September 10, 1835, and is a son of David and Elenor (Hill) Sells. The former, of German lineage, was born in Belmont, Ohio, in 1800, died August 2, 1872, and his father was engaged in the war of 1812. Our subject was married, August 18, 1864, to Nancy Ann Reid, a native of Adams Township, Coshocton County, where she was born November 2, 1840, the second daughter of John and Polly (Walters) Reid, the former born in Virginia, in 1801, died in 1855, the latter, of German descent, born in 1803, died in 1874. Our subject is the father of five children, all girls—Mary E., born June 6, 1865, died February 19, 1866; Alta C., born January 10, 1867; Laura A., born January 24, 1869; Jessie May, born March 16, 1872, died June 20, 1874, and Anna O., born August 24, 1875. Our subject, his wife and two children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has acted as class-leader for eight years, as well as Steward, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. Alta C., daughter of our subject is attending the Oberlin College in Lorain County, Ohio.

DAVID SELLS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in 1845 in this county, and is a son of David and Elenor (Hill) Sells, whose personal histories will be found in the biographical sketch of George W. Sells, in this volume. Our subject was married, May 27, 1873, to Rachel F. McDonnell, daughter of John and Mary Anna (Black) McDonnell. To this union have been born four children, three girls and one boy—John F., born October 28, 1874; Mary A., born May 9, 1876; Hattie E., born October 28, ——, and Florence D., born

October 1, 1882. Our subject is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a Class Leader in the same. His father was also a member of and Class Leader in the same church.

WILLIAM SHAW, hotel-keeper, Newcomerstown, was born in Leesville, Ohio, March 5, 1834, and is a son of Isaiah and Sarah (True) Shaw. His father was a farmer, and a native of New York State, born in 1819, died in 1871 in Tuscarawas County. Mrs. Shaw was a native of Virginia, born in 1812, died in 1882. Our subject is the fourth child and third son of a family of fourteen children, of whom twelve are living. He was educated at the common schools, and has been twice married. His first union was on August 20, 1857, with Miss Sarah Garver (deceased), who was born in this county and State March 14, 1835, and died in 1872. She was a daughter of George Garver, a native of Pennsylvania. In February, 1873, Mr. Shaw was joined in marriage with Martha V. Wilson, widow of Hugh Leonard, by whom she had two children, Mary G. and Jessie B. She is a native of New York, and a daughter of George and Sarah (Poret) Wilson. Mr. Shaw has merchandized for about thirteen years in Ragersville, Ohio, and kept a hotel for five or six years, three years in Avondale, Coshocton County, and two years in this county as proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Newcomerstown. He has a first-class house, furnished with every convenience, and he is an esteemed citizen of the town.

PHILIP SHEETS, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Mill Township this county, June 13, 1834, and is a son of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Buff) Sheets, the former of German extraction, from Dauphin County, Penn. He was one of the earliest settlers in this county, living near Uhrichsville. He was a millwright and farmer. Our subject was married in Deersville, Harrison Co., Ohio, September 20, 1860, to Susan Botimer, born in 1841, a daughter of Dr. Botimer. To this union has been born one child—Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets are also bringing up an orphan child—George Quillen. Mr. Sheets owns thirty-three acres of land in Oxford Township, besides town property. He is a member and Elder of the Presbyterian Church. His wife and daughter are also members. Mr. Sheets is the seventh son in a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD, farmer and stock raiser and dealer, P. O. Post Boy, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born May 25, 1820. He is a son of Nathan and Amelia Ann (Fresh) Shepherd, the former a native of North Carolina, of English extraction, died in 1861, aged seventy-one years; the latter, a native of Maryland, of German lineage, died about the year 1859, at about the same age as her husband. They moved to Ohio in 1800. Our subject was married, March 8, 1848, to Elizabeth Mardis, born near Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, of Scotch and Irish descent. She is a daughter of William and Frances Mardis. The result of this union is a family of ten children, viz.: Rufus H.; William; Catherine J., deceased; Emma, deceased; James; Anna A.; Joseph; an infant, deceased; Maggie and Frank. Five are married and have families.

R. L. SHOEMAKER, manufacturer of bee-hives and all kinds of apiarian supplies, Newcomerstown, was born in Newcomerstown January 12, 1851, and is a son of George and Margaret (Gardner) Shoemaker, both natives of Ohio, the mother of English descent. Our subject was married, March 10, 1878, to Alice Wortsbough, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and a daughter of Harvey and Melissa (Laniger) Wortsbough, both of whom are living. The former is a farmer, and the latter is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. To this union have been born two children—Ella Beatrice, born August 16, 1881, and Arsola, born November 20, 1882. Mr. Shoemaker is the oldest of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls, eight living, viz., R. L., Violet, Carl E., Joseph, Ida C., Frank (deceased), Alvin, Marion and George W. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias in Newcomerstown.

GARRATT B. SMITH, merchant, Newcomerstown, Ohio, was born December 31, 1826, at Columbus, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that city.

His father's name was Anson Smith, and his mother's name was Triphena Smith. His parents had six children, of whom he is the second. His father's death occurred when our subject was only twelve years old, which threw him upon his own resources in early life, and taught him self-reliance, perseverance and industry. In 1844, he began mercantile life as a clerk at Roscoe, on the Ohio Canal, in Coshocton County, Ohio. In 1847, he located in Newcomerstown, and in 1854 married Elmira Nugen, eldest daughter of Col. R. H. Nugen, of the same place. Eight children have been born of this union, viz., Virginia, wife of J. Foster Wilkin; Marcia M. (deceased), wife of David A. Raiff; Robert H., Sarah N., Christina, Howard, Jessie K. and Elmira (deceased). While Mr. Smith was a young clerk at Roscoe, Col. Nugen, then Superintendent of the Ohio Canal, took notice of his skill and sagacity in the management of business, and induced him to come to Newcomerstown and assume the control of his commercial interests at that point Afterward, he became Col. Nugen's partner in merchandising and in the construction of public works. In 1863–64–65, they built the greater part of the Pan Handle Railroad, Mr. Smith having immediate supervision of construction, and they received the favorable commendation of the press for their energy and wise and vigorous management. Since that time Mr. Smith has given his attention chiefly to his business of merchandising and farming at Newcomerstown. For twelve years, Mr. Smith was a member of the Newcomerstown Board of Education, and nine years President of the Board. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1869, and re-elected in 1871. While sitting in the latter body, he was an active member of the Committee on Insurance, which framed the present insurance laws of the State, and devised and established the Insurance Bureau and the office of Commissioner of Insurance. Mr. Smith is emphatically a self-made business man. While diligent in business, he has kept himself informed on all living questions. In commercial matters, he has a wise judgment and has a clear and comprehensive understanding of the history and theories of finance, insurance, tariff and kindred subjects. He is a man of reasonable, but firm convictions; is no justifier of the follies, weakness or deceits of men; is a keen observer of motives and character; is bold to attack error and merciless to expose fraud and vice for any just purpose, but is also full of that human kindness which makes brothers of us all, and judges the conduct and opinions of men charitably. Although purely a business man, Mr. Smith has not selfishly or narrowly devoted his time and talents to one idea or purpose. In local, county and State affairs, he has been a public servant as much as was consistent with public and private duty, but never for his own glory or aggrandizement He never sought an office, and his transactions, whether in public or private life, have never been tainted with even the suspicion of corruption.

ALVIN W. SPERLING, telegraph operator on the Pan Handle Railroad, Newcomerstown, was born December 24, 1854, and brought up in Port Washington, this county. He is a twin brother of Allen, a Clerk in Port Washington, and a son of Abraham and Catherine (Voorhees) Sperling, natives of New Brunswick, N. J., and early settlers of Port Washington. The former was a shoe-maker and butcher, and died May 3, 1876. They were the parents of ten children, six boys and four girls, two boys deceased. The twin brothers are next to the youngest. Mr. A. W. Sperling was married, in September, 1882, to Mrs. Anna McIntire, a native of Newcomerstown. Our subject has been in the employ of the Pan Handle Railway since 1875. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Newcomerstown, Lodge No. 102, having passed the chairs.

DAVID STARKER, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., February 5, 1812, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Neighbor) Starker. He moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, at the age of three years. Was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married, February 27, 1842, to Eliza Roff, born in New Jersey September 12, 1811, died March 9, 1871. His second marriage took place February 5, 1872, with

Christa Ann Tufford, deceased June 3, 1880. This lady was born November 9, 1836. Our subject was one of a family of four children. He has been a resident of this county since 1855. His father was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1852, aged seventy-two years; and his mother died when our subject was but four years old. Mr. Starker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a residence in Newcomerstown. He had one brother and three sisters, two living.

CYRUS S. STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in this county March 31, 1835, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Stocker, natives of Pennsylvania The former was born in 1809, died in 1875; the latter was born October 9, 1812, died March 23, 1874. They were married in 1831, and were the parents of twelve children, seven boys and five girls. The parents of Elizabeth (Stauffer) Stocker were Andrew and Maria Stauffer. She was twice married. Our subject was married September 10, 1857, to Margaret Low, born in Germany September 25, 1834, and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bender) Low, also natives of Germany. By our subject's union there were nine children, five boys and four girls, viz., an infant, still-born, August 25, 1868; Louisa E., born November 4, 1859; Rosanna, born November 10, 1861; an infant, deceased, born November 14, 1864; Cyrus Solomon, born June 10, 1866; Ira Grant, born Feb ruary 4, 1869; George G., born December 14, 1871; Harry O., born May 22 1875; and Maggie May, born February 20, 1879. Our subject's father was a farmer, and he and his wife are buried in Gnadenhutten, Clay Township. Mr. Stocker owns 164 acres of land in Section 19, on which he has lived since 1872. In 1878, he had his residence destroyed by fire. He has, however, been successful financially. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he occupies a prominent position, having acted as Steward, Superintendent of Sabbath School, and Secretary. He is a useful citizen in the community.

IRA F. STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, is a native of this county, born in Salem Township July 20, 1848, and is a brother of Cyrus S. (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work), and a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Stocker, who were natives of Northampton County, Penn. Our subject's father was born in 1809, and married in 1831. His wife was born October 9, 1812. To this union were born twelve children, seven boys and five girls, nine living, of whom Ira F. is the sixth. Our subject's mother was twice married; so also has been our subject First on August 2, 1870, to Mary E. Harris, born June 22, 1852, died September 7, 1880. By this union there is one child. Mrs. Stocker was the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Harris) Harris. Mr. Stocker's next marriage occurred September 13, 1881, with Ella J. Black, a native of Guernsey County, born December 6, 1852. She is a daughter of Zachariah Black. To this union there is one child, John Harvey, born July 13, 1882. Our subject's paternal grandfather was named Andrew. Mr. Stocker owns eighty-four and three-fourths acres of land in Section 12, is a good finance manager, and has managed, by his industry and economy, to improve his land. He is a sociable, enterprising man, and a valuable citizen, respected by all who know him.

JACOB TUFFORD, retired farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born October 2, 1806, in Morris County, N. J., and is a son (the only surviving member of a family of six) of John and Ann Tufford. He emigrated to this county at the age of ten years, and was married, April 29, 1830, to Mary Catherine Flock, a native of New Jersey, born December 29, 1810. She was a daughter of John and Margaret Flock. Our subject is the father of eleven children, five boys and six girls, three now living—John, Andrew, and Elizabeth, wife of James Loder. He has also eleven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. His wife died January 27, 1847, and is buried in Newcomerstown, where his parents also lie. Mr. Tufford has been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for fifty years, and has acted as Class Leader and Steward. He owns seventy-three acres of land in Oxford Township, and has known this county from the time it was a wilderness.

SAMUEL TYHURST, of the firm of Wiandt & Tyhurst, millers, Newcomerstown, is a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., where he was born June 27, 1842. He is a son of Robert and Slena (West) Tyhurst. He emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, at the age of seven years, and remained there for twenty years; thence went to Muskingum County. He was there married, September 1, 1869, to Clara Wackford, born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, April 3, 1842, and a daughter of William and Emily Wackford. To this union have been born two children—Essie, born November 13, 1870, and Daisy, born December 4, 1872, both in Muskingum County, Ohio. Mr. Tyhurst has been a resident of Newcomerstown for about three years, and has been in the milling business since he was ten years old. He was educated in the high school at Newark, Licking County. He was a member of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Company E, and served for upward of three years. He has acted as Mayor of Dresden, Ohio, and is a member of the Council, also of the School Board.

ISRAEL B. VOGENITZ, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born January 24, 1835, in Bethlehem, Northampton County, Penn., and emigrated to this county in 1838. He is a son of Andrew and Louisa (Clewell) Vogenitz, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Prussian, the latter of French descent. Mr. Vogenitz, Sr., died in 1850, aged fifty years. By occupation he was a tailor, and followed that trade in Newcomerstown from 1837 until he died. His widow died in 1872, aged seventy years. They were Christian people, and were reared in the Moravian faith. Our subject was married, August 24, 1859, to Elizabeth Nugen, born in 1840 in Newcomerstown, and a daughter of Col. R. H. and Sarah (Hoglan) Nugen. Mrs. Vogenitz died July 27, 1882. Our subject was the sixth child and fifth son of a family of eight children, six boys and two girls. The three living are Israel B., Oliver A. and Albert. He has acted as member of the Council three terms, and has also been Township Treasurer. He is a great student of nature, and possesses a fine library. He is owner of 125 acres of land in Oxford Township, near the town, and has been successful in mercantile business, which he has carried on for twenty years. He has been a strong temperance man all his life.

ROBERT WATSON (deceased), late farmer in Adams Township, Coshocton County, and owner of a farm in Salem Township, Tuscarawas County, was born in Ireland February 15, 1790, died February 26, 1877. He emigrated to Washington County, Penn., in the year 1815, and there married Agnes Munce November 29, 1821. To this union were born ten children, seven girls and three boys—John, deceased; Margaret, wife of James Lyons; Mary, wife of Richard Chapman (deceased); Martha, wife of Alex Loveless; Eliza, wife of Samuel Daugerty; Nancy; Sarah (deceased), Jane; Robert and William. Robert is in Iowa and William in California; are all married except Nancy, who has been a resident of Newcomerstown for two years. Our subject had two brothers in the war of the rebellion—Robert, in the Second Virginia, Company G, Ewing's Battery; William, in the Twenty-fourth Ohio, Company K. Agnes, wife of the late Robert Watson, our subject, died February 5, 1874.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born October 1, 1824, in North Wales, and is a son of Evan and Mary (Milton) Williams. He emigrated, in 1855, to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he remained for two years, then went to Coshocton County for seven years, thence to this county. On May 28, 1847, he was married to Adeliza Hamer, born in Wales April 16, 1823, and a daughter of Daniel and Jane Hamer. To this union nine children were born, five boys and four girls. Those living are Evans M., David L. and Jane E. Those deceased are David, William, Mary, Adeliza and two infants. Mr. Williams owns eighty acres of land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has acted as Trustee of the township, also as School Director. He was educated at the common schools; is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and a useful and respected member of the community.

JOHN E. WOOD, section foreman Marietta Railway, Newcomerstown, was born in the county of Sussex, England, September 17, 1850, and is a son of Anthony and Ann (Halsey) Wood, residents of Sussex, England. The former was born in 1826, the latter in 1820. He emigrated to Ohio in 1871, and married in Newcomerstown February 12, 1882. Mr. Wood has been a resident of Newcomerstown about two years, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Newcomerstown. He is the second in a family of four children. His wife's parents were early settlers in this county. Her father, who is deceased, was a miller, and was the father of four children, Mrs. Wood being the eldest child.

WICK W. WOOD, editor and proprietor of *The Index*, Newcomerstown, was born in Greenville, Mercer Co., Penn., December 1, 1858, and is a son of Capt. W. W. W. Wood, of Company G, One Hundreth and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Nancy (George) Wood, the former a banker and the latter a daughter of Clinton George, of Scotch and English extraction. Wick W. Wood was married, September 5, 1880, to Tade Clinefelter, a grand-daughter of Gen. Robert Kile, of Mercer, Penn., and a daughter of George and Elizabeth Clinefelter, of Newcastle, Penn. To this union two children were born, both deceased. Mr. Wood was formerly connected with the *New Castle Daily and Weekly News*, as advertising representative and solicitor.

CHRISTIAN ZIMMER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Newcomerstown, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born October 8, 1818. He emigrated to this county with his parents when he was eighteen years old. His parents were Philip and Catherine (Cline) Zimmer. The former was born January 14, 1785, died June 10, 1877, aged ninety-two years seven months and fourteen days. The latter died in 1866, aged seventy-six years. They are buried in Buck Township, this county. Our subject was married, April 17, 1845, to Catherine Showalter, deceased, born April 16, 1826, in Sugar Creek Township, this county and State, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Showalter. She died November 18, 1838. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of this county. Marrying a second time, in 1840, Mr. Zimmer chose Christina Smelzy, born August 5, 1823, died December 6, 1853. To this union four children were born, viz.: Lucinda, Amelia, Henry and John. The latter died January 19, 1873, aged seventeen years four months and twenty-eight days. Mr. Zimmer was married a third time; on this occasion, April 25, 1860, to Eliza Fisher, born in this county, January 3, 1835, and a daughter of Jonathan and Hester (Levean) Fisher. To this union have been born eight children, seven living, viz.: Susan E., Albert, Clara A., Manetta, Wilmina May, Francis H., Laura and Artha. Two of the children are married—Lucinda, wife of William Regula, they have three children—Fred, Eda and Albert; and Henry, married to Elizabeth Hammond, by whom he has one child, Arthur. Mr. Zimmer owns 100 acres of land in Oxford Township.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

BETHEL BERKSHIRE, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Perry Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 4, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Asenith (Meadley) Berkshire. Robert Berkshire was a native of Maryland, born in October, 1795, and was thrice married, first to Leatita Scritchfield, among whose children are now living Henry, Nancy, Anson, Israel and Joseph. His second marriage was in 1829, to Asenith Meadley, of which union the surviving children are Leatita, Francis R., Lucretita, Mary A. and Bethel. Asenith died on June 16, 1863, and Mr. Berkshire married Isabella Spencer, relict of the late Samuel Spencer, of Belmont County, Ohio, but had no children by this union. He died on April 16, 1880, and his widow in June, 1881. He was a farmer, a sterling pioneer citizen, having filled some of the most important township offices, and at his death owned 126 acres of land, part of which he had patented from Congress. During the course of his long and useful life, he never was sued or had a suit in any of the courts of the land. He was for many years Class Leader in the West Union Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven of his sons served in the war of the rebellion, viz., Anson, Israel, Joseph, R. L., F. R., Eleazar and Bethel. Eleazar died in hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., January 31, 1864. He had in all twenty children, seven by his first wife, and thirteen by the second, thirteen of whom lived to be men and women (some of them have never had children). He came to this county in 1832, and died on the farm he first entered.

FREDERIC CAPPEL, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Clay Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, August 10, 1853. He is a son of Jacob Cappel, a native of Germany, who married, in 1847, Miss Mary Elizabeth Miller, a native of Prussia, and came to America in 1852, settling in Clay Township, Ohio. Their children number eight, of whom Peter died on January 1, 1883, and Charles, Jacob, Frederick, Adam, Lewis Adams, Mary, Elizabeth and Julius are now living. Mr. Jacob Cappel, Sr., still resides in Clay Township, at the age of sixty-one years. He has followed farming since coming to this country, previous to which he was a musician in the orchestras of the German and other Continental theaters. He is now a prosperous farmer, owning 140 acres of excellent farm land in Clay Township. His wife is also living, and is fifty-eight years of age. The subject of this sketch was married, October 22, 1874, to Miss Eliza A., daughter of James and Isabella (McCoy) Donahey, of Perry Township. By this union there is one child, Alvin J. B., born November 30, 1877. Mr. Cappel is by trade a shoe-maker, but for the past four years has chiefly pursued farming, and now owns eighty acres of fine land, all under a superior state of cultivation. Although comparatively a young man, he has been for five terms elected Constable of his township. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Ohio, on January 16, 1823, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Stewart) Carpenter, both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came to this State early in the present century. Their family numbered eight, of whom Edward died a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and John, Jane, Andrew, Eliza, James, George and Catherine are still living. William Carpenter was a hardy pioneer in the early days of Ohio, and came to Perry Township in 1824. At that period the

township was little better than a wilderness, and abounded in wolves, deer, bears and other game. He, however, soon made him a homestead from the wild forest, and by energy, pluck and economy gained a substantial competency, becoming, eventually, a prominent citizen of Perry Township. He was all his life a farmer, and for many years was elected Supervisor in his district. He died in August, 1863, aged sixty-six years. His widow is still living in Holmes County, Ohio, at the age of eighty-seven years. John Carpenter, our subject, was married, on September 25, 1845, to Miss Juliana, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Anderson) Gray, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born four children—Amanda J., born on March 10, 1847, died March 20, 1852; Mary Elizabeth, born July 11, 1849; Hannah Louisa, born June 1, 1851; and George W., born October 31, 1860. With the exception of three years which were devoted to a saw mill enterprise, Mr. Carpenter has always followed farming, and he has sound views on all matters pertaining to agriculture. He believes in systematic work. The regular rotation of crops, and a liberal use of manure and fertilizers, instead of the soil-impoverishing system practiced (as he says) by too many of the self-styled farmers of this State in general, and Perry Township in particular. A critical examination of his methods and their effect upon his own farm, which is one of the best in the county, will demonstrate these facts. The farm is well stocked, comprising 262 acres, upon which are erected good farm buildings, and is situated about two miles from the village of Gilmore. George W. Carpenter resides with his father, and is the owner of seventy acres adjoining the home farm.

JACOB H. CLANTZ, farmer, P. O. Cadwallader, was born in Perry Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, February 28, 1841. His father, Charles Clantz, was born October 10, 1786, and in 1825 was married to Mary Ann C. Andes, born February 28, 1801, both being natives of Frederick County, Md. To this marriage were born eight children, of whom John Andes is deceased, and Mary Elizabeth, Catharine, Susanna C., Charles F., Greenberry W., Andrew J. and Jacob H. still survive. The father of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, and participating in the most important events of that famous General's campaigns. For this service he received a land bounty from the Government, and since the passage of the pension act of 1869 was the recipient of a pension granted to survivors of that war. By trade, he was a tailor, and eventually, becoming interested in a flouring-mill enterprise, mastered that trade also. On his advent to Perry Township, in 1827, he took up eighty acres of Government land, but finding his lack of experience as a pioneer agriculturist likely to militate against his success, he again resorted to the needle, and made clothing for the settlers, who in turn remunerated him by clearing up his land. He made the first suit of clothes in the township, and many of his neighbors were fitted out in their wedding toggery in those days by this old pioneer tailor. He continued at his trade until incapacitated by old age and infirmities, and died January 26, 1875, his faithful partner following him November 1, 1877. He was a son of Charles Clantz, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was a hero of many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes in following the fortunes of the patriot army. The subject of this sketch was married, September 21, 1865, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Gardner) Meek, natives of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with six children; their names and dates of birth are as follows: Annie Elizabeth, September 14, 1866; Margaret M. and Catharine N., October 6, 1867; Mary Victoria, January 2, 1870; Laura Ellen, May 7, 1875; Hubert Halcyon, November 29, 1881. Mr. Clantz is a successful farmer, owning a well stocked and well cultivated farm of 200 acres, upon which he has erected farm buildings of a superior order. He has

just completed a dwelling which is second to none in the township, and his surroundings substantially demonstrate an accurate knowledge of his calling and the requirements of a first-class farm. September 24, 1864, Mr. Clantz enlisted in Company K, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which joined Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, and was incorporated into Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith's Third Division of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair's Seventeenth Corps. He participated in the march to the sea, and at the siege of Savannah was wounded in the hand by a rebel sharpshooter. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate army, our subject's regiment was in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., from whence it proceeded to Washington, participated in the grand review, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. Our subject then returned to peaceful pursuits. Although entering the prime of life, he has already been elected Township Trustee three terms, from 1876 to 1878, and from 1880 to 1881, and since December, 1881, has held a commission of Notary Public for the State of Ohio, and is also correspondent for his township to the State Board of Agriculture. He is a Mason, a Democrat, and, with his family, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILTON S. DEARTH, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Luzerne Township, Fayette Co., Penn., February 23, 1823, one of nine children, and came in 1830 to this township with his father, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., March 17, 1793, and became the owner of 448 acres of land in this township, where he died. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, was a County Commissioner, possessed considerable means and more than ordinary intelligence, and his advice was often sought by his friends and acquaintances. George Dearth, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, removed when young to Virginia, was a colonial soldier, fought at Braddock's defeat, and there overheard Col. Washington request the commanding General to fight the Indians in their own way; served as Captain in the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Greene, and was promoted to Major, and at the termination of the war settled in Fayette County, Penn., where he amassed a fortune in trading, often to New Orleans. He served in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. His father, Thomas Dearth, the great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from England to America in pre-Revolutionary days. Milton S. has never aspired to office, but has been Trustee, Land Appraiser and Clerk of his township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order.

DAVID T. HARDING, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 20, 1820, and came from Guernsey to this county in 1846. He is a son of John D. Harding, a native of Loudoun County, Va. The latter was twice married, first to Margaret Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, who died February 16, 1824, leaving two children, David, our subject, and Martha. His subsequent union was with Miss Martha Chancy, their issue being eight children, of whom one, Ann, died in August, 1850. The survivors are Charles C., Margaret, Sarah, Melissa, George, Basil and John. He formerly followed shoe-making, but in 1822 turned his attention to agriculture, and settled in Harrison County, Ohio He was a prominent pioneer citizen in his day, and died on November 30, 1869. The subject of this sketch was married, November 17, 1842, to Lucy Longsworth, who was born on August 20, 1817, and is a daughter of Basil Longsworth. Her father was born in Maryland on November 13, 1795, and was a son of Solomon and Lucy (Nelson) Longsworth, the former a native of Wales and the latter of English descent. They had a family of nine children, as follows: Nancy, Elizabeth, Catharine, Solomon, Sarah, Mary, Basil, Cordelia and Harriet. Basil married Elizabeth Bozer, a native of Maryland, their union resulting in eleven

children, viz.: Lucy, Mary, Elizabeth, Peter, William, Basil N., Warner, Cornelius S., Jesse T., Nancy C. and Rebecca C., all of whom are now living. Mr. Longsworth followed farming, and for many years was class leader in the Methodist Church. He died in November, 1853; his widow is now a pensioner of the war of 1812, in which he was a soldier in the United States Army. She resides in Perry Township, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. David T. Harding has had a family of eight children, as follows: William H., born September 25, 1843; John Basil, born November 8, 1845; Elizabeth M., born August 27, 1847, died September 10, 1871; Thomas J., born June 29, 1850; Joshua C., born December 1, 1852; Mary M., born March 7, 1855, and died September 20, 1856; Nancy A., born September 20, 1857; and Harriet C., born February 7, 1863. Two members of this family were soldiers in the rebellion—William H., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and John Basil. The latter enlisted as a substitute for his father in the Ohio Home Guards, in Capt. Blickensderfer's company of the 100-day men on May 2, 1863. His company was sent to West Virginia, where it passed through considerable hard service, finally reaching Harper's Ferry, Va., and returning to Columbus, Ohio, at the expiration of the term of service, and our subject received his discharge in August. On October 26, 1864, he again substituted for his father, who had been drafted for one year's service in the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which joined Sherman at Atlanta. With his regiment, he participated in the march to the sea, and was one of the storming column under Gen. Hazen of that valiantly captured fort, McAllister. At the time of the surrender of the Confederate Gen. J. E. Johnston, the regiment was at Raleigh, N. C.; from thence went to Washington City to the grand review of the army, and at the close of the war it was dispatched to Little Rock, Ark., and August 26, 1865, was mustered out at Columbus. Private Harding returned home, having honorably discharged his duty to his Government and country. D. T. Harding is now a farmer in Perry Township, to which he came when it was quite new, and with energy and frugality has made for himself a comfortable homestead. He is the owner of 168 acres of excellent farm land, part of which lies in Perry Township. He raises cattle, sheep and swine, and for forty years has been improving his stock of horses by crossing native horses with pure Norman breed. From 1863 to 1864, and again from 1880 to 1881, he filled the office of Township Trustee. He is a Freemason; with his family, a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. HARDING, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 25, 1843, and is the eldest son of David T. and Lucy (Longsworth) Harding, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He came to Perry Township with his father in 1846, and on October 5, 1865, was married to Sarah Louisa, daughter of George W. and Mary (Carpenter) Parks, of Perry Township. Her mother died on February 10, 1846, and Mr. Parks subsequently married Mary Ann Milliken, of Rush Township, afterward removing to Peoria, Ill., where he died about the year 1855. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harding has been blessed with four children—William Sherman, born January 5, 1867; Annie Louisa, born September 12, 1868; Western Jonas, born January 16, 1873; and Lucy Ellen, born April 24, 1875. On the 28th of August, 1862, Mr. Harding enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war of the rebellion. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and for two years was detailed for scouting duty and guarding outposts in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. The first engagement of the regiment was at Jackson, Tenn., after which it was ordered to Corinth, Miss., where it re

mained for nine months. It was while on scouting duty here that the desperate skirmish of Mud Run occurred, lasting about thirty-six hours. The Fifth Ohio took part in that engagement, and Private Harding was promoted to the rank of Second Corporal. In October of 1863, the regiment moved to Chattanooga, and Corporal Harding was appointed Orderly to Gen. P. J. Osterhaus' continuing in this capacity during the stirring events succeeding the battle of Chickamauga, and participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. His regiment having been dispatched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Corporal Harding was left behind, but in January, 1864, he was sent to Huntsville, Ala., in charge of a lot of army horses and mules. Here he remained until the latter part of May, his regiment having in the interim been moved to that post. Subsequently, the Fifth Ohio was merged into Gen. J. Kilpatrick's Third (Cavalry) Division of the Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. Logan commanding; and from that time to the close of the war Corporal Harding followed the fortunes of his regiment in Sherman's grand march to the sea. At Savannah, he was promoted to the rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant, and at Durham Station, N. C., he personally received the flag of truce from the rebel officers of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who asked for an armistice to arrange the terms for a surrender to Sherman. Sergt. Harding was mentioned for a Second Lieutenancy while at Newburn, but the great struggle being over, the mission of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry was ended and our soldier subject returned to his home in the full enjoyment of his well-earned honors and the consciousness of having served his country well and faithfully. He was brought up to farming, and on his return home, in company with his father, resumed that occupation, continuing until 1871. He then went to Kansas, where he sojourned for eight years, returning to this township in 1879, and is now residing on the Parks farm.

GEORGE M. JOHNSTON, hotel proprietor, P. O. Cadwallader, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 8, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary Johnston. His mother, who is now residing with him, has attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. Our subject learned, before his majority, the trade of carriage-making, and in 1852 came to Cambridge, Ohio, near which place he was working at his trade for his uncle, for about two years. In the spring of 1855, he started across the plains, bound for California. On his way there, he heard Brigham Young deliver a speech at Salt Lake City, on July 4, 1855. He remained in California for about two years, and in 1857 returned to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was married, March 8, 1860, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Simon and Jane Brown. Five children have resulted from this union, all of whom are living: Lola M., wife of Christy O. Brown, born February 12, 1861; Harriet C., born January 14, 1864; Homer D., born March 27, 1871; John B., born September 21, 1862; and George F., born November 4, 1875. During the rebellion, our subject took a company of mechanics to Nashville, Tenn., and served in the trenches, at the siege of Nashville. He contracted there typhoid fever, and had a severe sickness. All of his children are members of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal. The family moved to West Chester, Ohio, their present residence, in 1881; Mr. Johnston purchasing the hotel he now occupies. He keeps a comfortable, home-like hotel, which is well patronized.

CORNELIUS S. LONGSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Cadwallader, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 31, 1832. He came with his parents, Basil and Elizabeth Longsworth, to Tuscarawas County, in 1852, and has since resided here. On August 28, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and was connected with the Army of the Tennessee. His life in the army was similar to that of most soldiers. While in the swamps of Missis-

sippi, he contracted a fever which wrecked his physical life to a great extent. He was promoted to the rank of Captain for good conduct, but on account of ill health, was unable to take command of his company. He was a soldier on whose services his officers could depend, and was always ready to perform the duties imposed on him. He is now drawing a small pension, which, like that of many of the soldiers, is not nearly sufficient compensation for damages received. Elizabeth Longsworth is also drawing a pension for her father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Longsworth is heir to 160 acres of land, belonging to his mother, and on which he and the family are now residing.

GEORGE W. REESE, merchant, Cadwallader, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 17, 1838, and is a son of Rev. A.T. Reese. His mother died when he was but four years old, and he was cast among strangers without an opportunity of receiving more than two months schooling each year. About 1846, he went to Logan County, Ohio, and remained there four years, after which he came to Tuscarawas County, where he stayed till the war broke out. He was teaching school at the time, but responded to the call of his country in 1861, enlisting in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and serving with the Army of the Tennessee until September 8, 1864. He was wounded in the left hip at Pittsburg Landing in 1862. He was a the battle of Belmont, Mo.; the capture of Fort Henry; battle of Pittsburg Landing; both sieges of Corinth; the siege of Vicksburg and the battle at Jackson, Miss. He was mustered out of service at Natchez, Miss., where he was employed in the United States Custom House, and returned to this county. He had been engaged in farming for about two years, when he was united in marriage to Amanda Bonham, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, by which union there have been six children, viz.: Edwin P., born November 3, 1867; Mary K. and Burt P. (twins), born April 21, 1869; Phillip T., born February 4, 1873; George W., born June 7, 1878, and Wildred C., born August 4, 1881. In 1873, our subject engaged in mercantile pursuits at West Chester, his present place of business, where he has an extensive custom. He is the Postmaster at that point. He belongs to the Masonic order. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WARNER ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Peoli, was born in Nottingham Township, Harrison County, Ohio, January 20, 1824. His father, Warner Rogers, was a native of Maryland, and married Eliza Gregory, also a native of Maryland, and emigrated to Harrison County, Ohio, about 1816, finally locating in Perry Township, Tuscarawas County, in 1846. Their family numbered eleven children, of whom Pamelia, Nelson and an infant are deceased, and Jane, William, John, Joseph, Warner, Elijah B., Hester A. and Wesley D. still survive. Warner Rogers, the elder, came into the State of Ohio a poor man, but, with the energy characteristic of the times, he settled, and this old pioneer, through honesty and economy, became the owner of 120 acres of as fine a farm as there is in Perry Township. He died in 1853, and his widow followed him on January 28, 1874. The subject of this sketch was married, February 9, 1854, to Miss Comfort A., daughter of Joseph and Jemima Philips, natives of Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of eight children, viz.: Alice, born March 24, 1855; Almeda, born February 3, 1857; Alfred P., born December 5, 1859; Arzona L., born August 31, 1861; John W., born July 2, 1863; Forest, born January 13, 1867; Eliza Margaret, born July 18, 1869; Emma M., born January 18, 1874. Mr. Rogers is a successful farmer of Perry Township, owning upward of 400 acres of excellent farm land. His residence is one of the finest in the township, and his farm buildings are in keeping with the requirements of a first-class farm, a credit

to the taste of Mr. Rogers as a farmer. In 1879, he was elected Township Trustee, and in 1881 County Infirmary Director; the latter office he still holds. He is also on the State jury ballot for the United States Court at Cleveland. He is a Mason; a Republican in politics; with his family a member of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL C. TITUS, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Cadwallader, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 25, 1819, and is a son of Timothy and Mary Titus, both deceased. He came to Tuscarawas County in 1841, and settled on the farm he is now occupying. On January 25, 1843, he was married to Martha M. Cope, of Harrison County, Ohio, to which union there have been born two children, viz.: William S., the oldest, who died at the age of four years and twenty days, and John J., born June 8, 1850, on which day Mrs. Titus died. Our subject was again married, November 27, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Longsworth, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and their family consists of six children, all living. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Nelson C., September 25, 1852; Mary M., February, 1855; Albert T., October 10, 1857; Sigle O., March 30, 1862; Cornelius G., January 22, 1865, and Elizabeth J., February 6, 1867. The entire family are members of a church. Mr. Titus has been engaged in the raising of fine sheep, but is now making a specialty of thoroughbred Clydesdale horses and short-horn cattle, of which latter-named stock he has probably the best herd in Tuscarawas County. He owns 400 acres of well-improved land, with fine farm buildings on same. In politics, he is a Republican, and is an energetic, enterprising business man. He was drafted in the first draft in his county, and, on account of ill health, was honorably discharged by the Governor of Ohio, David Tod. He also aided in supporting his country by his means and words of encouragement.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW BARKLEY, deceased, was a resident of Rush Township, Tuscaras Co., Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania April 7, 1808, and was a son of William and Mary Barkley. The Barkley family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1830, and settled in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, where both parents died. Andrew, our subject, was united in marriage, August 16, 1838, with Rebecca Welch, a daughter of William Welch. She was born December 22, 1809, and departed this life January 26, 1866. After our subject was married, he and his wife settled on the farm where William Barkley and family now reside, and remained there until his death, which occurred June 4, 1881. He first engaged in farming and stock-raising, a business he followed with success through life. He first owned eighty acres of land, which he entered, afterward adding to that until he owned at one time 547 acres of land. About ten years before his death, he divided his land among his three sons, and gave to his two daughters the equivalent in money. He had a very limited education, and was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church; was Elder in the Uhrichville church for a great many years, and when he died he was filling that office in the church at Lima, Ohio. He filled the office of Trustee of the township several terms, with credit to himself and his constituents. He and his wife were the parents of six children, viz.: William, John W. (deceased), Andrew, James, Sarah I. and Mary R. Mr. Barkley was a man who was loved and respected by all who knew him, and at

his death Rush Township lost a good citizen, and his family a kind and loving father.

GEORGE BRAINERD, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Rush Township, this county and State, in November, 1843, and is a son of Ezra and Catharine (Salter) Brainerd, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively. His father went to Georgia when a young man, and, in 1830, came North, settling in Dover, Ohio. In 1838, he came to Stillwater and embarked in mercantile business, which he pursued for several years. He was married, February 14, 1842, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Taylor) Salter, of Stillwater, and had born to him a family of four children—George, Daniel H., Hannah and Joseph H. He was Postmaster for many years, and was repeatedly elected Justice of the Peace, in which latter office he would seldom let disputing neighbors come to a suit, often effecting compromises by paying out of his own pocket the price of the object in dispute. He was elected Representative of the county, and served in the State Legislature from 1847 to 1849. He was a Whig in his time, and his ancestors before him were among the leading politicians. In business, he was energetic and progressive, and carried on milling and merchandising for years. He purchased of the Talbot Brothers the large mill which still stands on the banks of the Stillwater, it being the oldest mill in Tuscarawas County, although in a dilapidated condition. The subject of this sketch now lives near this mill, on the farm on which his father resided. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Susan, daughter of Fleming and Maria Bukey, which union has resulted in seven children, viz.: Ezra, Fannie P., Nelly B., Wilkins, Fleming, Kate and Sue. Mr. Brainerd was a soldier during the rebellion, enlisting in August, 1861, in the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Atlanta, besides the many battles and skirmishes in which that regiment participated. He was Hospital Steward, and subsquently served on the staff of Gen. Rose, as First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp. He was a veteran soldier under Stanley Mathews, and was mustered out in 1865. Mr. Brainerd was freight and ticket agent of the P., C. & St. L. Railway at Uhrichsville for a number of years, and is now Railway Postal Clerk on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway.

JOSEPH BUKEY, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., February 10, 1810, and is a son of John and Agnes (McMahon) Bukey, natives of Virginia. His mother came to Ohio in 1833, being at the time a widow, and was followed by Joseph some time afterward. She had a family of thirteen children, of whom our subject and William survive. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in 1835 to Miss Theresa, daughter of Thomas and Dorcas Brock, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Bukey was a member of a family of sixteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Bukey have been blessed with thirteen children, nine of whom are living—Agnes M., wife of H. Morgan, of Illinois; Anna M., now Mrs. David Patterson, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio; John B., and Thomas B., of Tuscarawas County, Ohio; William McB., of Holt County, Neb.; James P. B., of Newark, Licking County, Ohio; Virginia Hunkins, widow, residing in Holt County, Mo.; Matilda, wife of P. Houk; Eudora, wife of Alexander S. Clemens, and James B. a practicing physician in Ohio, having studied under the preceptorship of D. Myers, of Uhrichsville, Ohio, and a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Bukey and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, and is one of the oldest pioneers and citizens of Rush Township.

JAMES GALBRAITH, farmer, P. O. Tippecanoe, Harrison County, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 28, 1825. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Vanhorn) Galbraith, were natives of Ohio and Maryland respectively.

His father was of Scotch descent, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1835, settling in Perry Township, and there lived and died. He had a family of twelve children, of whom ten are now living—Hannah, Washington, James, Wesley, Samuel, Harriet, Matilda, William, Benjamin, Angelina. James, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1850 to Miss Margaret Stout, by which union there were five children, of whom four are living—Mary, Francis M., Margaret and Winfield S. Mary, now Mrs. J. Davis, has three children—Marian M., Elizabeth B. and William C. Mrs. Galbraith died June 6, 1865, and in June, 1866, Mr. Galbraith married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of William Ross, of Monroe County, Ohio. Four children have blessed this union—William T. S., Emily R. and Phebe H. being the surviving members. Mr. Galbraith has been Justice of the Peace for three years, School Director for a number of years, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. His farm comprises ninety-two and a half acres of good land, and is located ten miles southeast from Uhrichsville. He is a member of the Disciple Church, and is a man of ability.

PETER GIBBENS, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Hartford, Guernsey Co., Ohio March 19, 1838. He is a son of John W. and Maria (Hart) Gibbens, natives of Virginia. His father came to Ohio about 1824, settled in Guernsey County, and reared a family of eight children, of whom there survive four—Daniel, Marian N., George W. and Peter. The subject of this sketch was married, September 27, 1876, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of John B. Wyandt, of Salem Township. To this union have been born four children—Charles, Cora J., Harry and Frank, all at home. Mr. Gibbens was among the "Squirrel Hunters" at Morgan's raid in Cincinnati. His brother John died in the army. For a number of years, Mr. Gibbens has been on the railroad. He owns 140 acres of land, which abound in coal, and a good part of which is under cultivation. He has served as School Director for several years. His grandfather was related to Lewis Whitzell, the great Indian scout, and died at the age of one hundred and five years. He was of the Old Virginian stock.

MRS. ELIZABETH HARMON, P. O. Uhrichville, relict of the late Jonathan Harmon, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 19, 1819. Her parents, John and Mary Reider, were natives of Germany, whence they emigrated at an early day. She was married to Jonathan, son of Joseph and Catherine Harmon, both natives of Pennsylvania. She has had a family of six children, of whom three survive—John, married to Miss Sarah More, by which union there has been no issue, but they are rearing an adopted child; David (deceased), who died shortly after his return from the war of the rebellion; Mary (deceased); Henry M., married to Miss Martha E. Parker; Rachel, wife of William McBarnes, Akron, Ohio; and an infant (deceased). Mr. Harmon left his widow with 100 acres of land, to which she has since added fifty acres. Her son William manages the farm, and he is busily occupied in improving it. Mrs. Harmon is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and although in the decline of her life, she is still full of energy and enterprise.

MRS. MARGARET HOUK, P. O. Stillwater, is a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Taylor) Salter, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents emigrated to Ohio, about the year 1825 or 1826, and located near Akron, afterward removing to Tuscarawas County, and settling near Uhrichsville, where they lived for four years. They subsequently came to Stillwater, and here spent the remainder of their days. They had a family of ten children, nine daughters and one son, of whom six are now living—Emma, Diana, Mary, Esther, Elmira, and Margaret J., our subject. The latter was united in marriage, June 11, 1857,

with Jacob Houk. He was the second son of Jacob and Percilla Houk, natives of Pennsylvania. He had twelve children by a previous marriage. By his second union there were three children, namely: Frank S., John and Charles G. Mr. Houk was a thorough farmer, and instructed his boys in that occupation. He died January 12, 1882. He at one time owned 160 acres of the home farm, which was sold, and subsequently bought by Mrs. Houk, who now carries on the farm with two sons, F. and C. One son, John, is agent and telegraph operator at Stillwater, Ohio. The farm is bottom land, and is located about seven miles distant from Uhrichsville, near the old Talbot Mill. This mill is owned by her nephew, George D. Brainerd, and is the oldest mill standing in the county, and is the largest water mill.

ISAAC HOUK, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Mill Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 9, 1828. He is a son of Jacob Houk, a native of Maryland, who was twice married; first to Elizabeth Cahill, by whom he had twelve children—an unnamed infant, Rebecca Priscilla and Jacob are deceased, also David, who died in the army; Lodac, Lucinda, Mary, William H., Henry, Elizabeth and Phillip. After the decease of his wife Elizabeth, he married Margaret Salter, by which union he had three children—Frank, John and Charles. He was five times elected County Commissioner, an office he filled with honor to himself and county. His second wife, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, still survives him. Isaac, the subject of this sketch was married, September 3, 1857, to Miss Jemina, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Connel) Myers, of Harrison County, Ohio, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of this State. The children by this marriage are Llewellen, born May 30, 1858; Flora Ada, born December 21, 1859; Mary E., born February 19, 1862. Flora Ada was married, September 26, 1882, to Rev. Levi L. Fisher, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and son of Samuel Fisher, of Flushing, Ohio. Isaac Houk is a successful farmer of Rush Township, and owns 183 acres of good land, located within a mile of Stillwater Station, C. L. & W. Railroad. His farm is well-stocked, and his buildings are commodious. In politics, he is a Republican; with his family, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. HOUK, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 18, 1840. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cahill) Houk, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day, and settled in Gnadenhutten. They afterward removed to Rush Township, where Mr. Houk died January 13, 1882. He was twice married, having by his first wife, Elizabeth, eleven children, of whom seven are still living—Isaac, Philip, Henry; Lucinda, wife of Charles Wards; Mary, wife of R. Wallace; Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Westhover; and Rebecca, who died, leaving a family of four children. His second marriage was with Miss Margaret J. Salter, by whom there were three sons—Frank, John and Charles. The subject of this sketch was married in 1871 to Miss Esther Latto (deceased), by which union there was one child, Jacob L. In October, 1879, our subject was married to Miss Etta, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stromns) Morrow, of Union County, Ohio. Mrs. Houk was a member of a family of four children—Eddy; Mrs. Daisy Winters, of Hardin County, Ohio; Charles, married to Miss Martha Davis; and Simon. Mr. Houk has been Assessor of this township; is a member of the Masonic order. He is the first man who imported French horses to this county, the importations being recorded in the National register. He has two of the finest horses in the State; he has had much experience in buying, and is quite a connoisseur of horse flesh. He goes to France often, visits Paris, and has also traveled through Ireland. He owns a farm of 165 acres of land, located in the Stillwater Valley, of which farm one-third is hilly, the remainder good, tillable land. MM

PHILIP G. HOUK, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 3, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cahill) Houk, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was twice married, his second wife being Miss Margaret Salter, who is now a widow and resides on the home farm. Our subject formerly lived on a farm near Stillwater, but at the present time is residing in Newport. He was married, December 11, 1876, to Miss Tillie Bukey, to which union three children have been born —Lizzie Myrtle, Pearl and John Wallace. Our subject is a brother of William H. Houk, the first importer into the county of French horses. They are both first-class practical farmers.

DAVID W. KENNEDY, Sr., farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Washington, D. C., May 11, 1805. He is a son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Hines) Kennedy, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Germany. They had a family of seventeen children, seven of whom have survived—Napoleon B., Retum M., David W., Ahia H., Thomas J., Christian and Daniel H. Mathew Kennedy, on emigrating to this country, settled near Georgetown, now taken in the city of Washington, D. C., and there kept a hotel for a number of years. He came with his family and parents to Ohio, his parents owning large tracts of land near Marietta. But they had no sooner reached here than they packed their goods and immediately returned, afterward selling their lands. Our subject came with his father to this State in 1806, and settled in the Mingo bottoms, and afterward went to Stillwater, near Cadiz, which was then a wilderness. Our subject was married, March 19, 1829, to Miss Isabel, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Tuscarawas County. Their children were fourteen in number, of whom eleven are now living—Alexander B., Frederick H., Ahia, Margaret, Isabel and Betsy, twins, Philip, Abraham R., Mathew, David W. and Sarah Mrs. Kennedy died June 5, 1850, or 1851, and our subject was again married, on December 14, 1853, to Mrs. Sarah (Sponseller) Buffington, which union has had no issue. Four of Mr. Kennedy's children are residents of this county. His son Frederick was married to Belinda McPherson, and by her has had four children living—Melville, Ruth, Mary and Frederick. They all live in Perry County, Ill. Alexander was married to Miss Rachel Hallet, and has had ten children, eight of whom are living; residents of Cowley County, Kan.; Ahia, married Miss Sophia Linard, and has had eleven children, nine living, all residents of Harrison County, Ohio; Betsy is now Mrs. J. Linard, and has had a family of nine children, of whom eight are now living; the family are residing on Watson Creek in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; Isabel, now Mrs. Mahaffey, has had nine children, of whom eight are living—Sarah M., John C., William J., Hattie B., David W., Ada E., James M. and Obadiah R.; Philip Kennedy is now living in Illinois, and has three children living, five having died; Richard Kennedy married Miss Jennie D. McClelland, by whom he had two children—William M. and Frank E. His first wife dying, he formed a subsequent union with Miranda Irons, and by her has had one child—Melissa N. David W., Jr., is married to Jane Glover, and has had three children, two of whom are living, residents of Perry County, Ill.; Sarah Kennedy married John Tarbet, of Harrison County, Ohio, and has had three children, one of whom is living—Ina McDaniel; Mathew G. Kennedy is married to Miss Ella Were; resides in Trenton, Mo., and has one child—Leroy Parker. Our subject has always followed farming, and most of the time has resided in Tuscarawas County. Two of his sons were in the late rebellion. He owns 156 acres of land in the township of Rush. He is a large, portly man, of a hearty nature and strong build. He has cut the timber and split 400 rails in one day, besides doing other chores.

WILLIAM LATTO, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., July 2, 1825. His parents emigrated from Ireland to this country in

1822, having been married in that year. They had in their family twelve children, seven of whom are now living—Alexander; Andrew; Catherine, wife of Elias Uhrich, whose father, Michael, was the founder of the city of Uhrichsville; Eliza, wife of James Barkley, and the mother of two children—Jessie A. and Andrew, all residents of Rush Township; John, in Kansas; David E., also in Kansas, and William. Our subject was married in 1850 to Miss Rebecca Houk (deceased), and by her had four children—Thomas A.; Elizabeth A., wife of E. J. Furney; Jacob H. and William H. Mr. Latto was again married, in 1874, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, née Smith, a widow with five children—Lauffer; Eliza, wife of M. Davis; Spencer R., on the railroad; Josephine and Nathaniel. Mr. and Mrs. Latto have been made the happy parents of two children—Irena and Frederick. Mr. Latto has served as Township Assessor, Treasurer and Trustee, and is one of the township's best men. He has a farm of 217 acres, lying along the railroad, of which two-thirds of it is bottom land. Considerable coal is found in the hills, and the farm buildings are of a superior order.

R. A. McADOO, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 20, 1846. His parents, William and Nancy (Clark) McAdoo, were natives of Ireland and Ohio respectively. They had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Susan, Robert, Jane, William J. (deceased February 6, 1854), Mary, Thomas, James and Martha. Thomas was married, December 25, 1881, to Miss Martha Romig, and has one child, named William C. William McAdoo was a manufacturer of linen in Ireland, but, after coming to Ohio, followed farming He emigrated to America, landing in New York on June 12, 1832; thence went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1844. He then came to Ohio and settled on the farm now occupied by his family. He died September 27, 1881, having been preceded by his wife August 17, 1865. He left a fine farm, which is now occupied by his sons. The subject of this sketch had chosen the medical profession, to which he devoted four years of study, preparatory to practicing, but on the decease of his father he relinquished his studies and took charge of his father's estate. He expects to finish his studies at some future time. He and his brothers are now working the farm and deal in good common stock.

THOMAS B. RANKIN, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 1, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Ellis) Rankin, the former of Washington County, Penn., the latter of Maryland. His grandfather, James Rankin, emigrated to Ohio in 1813 and settled in Athens Township, Harrison County, where he lived and died. His great-grandfather was a member of Williamson's force that massacred the ninety-six Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, and was one of the sixteen who stepped out from the ranks, refusing to take part in the horrible transaction. Our subject's parents were married in September, 1833, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1837 and settled on the farm which our subject now occupies. Their children numbered seven, of whom four survive—James, William A., Sarah A. and Thomas B. Thomas being of a studious turn of mind when a boy, was designed for a professional life by his father, and he was accordingly educated with that view. But, on the decease of his father, he was obliged to lay aside his books and take charge of the farm. This he did, and has proved himself a successful farmer. He was married, January 2, 1868, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Jacob Ripley, of Rush Township, and has had seven children, of whom Edwin C., Thomas D., Alvin R. and Effa M. are deceased, and Horace C., Cora J. and Bertha R. survive. His studies, though interrupted, were not discontinued, and while overseeing his farm he lives in an atmosphere of

books. He delights in public discussions, particularly those of a theological nature, and his calm, dispassionate, straightforward plan of reasoning makes him no mean opponent. His religious views are considered to be very eccentric. He has lately entered on his third term as Justice of the Peace, and is Master of the Patrons of Husbandry.

H. R. RIPLEY, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in the year 1835 on the farm he now occupies in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Dixon) Ripley, who emigrated from Germany at an early day and settled in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio. They afterward came to Tuscarawas County and settled in Rush Township, where they spent the remainder of their days. They reared a family of eight children, of whom five have survived, viz., Comfort (the wife of D. Heller), Ann (wife of B. Kennedy), Isaac, Mary Jane (wife of Thomas B. Rankin) and H. R. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in 1857, with Miss Lydia, daughter of John Borger. This union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Mary E. (wife of Mr. A. Grove and the parent of one child, residents of Missouri), Agnes L. (wife of I. Beal, of Guernsey County, Ohio, the parents of one child), Alice R. (at home), Frank D., Adolphus L. and another. Mr. Ripley is one of the prominent farmers of this county and has 400 acres of land, part of which abounds in coal. He resides on his farm, which is located about seven miles from Uhrichsville. He has been Assessor of his township and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he supports the Democratic party.

ROBERT SPROUL, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 16, 1822, and is a son of William and grandson of John Sproul, a native of Ireland, who came to America about the middle of the last century. About the year 1815, William Sproul married, in County Tyrone, Ireland, Miss Sarah Gillies, and shortly after migrated to this country. He first located in Philadelphia, but remained there only a short time, when he removed to Harrison County, Ohio, and subsequently to Rush Township, this county, which at that time was a howling wilderness. He had a family of seven children, of whom Mary, William J. and Sarah Ann are deceased; and James, Robert, Mary Jane and George are now living. He was a weaver by trade, but in this, the land of his adoption, he resorted to the ax, the plow and the sickle as a more certain means of success, and with the indomitable perseverance displayed by all the sturdy pioneers of his day, he eventually secured from the forest depths a comfortable homestead and ample competency. That for many years when the township was rough and the position one of danger he creditably filled the office of Constable fully attests that he possessed nerve as well as muscle. He died in 1840, and in 1866 his widow followed him. Robert Sproul, the subject of this biography, was married, in the year 1845, to Susannah, daughter of George W. and Rebecca (Reed) Gibson, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union there have been five children, viz., George W. (born May 24, 1846), James R. (born September 2, 1850), Rebecca (born June 3, 1852), Henry O. (born March 31, 1856) and Louisa (born October 25, 1858). Mr. Sproul's farm comprises 422 acres of fine land in the Stillwater Valley, about one mile from the Stillwater Station, C. L. & W. Railroad. His residence and farm are among the best in the township. They are situated one mile from Stillwater Station, C., L. &W. Railroad.

HENRY STAHL, farmer, P. O. Stillwater, was born August 14, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (McElvain) Stahl, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ireland. Mrs. Stahl was eight years old when she crossed the ocean. Our subject's father came to Ohio in 1822, and purchased

a piece of land in Rush Township, on which he resided until his decease, June 22, 1842; his widow followed him, December 11, 1869. They had eleven children in their family, of whom only four survive—John, a resident of Cherokee County, Iowa, and the parent of ten children; Leonard, resident of Rush Township; Rachel, wife of William Berney, Harrison County, Ohio, and the parent of one child; and Henry, the subject of this sketch. Henry was married, October 12, 1848, to Miss Emily, daughter of William Ross, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl have a family of five children, viz.: McKendree, married to Miss Annie, daughter of Clark Hill, of Peoria, Ill., the parents of three children—Emory W., Clara G. and Bessie M.; Mary E., now Mrs. William Simpson, of Harrison County, Ohio, the parent of four children—Eugene, Herbert, Pearl, and Anna L.; Nancy E., at home; Emily A., wife of Lewis H. Deems, living near her father's residence; and Pardon C., at home. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Deems are the parents of two children, Dalphis L. and Frank F. Our subject has lived on the farm he occupies for nearly sixty years, and is one of the oldest pioneers of Rush Township. He has served his township as Trustee for several years, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Steward. He has a fine farm in Stillwater Valley, about six miles from Uhrichsville, consisting of 242 acres, about one-half or two-thirds valley or bottom land. It is all well watered and cultivated, with good improvements. In politics, Mr. Stahl is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. TURNER, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born in Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 24, 1828, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Sewell) Turner, both natives of Maryland. His parents had eight children—Charles, Ellen, Daniel, Andrew, John, William H., Elizabeth and David. William H. Turner's grandfather, Daniel Turner, was said to be one of the first white settlers of Rush Township. Our subject's father migrated to Ohio about 1812, settled near Lima, and was among the early pioneers of the county. Mrs. Turner was one of the old-time spinners, and manufactured homespun goods. Our subject's early education was derived from a subscription school, held in an old log house. The house was furnished with a long fire place, each scholar having to prepare wood for the occasion; a few puncheon seats, a few benches, covered overhead by clapboard roof, a log being left out on the sunny side for light; a copy book, and a few birch rods to preserve order, completed the arrangement. The pupils would often keep out the teacher, on holidays, until he would bring a bushel or two of apples, to treat them. Mr. Turner was united in marriage, April 4, 1850, with Miss Eliza, daughter of William Alexander, of Rush Township. The four children born are Mary E., Rachel A., William D. and Annabel. Two are married, one since deceased. Mrs. Wildman, who left one child, Harvey W., is residing in Trumbull County, Ohio. Rachel A. is now Mrs. James M. Parks, and has three children, viz.: Verde, Irena Forrest, and Mont Overton, who is deceased. Mr. Turner, for many years, has served as Trustee of his township. He owns a fine farm, and is continually occupied in improving it. One of his many ingenious arrangements has been the placing of pipes leading from a spring in a hill to his house. He is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has held the office of Steward for many years. He is a member of the Masonic order.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, deceased, was a resident of Port Washington. He was born in Dover Township, two miles from Dover, February 17, 1815, son of James and Margaret Armstrong. James Armstrong was a native of Scotland, and died in Dover Township in 1829. His wife, a Virginian by birth, also died in Dover Township in 1849. William Armstrong was united in marriage, October 16, 1836, with Polly Kline, born July 25, 1819, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Kline. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, five are living—Rosanna, wife of Martin Hagan, M. D.; Olive M.; Hulda S., wife of Francis Miller; Thomas D. and Harry R. The deceased are Richard H., Elizabeth, Winfield, James J., Medora S. and Ettie A. Mr. Armstrong and family settled in Salem Township in 1841, and at Port Washington in 1843. He was Superintendent on the canal until 1845 and then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1876, when he retired from active work, owing to ill health. His death occurred March 21, 1879. His widow and daughter still reside at Port Washington. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER J. ARTH, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Germany April 26, 1830, son of Peter and Sophia Arth, natives of Germany, where Peter died in 1865, his wife in 1832. Peter J. emigrated to America in 1848 and came direct to this county, where he has ever since remained. He was married, October 22, 1857, to Elizabeth Tidrick, born in this county June 11, 1838, daughter of Daniel Tidrick. She died August 18, 1876, a member of the German Lutheran Church, with which denomination Mr. Arth is now connected. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arth, seven of whom are living—Mary E., Peter, Jacob P., Catherine S., Margaret S., Frederick W. and Caroline. Emma and Albert are deceased. Mr. Arth has been a lifelong farmer, and has met with good success in life. He owns 200 acres of well improved land.

PHILIP BARTH, shoe-maker, Port Washington, was born in Sötern Grossherzogethum Oldenburg Fürstenthum Birkenfeld, Germany, September 6 1851, son of Philip and Julia Barth. Philip Barth, Sr., died in 1854; his widow still resides in Germany. Our subject acquired his trade in Germany and emigrated to this country February 15, 1870, settling at Port Washington, where he has since followed his trade with success. He was married, April 29, 1876, to Susan C. Kropp, who was born at Phillipsburg May 16, 1857, daughter of Jacob and Susan Kropp. Her mother is deceased and her father has remarried and now resides at Phillipsburg with his second wife. To Philip Barth and wife three children have been born—Frank F., Charles R. and Mary E. Barth. Himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Barth is a member of the I. O. O. F., and it was through the efforts of him and two others that the Port Washington Lodge was instituted. He is also a member of the Benevolent German Society at Dover, Ohio.

JOHN BREMER (deceased), a former resident of Salem Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, son of Conrad and Barbara Bremer, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Tuscarawas County about 1814, where they remained through life. John, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, in 1831, with Elizabeth Sherren, born in Maryland October 23, 1812, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Sherren, both of whom died in Ohio. To

John Bremer and wife twelve children were born, of whom four survive, viz, John Hezekiah, Jonas, Sarah E. (wife of Christian Hamersly) and Laura (wife of L. S. Sargent). The deceased are Andrew, Nancy J., Jerusha, Barbara (wife of J. Ramel), Harriet (wife of E. Mankle), Plin V. and two infants. Mr. Bremer was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at his death owned a large tract of land in partnership with his brother. He was successful in life and died January 22, 1875. By his death Salem Township lost one of its best citizens. Mrs. Bremer is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

JONAS BREMER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in the house he and his family now occupy, March 8, 1836; son of John and Elizabeth (Sherren) Bremer, who came to this county in 1813. John Bremer was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1875; his widow, a native of Maryland, is yet living near Port Washington. When eighteen years old, Jonas went to California and remained three years engaged in milling and farming. He then resided at Chicago, Ill., for fifteen years, after which he returned to the old homestead where he was born and raised, and where he now owns 161 acres of well-improved land. He was married, February 21, 1858, to Catherine M. Price, born November 23, 1840, daughter of William and Mary Price, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bremer eighteen children have been born, nine of whom are living—Warner N., Jefferson D., Mack C., John, Kate, Laura, Jonas, Dennis H. and Conrad S. Mr. Bremer is a member of the Masonic order.

NATHAN BREMER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in this county November 15, 1830, and is the son of Philip and Susan Bremer. Philip Bremer is a native of Pennsylvania, his wife of Kentucky. They settled in this county about 1802, where Philip died in April, 1862, and his wife in 1863. Nathan was united in marriage, April 1, 1853, with Evaline Kail, born in Carroll County August 2, 1830, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Kail. Adam Kail still lives. Mrs. Bremer is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bremer has served his township in the capacities of Trustee and Assessor. Their family consisted of four children, three of whom survive—Telith E., wife of Joseph M. Hart; Anna, wife of William Stonehocker; and Susie, wife of R. H. Houtling. Mr. Bremer has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns 223 acres of improved land.

ALVIN M. BROUGH, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 9, 1836, and is a son of David and Mary M. Brough, natives of the Keystone State, where David died in 1844. Mary M., his wife, was born February 20, 1802, about two miles from New Oxford, on the Gettysburg pike. The celebrated battle was begun in front of the house where she was born, married, and resided till death, which occurred March 19, 1883, in the room of her birth and marriage. She and her husband were the parents of five children—four sons and a daughter. All the children are living, and each of the sons served for three years during the rebellion. Alvin M. was the third son, and came to this county in 1861. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and was mustered out in 1865, having participated in numerous engagements. He was united in marriage, October 19, 1869, with Sarah J. Stocker, born October 19, 1841, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Stocker. Their children are Henry S., born August 7, 1870; Clarence A., born November 19, 1872; and Helen E., born April 12, 1876. Mr. Brough is a member of the German Reformed Church. He has made farming his principal occupation, and owns a pleasantly located farm of 117 acres, where he and his family reside.

JOHN BUCK, farmer, P. O. Wolf's Station, was born in Washington County, Penn., June 28, 1812, and is a son of Thomas and Ann Buck, the

former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. After the death of his first wife, Ann, Thomas Buck married Eleanor Lindsey, and removed to Carroll County, Ohio, remaining there until his death; his widow died in Clay County, Ind. John Buck, the subject of this sketch, has been a farmer through life. He came to Ohio in 1825, and to this county in 1850. He owns a farm of 148 acres, and has been successful in his business affairs. He was married April 15, 1838, to Margaret Slemmons, born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 22, 1816, daughter of William and Martha Slemmons, both deceased. This union has been blest with nine children, of whom the following survive: Martha, born December 31, 1839, wife of William Burch; Thomas, born November 11, 1841; Eleanor J., born June 26, 1844, wife of Thomas Shannon; Benoni, born August 17, 1848; John H., born June 29, 1852; Roena I., born October 4, 1856, wife of Clarence Ripley. Anna, born August 12, 1846, was killed by being thrown from a horse in April, 1847; a child born in January, 1854, died in infancy; William H., born November 8, 1858, died September 24, 1870. Mr. Buck and wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church for forty years. He has served as Township Trustee and School Director.

ADAM CAPPEL, tanner, Port Washington, was born in New Bavaria, Germany, June 28, 1828, son of Abraham and Catherine Cappel, who emgrated in 1853 to Ohio, where Mrs. Cappel died two years later, her husband surviving until 1871. Our subject preceded his parents to America. He emigrated to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1848, there learned the tanner's trade, and was married October 18, 1849, to Louisa Closs, born in New Bavaria, Germany, September 26, 1828. In 1851, Adam Cappel came with his family to Port Washington, where he has resided since. The journey was made on a canal boat, railroad facilities for traveling having not yet been developed. In 1862, he opened a tannery for himself, and has since conducted it successfully. His wife departed this life January 22, 1882. Of their seven children, three died in infancy. Those living, are Charles, Adam, Lizzie and Harvey.

AQUILLA CARR, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in this county March 17, 1812, and is consequently one of the oldest pioneers of the county. His parents, William and Catharine Carr, were married here and their license was one of the first issued by the county. William Carr was a native of Maryland and died in 1829; his wife, a native of Virginia, survived until 1870. Aquilla worked on the canal until he was thirty-six years of age, at first for his uncle, afterward in the employ of the State. He has since given his attention to farming, and owns 112 acres of land, most of it improved, near Port Washington. He was married, August 19, 1848, to Elizabeth Bell, born in Maryland October 14, 1821, daughter of Daniel and Susan Bell. Ten children have been born to them, nine of whom survive—Mary E., wife of John Warner, Clasue E., Calvin E., Amanda J., Susan E., Isaac G., Adilla E., Daniel A. and Ida B.; William A. is deceased. Mr. Carr and wife are members of the Moravian Church. He has held all the township offices except Treasurer, and his life has spanned the period of the development of his county. It was almost an unbroken wilderness when he first saw it, and has become by the efforts of such men as he a prosperous and fertile district.

JOHN H. CARR (deceased) was a resident of Port Washington He was born in this county February 22, 1843, son of Benjamin and Mary Carr, both of whom were born in Ohio. Benjamin remained a resident of this county till his death, which occurred in 1879; his widow survives and resides in Port Washington. John H. enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner while in service, and after his release, was discharged on account of sickness. He afterward returned to the army, and

remained four months as wagon-master. After the close of the war, he was engaged for fourteen years in running a water pump for the P., C. & St. L. R. R. at Newcomerstown. He was then engaged in keeping the tanks in repair until a short time prior to his death, which occurred December 25, 1881. By his death, Port Washington lost a valuable citizen, and his family a kind husband and loving father. He owned the fine town residence where his widow still resides, and one-half the store now owned by Kline & Co. His widow, Mrs. Lavina Carr, to whom he was married December 20, 1866, was born near Port Washington July 30, 1843. Her father, Edward Stocker, died March 30, 1872; her mother, Mrs. Jane Stocker, is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Carr were born five children—Slade, born November 18, 1867; Lillis, born August 28, 1869; Leroy, born August 3, 1877; John H. and Vinas H., twins, born August 14, 1881.

ALEXANDER CHAPMAN (deceased) was a farmer of Salem Township, born in Pennsylvania September 5, 1831, son of Richard U. Chapman. Alexander was married September 3, 1859, to Ruth M. Spencer, born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 26, 1839, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were members of the Disciple Church. She died May 28, 1878, and her husband, Alexander Chapman, followed her to the grave March 3, 1883. Their two children were Henry and Isabelle. The latter was born September 26, 1866, died March 23, 1881. Henry was born August 30, 1860. He was united in marriage, October 4, 1881, with Isolina B. Decker, born in Tuscarawas County December 27, 1861, daughter of Henry Decker. They have one child—Florence A., born September 13, 1882. Mr. Henry Chapman and family reside on the old home farm of 100 acres, where his father had lived for many years.

URIAH T. CROSS, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Maryland November 20, 1813, son of Richard and Delila Cross, who emigrated from Maryland, their native State, to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1814, and twenty-one years later to Tuscarawas County, where Richard died November 1, 1848, his widow surviving until March 4, 1867. Uriah T. was married March 14, 1843, to Margaret Barnhouse, born in Carroll County, Ohio, June 24, 1822, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Barnhouse, both deceased. Mr. Cross and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. He has filled the offices of Township Trustee, Justice of the Peace and School Director. To Mr. and Mrs. Cross nine children were born, of whom four survive—Hester R. (wife of Henry Blous), Delila H., Ovid A. (married to Emma Lyons) and Clinton C. (married to Maria Kittsmiller). The deceased are Othello B. (who died in service at Huntsville, Ala.), Mary J., William S. and two infants. Mr. Cross was bred a farmer, and has always followed this pursuit. He began life with nothing, and now owns a place of 174 acres. He has resided on his present farm since 1835, and has changed it from its primitive forest condition to a well-improved farm.

JAMES A. DALLAS, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 3, 1806. His father, James Dallas, was a native of Loudoun County, Va.; his mother, Fanny Dallas, of Maryland. They were pioneers of Belmont County, emigrating there in 1800, and remaining through life. James A. came to Tuscarawas County in 1834, and has ever since remained its citizen. He was married, January 6, 1831, to Elizabeth Cross, born in Maryland February 22, 1811. Five of their twelve children survive—Milton C., Ezra P., James W., L. Jackson and Elizabeth D. Mr. Dallas has been a life-long farmer, and owns nearly 200 acres of land. When he became a resident of this township, comparatively very little of it was cleared. Deer were still plenty, and he has shot from his own door-step at a herd of fifteen

or twenty. He has attended log-rollings and cabin-raisings for five days in a week, and is conversant, from stern experience, with all the customs and privations of pioneer life.

OZIAS DE LONG, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 28, 1833, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Fisher) DeLong, who were married in Harrison County in 1829, and, in 1835, removed to this county, remaining till death. Abraham DeLong was born in Jefferson County in 1796, and died in 1873; his wife was born in Harrison County in 1808, and departed this life in 1838. Ozias is the third of four children. He was reared and has always since resided in this county. He was married, May 23, 1858, to Eliza J. Kinsey, born in this county, December 23, 1831, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Alice Kinsey. The fruits of this union have been three children—Lewis E., Ida J. and Zella Z. Mr. DeLong has always led an agricultural life, and owns ninety-seven and a half acres of well-improved land. He has filled the office of Township Trustee, and been School Director for many years.

FREDRICK P. ECKERT, liveryman, Port Washington, was born in this county April 4, 1851, son of Andrew and Phœbe Eckert, natives of Germany and residents of this county. Frederick learned the shoe-maker's trade, and followed it for five years. He then farmed two years, and in the fall of 1879 opened a livery stable at Port Washington, where he has since continued in the business with success. He was married, September 27, 1877, to Barbara J. tocker, who was born in this county January 30, 1846, daughter of Edward and Jane Stocker. To Mr. Ecker and wife two children have been born—Nellie W., born November 3, 1878, and Nannie W., born March 21, 1880. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

JONATHAN EVANS, a resident of this county for forty-nine years, was born in Queen Anne County, Md., November 25, 1807; son of Thomas and Catherine Evans, who removed to Pennsylvania, and after the death of Thomas Evans in 1814, his family came to Belmont County, Ohio, and ten years later to this county. Jonathan came to this county in 1834, and was united in marriage, December 8, 1840, with Rebecca Scott, born in Chester County, Penn., June 9, 1811, daughter of James and Mary M. Scott. Mrs. Evans died November 1, 1881. Mr. Evans and his deceased wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Three of their five children are living—Jane (wife of Abner Welch), Isaac (married to Flora Hines) and Mary E. Thomas C. and Joseph S. are deceased. The latter fell in his country's service at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Evans has been a life-long farmer, and owns 160 acres of land. In 1868, he had the misfortune to lose an arm in consequence of an accident while running a threshing machine.

DANIEL EVERHART, P. O. Bakersville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 25, 1823, son of David and Rachel Everhart, natives of this State, and settlers of Tuscarawas County, in the year 1833. David Everhart died in 1839. He and John Haley were struck by lightning at the same time near the house where Daniel and his family now live. Mrs. Rachel Everhart survived until 1858. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine yet survive. Daniel, our subject, was married October 18, 1849, to Eleanor Cross, born in Pennsylvania March 10, 1832, and died March 25, 1857. Mr. Everhart was re united in marriage, April 9, 1858, with Mary A. Bender, born in Stark County, Ohio, February 11, 1830, daughter of Frederick and Christiana Bender, both deceased. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Everhart has four children, all by his first wife—Theodore, Margaret J., Bethia and James L. He owns 282 acres of improved land, the old home farm of his parents.

GEORGE FIDLER, merchant, Port Washington, was born in this village August 12, 1846. His father, George Fidler, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1843; his mother, Catherine, was a native of Ohio George Fidler, Sr., died in September, 1846; his wife survived until January, 1879. George, the subject of this sketch, was first married, October 14, 1866, to Mary Wilson, born in Ohio March 2, 1847, died May 27, 1867. Mr. Fidler's second wife was Anna Stocker, whom he married September 12, 1869. She was born in this county November 12, 1850, and is a daughter of Edward and Jane Stocker, the latter of whom is still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fidler are Jennie and Kittie, twins, born May 16, 1870; Dickie was born August 29, 1874, died January 23, 1879. Mrs. Fidler in religious belief is a Lutheran. Mr. Fidler is a member of the I. O. O. F. For thirteen years he was engaged in farming; he then clerked for a year, after which he purchased the dry goods, grocery and furnishing goods establishment of which he is now a partner. The firm name is Carr & Fidler, and they enjoy a wide and valuable patronage.

PETER GASKILL, farmer, P. O. Wolf's Station, is one of the oldest pioneers of the county, having resided here for sixty-six years. When he came, it was an almost unbroken wilderness, but three families then living on Buckhorn Creek. Mr. Gaskill was born in Lancashire, England, September 12, 1803, son of John and Mary Gaskill, who emigrated to this country when Peter was but thirteen years old. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Mary Gaskill removed from this county to Illinois, where she died. Peter was married, January 26, 1825, to Margaret Flock, born in New Jersey in February, 1807. After her death, he was again wedded, November 16, 1862, to Jemima Croghan, born February 17, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his first wife. Of his sixteen children, ten are living—Elizabeth, wife of William Thompson; Jemima, wife of William Croghan; Amanda J., wife of Hercules Clements; Eunice, wife of Wilson Myers; Theodore E., Allen G., Lorenzo C., William S., John T. and Mary B. Mr. Gaskill was reared on the farm, and has followed that avocation through life, except for two years, when he worked at the carpenter trade. He owns 150 acres of land where he has resided, except for an interim of two years, from boyhood.

ISAAC GRAY (deceased) was a resident and a farmer of Salem Township. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 9, 1820, son of John and Sarah Gray, natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio, where John Gray died; his widow died in Iowa. Isaac Gray was engaged in farming most of his life, and at the time of his death owned 199 acres of land. He was for many years a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was united in marriage, February 28, 1839, with Mary Hide, born in Pennsylvania September 11, 1822, daughter of Andrew and Mary Hide, both of whom died in Ohio. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray, eight survive, viz., John, Andrew, Mary M., William B., Rachel C., Martha H., Isaac W. and George E.; the deceased are William H., Sarah E. and Eliza A. Mrs. Gray survives her husband and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN F. GROSS, proprietor of planing mill, Port Washington, was born in this county October 28, 1847. His mother, Malinda, is a native of Port Washington; his father, Benedict Gross, of Switzerland. Both are still living and reside at Lock 17. Benjamin Gross began life for himself as a clerk. He was afterward engaged in the stock business in Iowa, and in 1877, began dealing in lumber and manufacturing doors, blinds, sashes, etc., at Port Washington. He is an enterprising and energetic young man, and has been very successful in his business. He was married, May 22, 1879, to Anna

J. Hay, who was born in Coshocton County March 22, 1862. Two children have been born to them—Robert B. and Harry.

CHRISTIAN HAMMERSLEY, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in this township December 6, 1834, son of Andrew and Catherine Hammersley, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Catherine Hammersley is still living at Port Washington. Christian was united in marriage, May 14, 1866, with Sarah E. Bremer, born near Port Washington December 9, 1845, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bremer. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hammersley consists of six children—Alyda E., John O., Jonas W., Plin C., Katie C. and Alexander. Mr. Hammersley boated for ten years on the canal with Capt. Stucker, and has since devoted his attention mostly to farming. Commencing in life with nothing, he has now a farm of 202 acres of excellent land. He enlisted October 15, 1861, as a musician in Capt. Carhart's company, and remained in service one year.

W. J. HASKINSON, Port Washington, was born in this county December 27, 1834, son of Benjamin and Lucinda Haskinson. His father was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1785. He emigrated to Tuscarawas County where he died in 1855. Lucinda, the mother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1786 and died in 1863. W. J. was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty years, entered mercantile life, at which he continued for fourteen years, and since then he has pursued various avocations, including gardening, settling up estates, etc. For six years he was engaged in the revenue service. Mr. Haskinson was married, October 28, 1855, to Miss Eliza Wonner, who was born at Port Washington May 27, 1840, and is the daughter of J. D. and Elizabeth Wonner. They have three children—Ola V., wife of John Gregor, who now resides in Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth M. and Ernest. Mr. Haskinson is a Mason, and has filled all the offices of his lodge, except Tiler, and has been Master ten years. He has been Mayor of the village, and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace.

DR. F. G. HELMS, physician, Port Washington, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 16, 1849. He completed his medical course June 19, 1873, and has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He was married, December 31, 1873, to Julia Rogers, who was born in Harrison County September 8, 1846, daughter of Elijah and Mary Rogers. Mr. Rogers died in 1880, his widow yet survives. Mrs. Helms is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Helms is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He has resided at Port Washington for eight years. His two children are Thomas, born August 2, 1878, and Fannie, born December 11, 1881.

FREDERICK HEYLMAN, Port Washington, was born in Prussia March 29, 1829. His parents both died in Germany—his father, Frederick C., October 31, 1851, his mother, Mary E., June 30, 1871. Frederick, our subject, emigrated to America in 1850 and, in 1851, settled in Port Washington, where he has since resided. He was married, May 29, 1853, to Mary E. Barth, born in Germany, February 21, 1825, daughter of Philip and Louisa Barth, both of whom died in the old country, the father in 1856, the mother in 1826. To Mr. and Mrs. Heylman only one child, Caroline, was given. She was born February 22, 1854, and died September 15, 1860. Mr. Heylman learned the shoe-maker's trade and followed it for eighteen years. Since then he has been variously engaged. He owns thirty-four and one-half acres of fine bottom land, and also town property. In business matters he has been successful since coming to this county. He has been a member of the village council and a Mason. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

HEBBORD HILL (deceased), was born in Culpepper County, Va., March 16, 1806, son of Jesse and Mary Hill, natives of Virginia, and who came to

Ohio, where they remained through life. Hebbord was married, October 8, 1832, to Eleanor Booth, born in England June 5, 1811, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Booth, who crossed the ocean and settled in Oxford Township, this county, when Eleanor was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born nine children—William, Sarah, Eliza J., Martha, George, James, Nancy, Catherine and Jesse. Mr. Hill was engaged in farming during the greater part of his life, and at his death, which occurred March 27, 1869, owned 600 acres of land, where his widow and family still reside. Mr. Hill was a successful farmer, an esteemed citizen, and for over twenty-six years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was also class leader for ten years.

ISAAC HILL, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, one of the oldest pioneers of the county, was born on the farm he now occupies April 5, 1813, son of Jesse and Mary Hill, who emigrated to Ohio from Virginia soon after 1800, and settled on the farm where they remained till death. Jesse Hill died about 1846; his wife preceded him to the grave twelve years. Isaac was reared on the farm; acquired the best common school education that could be obtained in that early day. He has always followed farming, and owns 200 acres of excellent land, located here near the Tuscarawas River. He was married, October 16, 1835, to Eliza Booth, who was born in Oxford Township, January 17, 1820, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Booth, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have been blessed with six children, but two of whom, John W. and Ellen A., survive. The deceased are Joseph B. and Mary E., twins, Sarah J. and George W.

JOHN W. HILL, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in this county March 5, 1837, son of Isaac and Eliza Hill, both natives and residents in this county. John W. has been a lifelong and a successful farmer. He owns 173 acres of land, well improved. He was married, September 26, 1862, to Sarah E. Tidrick, born in this county July 16, 1840, daughter of John and Joanna Tidrick, both of whom yet survive. Of the eight children born unto them, seven are living, viz.: Elmer E., Eliza E., Anna B., Ada M., Lula M., Albert B. and John W. Mary E. was born January 4, 1863, and died the same year.

ROBERT HILL, retired farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Salem Township May 3, 1817. He is a son of Jesse and Mary Hill, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to this township and county in 1806, and were thus among the earliest pioneers. Robert was the youngest of nine children, five of whom survive, and while yet a boy his parents died and he was thrown upon his own resources to struggle with the world. After completing his education, he began clerking in a dry goods store, continuing for twenty years. At first he received but $50 a year, but the salary was advanced until it reached $300. Mr. Hill then turned his attention to farming. He purchased a farm of 195 acres, and added to it until his possessions reached 620 acres. He still retains 550 acres of well-improved land. He was married, October 12, 1844, to Catherine, daughter of Christian and Sarah Wise, of Coshocton County. She was born in that county April 5, 1820. To them have been born six children, of whom only two, Milton B. and William M., survive. The deceased are George D., Mattie E., Thomas and Alice A. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hill's life has been very successful; commencing with nothing, he has by his application and energy accumulated a goodly share of property.

J. KINSEY, dealer in confectioneries, tobaccos and cigars, fine liquors, etc., Port Washington, was born in Switzerland February 28, 1842, son of Samuel and Mary Kinsey, both of whom died in Switzerland, the father March 10, 1878, the mother about a year earlier. Our subject emigrated to

New Philadelphia in 1869. In 1871, he came to Port Washington, and engaged in his present business, continuing it successfully since. He was united in marriage, November 12, 1871, with Anna Barbara, born in Switzerland July 15, 1848, daughter of Christian and Macalena Hudle, both of whom died in Switzerland—Christian in 1868 and Macalena in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey two children have been born—Charles A. and Ellen J. Mr. Kinsey is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of Pythias. Since coming to Tuscarawas County he has been highly prosperous in business.

DR. DANIEL M. KINSEY, physician, Port Washington, was born in Clay Township, this county, July 14, 1854, son of Joseph and Nancy Kinsey. Joseph Kinsey was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, in February, 1818, and emigrated with his parents to America about 1830, settling in Tuscarawas County. His wife, Nancy, was born in this State May 22, 1820. Daniel, the subject of this notice, completed his medical course in March, 1879, and commenced practice at Port Washington, where he now resides with his family. He was united in marriage, April 18, 1878, with Sarah M Knaus, born in Warwick Township June 26, 1852, daughter of John and Anne Knaus, both of whom are yet living and reside in Warwick Township. The Doctor and wife are members of the Moravian Church. Two children have been born unto them—Leslie R. and Mamie G.

PETER KRIEGER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Germany December 14, 1826, son of Philip and Mary E. Krieger, who, in 1848, emigrated to America and settled in this township. Philip Krieger died in 1867; his widow, who was born August 31, 1806, is still living. Peter learned the trade of butcher in his native land, and followed it for many years at Port Washington. He was for a long time the only butcher in the village. He has since given his attention to farming, and now owns 144 acres, where he and his family reside. Mr. Krieger was married, July 3, 1851, to Margaret Seibel, born in Germany February 3, 1831, daughter of Philip and Mary E. Seibel, both of whom are deceased. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Krieger, nine are living, viz.: Philip, born November 18, 1851; Maria E., born January 28, 1853, wife of Charles Engel; Catherine, born November 28, 1854, wife of Frederick Rausch; Margaret, born November 4, 1858, wife of Philip Hoffman; Martha, born April 1, 1864; Julianna, born June 22, 1868; Paulina, born August 31, 1870; Dorotha, born June 22, 1872; Philopene, born April 7, 1874. The deceased are Caroline, born December 5, 1856, died May 9, 1857; Peter, born August 24, 1860, died June 15, 1867; Charlie, born August 2, 1862, died May 7, 1867; Clara, born March 4, 1866, died February 14, 1879.

PHILIP LAMNECK, carpenter and teacher, Port Washington, was born in Prussia March 4, 1845, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Knapp) Lamneck, who emigrated from their native land in 1856, and settled in Port Washington. Mrs. Elizabeth Lamneck died here October 14, 1861, and Peter afterward married Anna B. Haas and removed to Coshocton, where they now reside. Philip learned the carpenter's trade, and, in 1866, commenced teaching school in Westmoreland Co., Penn. He taught in that county four successive winters. He was married, March 23, 1875, to Mary C. Schug, born in this State July 7, 1854, daughter of Henry and Margaret Schug, now of Clay Township. Their children are William E., born January 2, 1876; Theodore C., born February 14, 1878; Arthur P., born March 12, 1880; and Katie E., born February 5, 1882, died on October 22, same year. Mr. Lamneck is a Mason; has been Township Clerk for nine and Corporation Clerk for eight years. He was for two years member of the Village Council. He follows his trade in summer and teaches in winter, and owns a nice town property.

CHARLES LANG, merchant, Port Washington, was born in Lauterecken, Bavaria, Germany, August 13, 1836. His father, John Lang, died in 1843, and in 1855 Elizabeth Lang, his widow, the mother of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to America. She died in Tuscarawas County December 9, 1871. Charles Lang was married, December 4, 1864, to Bettie Ginther, who was born in Port Washington January 17, 1840. Three children were born to them—George, born September 11, 1865, died October 14, 1871; Minnie E., born December 27, 1867; and Charles, born August 5, 1870. Mrs. Lang is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lang has filled the offices of Township Clerk, member of School Board, and Treasurer of Port Washington. He was engaged in a grocery and provision store from April, 1860, until June, 1864. Since this latter date, he has followed various occupations until 1872, when he formed a partnership with Augustus Ley, under the firm name of A. Ley & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc. Mr. Lang is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen of Port Washington.

AUGUSTUS LEY, merchant, Port Washington, was born in Shanesville, this county, October 11, 1839, son of Charles and Susan C. Ley, who are natives of Germany. Charles Ley was born in November, 1808; his wife, in 1817. They emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Sugar Creek Township, this county, where they have since remained. Of their eight children, six are yet living. Augustus came to Port Washington in 1869, and has lived here since. He was married, June 1, 1865, to Harriet J. Powell, who was born near Bakersville, Ohio, February 22, 1845, daughter of Henry C. and Fannie Powell Mrs. Powell died in 1876, and Mr. Powell afterward united in marriage with Lucretia Meeks. They now reside near Bakersville. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Ley are Charles H., Francis W., Lewis E., Howard A., Albert W. and Minnie M. Mr. Ley has engaged in merchandising all his life, and is senior member of the firm of A. Ley & Co. He and Samuel Slade are the builders and proprietors of the first creamery in the county, put in operation in 1883. He has served his township in the capacity of Treasurer and Clerk.

JAMES LYONS, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, Penn., November 19, 1813, son of James and Sarah Lyons, both of whom died in Pennsylvania, the former June 7, 1857, and the latter April 4, 1841. James, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, September 18, 1845, with Margaret Watson, who also was born in Hanover Township, Washington County, Penn., May 17, 1824, daughter of Robert and Nancy Watson, who emigrated to Ohio in 1849. Robert Watson died February 26, 1876; his wife, February 5, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyons five children were born—Sarah, wife of Samuel B. Miller; Robert W.; Nancy, wife of Amos J. Sneary; Jane, wife of John Millburn; and John. James Lyons finished a collegiate education in 1844, and for a number of years afterward was engaged in teaching. He then adopted agricultural pursuits, which he has successfully followed since. He has resided on his present farm since 1866, and owns 264 acres of excellent land.

DANIEL McCONNEL, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in Washington County, Penn., September 24, 1810, son of Daniel and Elizabeth McConnel, both of whom died in Pennsylvania. Daniel, our subject, came to Tuscarawas County in 1839, and has been its resident ever since. He was married, March 19, 1843, to Sarah McMahan, born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 11, 1826, daughter of James and Elizabeth McMahan. To Mr. and Mrs. McConnel ten children have been born, of whom the following survive: Mary, James, William, Flora J., Thomas J., John D., Margaret A. and Sherman. Belinda and Elizabeth are deceased. Mr. McConnel is a black-

smith by trade, but for the past eighteen years has engaged in farming pursuits. He owns a pleasant little home of sixty acres.

GEORGE W. McPHERSON, farmer, Port Washington, was born in this county in 1847. He was married on August 9, 1866, to Jennie Coppage, daughter of Richard and Martha Coppage. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, all living—Ella A., born January 4, 1868; Joseph, born October 17, 1871; Richard S., born January 13, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson are both descendants of pioneer families. Mr. McPherson has always made farming his occupation, and has followed it successfully.

TOM H. MOORE, jeweler, Port Washington, was born in West Virginia June 18, 1853. His parents, Forest and Margaret Moore, were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio, where they were married. They afterward settled in West Virginia, where Forest Moore died November 3, 1863. On November 3, 1865, his widow united in marriage with William Edwards, now deceased; his widow still resides in West Virginia. Tom H. was married, October 5, 1873, to Ella A. Watson, born April 18, 1854, in Cleveland, daughter of James and Anna M. Watson. Mrs. Watson departed this life October 18, 1873. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in the jewelry business since he was eleven years of age. He owns the only jewelry store and repair shop in Port Washington, and enjoys a good trade. He has been Mayor and Marshal of the village, and also served as Constable of the township.

EMIL MUNKEL, proprietor of the only billiard saloon and restaurant in Port Washington, was born in Preston, Saxony, Germany, August 29, 1839. His father, Frederick W., was born December 6, 1798, and died in Germany March 30, 1862; his mother, Christina, was born July 19, 1798, and departed this life September 27, 1855. Emil, our subject, emigrated to Canada, July 14, 1869, and the same year came to Port Washington. He here engaged for a time in giving instruction in music. After traveling for a year, he returned to his pupils in Port Washington. He next accepted a position as book-keeper in New York City, and then engaged in the hosiery and glove business, under the firm name of Hoche & Co., remaining until 1873. Coming again to Port Washington, Mr. Munkel purchased a distillery from John Stull, and carried on this business three years, after which he opened a retail liquor store, and followed this business until April, 1883, when he began his present occupation. Mr. Munkel has been thrice married. His first wife was Louisa Andrew, born in Germany. They were married in 1864. To his second wife, Hattie Bomer, he was married December 20, 1872. To this union one child, Ora E., was born. The third marriage was with Sarah Barnhouse, November 29, 1874. By this marriage there have been three children—Clara M., Maggie and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Munkel are members of the Lutheran Church. His deceased wives were of the same faith.

MILTON W. NARGNEY, merchant, Port Washington, was born in Pennsylvania March 24, 1832. His father, James, was a native of Maryland; his mother, Jane M., of Pennsylvania. In 1834 they emigrated to Guernsey County, Ohio. Six years later they came to this county, where James Nargney died in 1844; his widow still survives, and resides at Newcomerstown. Milton W. united in marriage, December 31, 1857, with Miss Jane Thompson, a native of Salem Township, where she was born November 24, 1838. She is a daughter of James and Jane Thompson. James Thompson died March 26, 1873, aged seventy-five years; his widow died in March, 1880. Mr. Nargney has been a warm advocate, and a leader in the temperance cause. It is mainly to his efforts and assistance that Port Washington owes the fine church edifice now in process of construction. Mrs. Nargney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children—James O. and John M., both of

whom are associated with their father in business, under the firm name of M. W. Nargney & Sons, dealers in groceries, provisions, confectionery, fruits, nuts, cigars, tobaccos, glassware, toys, notions, books, stationery and periodicals. The firm is doing an extensive and a successful business.

JONATHAN NORRIS, farmer, P. O. Wolf's Station, was born in Coshocton County November 28, 1828, son of David and Sarah Norris, who came to Tuscarawas County in 1829. Mrs. Sarah Norris was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. She died August 28, 1858. David Norris was born in Cumberland County, Md.; after the decease of his first wife, the mother of our subject, he was married to Mrs. Rebecca (Miller) Kail; he died in 1871, and his widow still survives. Jonathan was united in marriage, December 3, 1848, with Duanna Howell, daughter of Hezekiah and Rachel Howell (both deceased); she was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 7, 1826. This marriage was blessed with six children, three of whom, Ingeby, Sarah J. and Maria A., survive. David, Rachel and an unnamed infant are deceased. Mr. Norris has served as School Director and Constable. He has always been a farmer, and owns 120 acres of improved land. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-eight Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 1, 1865, and was mustered out at Washington City October 28, 1865.

PETER J. PETRY, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Clay Township November 6, 1847, son of Peter and Anna C. (Kesler) Petry, who emigrated from Germany to the United States about 1847. Not having funds sufficient to take both to a Western home, Mr. Petry stopped at New Jersey, and they came to Ohio one at a time, Mrs. Petry coming first. When both arrived, they settled on a farm in Clay Township, and have since remained there. Peter J., the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, August 4, 1878, with Caroline Seibel, born on the farm where her husband and family now reside, May 17, 1850. She is the daughter of Frederick and Catherine Seibel, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Petry are members of the Port Washington Moravian Church, of which he is Trustee and Treasurer, and a member of the building committee. He is also a Trustee of the township, and a member of the School Board. Mr. Petry has always followed farming, and owns ninety-four acres of land, also a house and lot in Edgefield.

JOHN JACOB PORCHER, blacksmith, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Germany October 27, 1825, son of George N. and Caroline Porcher, who died in the old country. Our subject came to Tuscarawas County in 1848, and settled where he has since remained. He was married, April 12, 1850, to Catherine Grossarth, born in Germany December 22, 1831, daughter of Charles and Catherine Grossarth, who emigrated to the United States in 1843, and died in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Porcher are members of the German Lutheran Church. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children, of whom seven are now living, viz., Charles and Peter, twins; Caroline, wife of Philip Reidenbaugh; Jacob M., married to Mary Haupert; Catherine, wife of Philip Kreiger; Wilhelmina and Emma. Frederick W. is deceased. Mr. Porcher learned the blacksmith trade in Germany, and followed it for thirty-eight years. He has since retired, and lives on his farm of ninety-four and one-half acres of well-improved land.

HON. H. H. PORTER, attorney at law, Port Washington, was born in Holmes County September 17, 1838. His father, James Porter, was born in Fayette County, Penn., September 19, 1794, and was married in Pennsylvania March 27, 1817. His wife, Rachel, was born December 11, 1795. James Porter was a minister of the Disciple Church through life. He came to Ohio, remaining a short time in Licking County, then removed to Holmes County. In 1848, he brought his family to a farm near Ragersville, and three years

later settled in New Philadelphia. He was accidentally killed, January 24, 1854, by a runaway team. His widow survived until 1869. Henry H., our subject, received an education in New Philadelphia and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. He began his career as a teacher; then read law with Judge McIlvaine, of New Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed School Examiner, being the youngest man at the time who has ever held that position. For several years he was ticket and freight agent on the Pan Handle Railroad, resigning his position to engage in the practice of law at Port Washington, where he has since remained. Mr. Porter was married, July 17, 1862, to Miss Frances E., daughter of Jacob Snyder, who now resides in Iowa. She was born March 9, 1841. Of the six children born to Mr. Potter, five survive—Lorena M., Eva A., Minnie E., Minerva P. and George; Anna F. is deceased. Mr. Porter is a member of the Masonic order, and is the owner of 188 acres of well-improved land, besides his home residence in Port Washington. He has held various local offices, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1879. The office he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

FREDERICK RAUSCH, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Germany October 23, 1830, son of Philip and Catherine Rausch, who emigrated to America and settled in Tuscarawas County in 1848. After the death of his wife, Mrs. Catherine Rausch, about 1853, Philip removed to Indiana, where he died about fifteen years later. Frederick was united in marriage, February 4, 1850, with Catherine Rausch, born in Germany November 8, 1828, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Rausch, both of whom died in Germany. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rausch—William, Catharine, Julianne, Philip, Frederick, Henry, Elizabeth, Caroline, Margaret, Daniel, Georgia, Louisa and Sarah. Mr. Rausch and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. He has been Trustee of the township and School Director, a lifelong and successful farmer, and now owns a handsome property of 253 acres.

FREDERICK RETZLER, merchant tailor, Port Washington, was born in Prussia, May 4, 1827. His father, Henry Retzler, died in Germany April 12, 1878; his mother August 10, 1868. Frederick was married, December 1, 1862, to Maggie Brown, born in Trienne, Germany, August 8, 1838, daughter of Valentine and Dolly Brown. Her father died October 1, 1853; her mother still resides in Germany. Mr. Retzler emigrated with his wife to the United States in May, 1863, and the same year settled in this county, where he has since remained, engaged in tailoring. He owns a merchant tailoring establishment and enjoys a good patronage. Of his seven children, six survive—Elvira M., Charlie J., Dollie, Freddie C., Lizzie C. and Celesta M. Theadore W. is deceased. Mr. Retzler has served as a member of the Town Council and as Cemetery Director. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB RETZLER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Prussia January 12, 1830, son of Henry and Dollie Retzler. Jacob was married in Prussia June 15, 1854, to Fredericka Schmidt, who also was a native of Prussia, where she was born June 2, 1829. In 1855, the year after their marriage, they emigrated to America. Mr. Retzler has been engaged principally in farming during his life, and now owns 100 acres of well improved land. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Their living children are Jacob W., Catherine, Caroline, Charlotte, Charles C., Frederick F. and Lizzie. Margaret is deceased.

BENEDICT REYNOLDS (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania March 1, 1801, son of Benedict and Mary Reynolds, both of whom died in Pennsylva-

nia. Benedict, our subject, settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1827; thence removed to this county, where he died July 4, 1855. His loss was deeply felt by his many friends. Mr. Reynolds was a life-long farmer, and at the time of his decease owned 120 acres of land. He was married, January 15, 1829, to Edith Kerney, who was born in Maryland, twelve miles from Baltimore, September 2, 1810, daughter of John and Jane Kerney, both of whom died in Jefferson County, Ohio. Mrs. Reynolds came to Jefferson County when she was but eighteen years of age. She survives her husband, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are Mary J., Margaretta, Edith, Erastus and Benedict.

JOHN A. ROENBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 13, 1818, son of George Jacob and Elizabeth Roenbaugh, who, in 1831, left their native land, crossed the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania. Three years later, they came to Tuscarawas County, where George J. Roenbaugh died in 1841; his wife in June, 1849. John A. was married March 18, 1841, to Eve Huffman, born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1820, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Huffman, who emigrated to Ohio and afterward removed to Indiana, where they died. Mr. Roenbaugh and wife are members of the Moravian Church. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom survive—George J., Eliza J. (wife of Amos Huff), Mary A. (wife of Thomas Huff), Caroline (wife of Erastus Fidler), John F., Cynthia and Elizabeth N. Peter and Elizabeth are deceased. Mr. Roenbaugh has been a life-long farmer, and owns 320 acres of land. He is a Mason. Has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years.

ABRAHAM SALCHLI, one of Port Washington's enterprising citizens, was born in Switzerland June 14, 1842, son of Casper and Mary Salchli, both of whom died in their native country—Casper in 1857 and Mary, his wife, in 1878. Abraham emigrated to America and settled in Cleveland in 1871. He was married, March 29, 1873, to Mina Brand, born in Switzerland near the French line, May 21, 1852, daughter of Christian Brand, who crossed the ocean in 1868. Mr. Salchli and wife came to Port Washington in 1874, and have since resided there. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. Two children were born to them—Ida, born September 1, 1874, died aged twenty-one days, and Charlie, born November 15, 1875. Mr. Salchli is the owner of the only meat market at Port Washington, in which business he has been engaged since his arrival there. His business has been prosperous, and he owns a nice town property, where he and his little family reside.

ABRAHAM SCHNEIDER, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, Port Washington, was born in Prussia March 8, 1837, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Schneider, who emigrated to America and settled in this county in 1858. Abraham Schneider, Sr., died in 1874. His widow resides on a farm near Dover. Abraham, our subject, emigrated to this county in 1853, and has since resided here. He was united in marriage in 1859, with Louisa Schug, who was born in Prussia September 19, 1839, and emigrated when a little girl to the United States with her parents. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schneider—Charlie, Adam H. and John A. Charlie was married, May 16, 1882, to Olive L. Berkshire, who was born November 15, 1863. Mr. Schneider has been engaged in his present business since coming to America. Besides his manufactory in Port Washington, he is owner and proprietor of an extensive carriage and wagon factory in Gilmore.

JACOB B. SHANNON (deceased), a former resident of Salem Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 12, 1831, and departed this life January 17, 1863. He was a son of Zacheus B. and Jemima Shannon, both of whom died in this county. Though carpenter by trade, Jacob B. engaged in

agricultural pursuits, until the opening of the rebellion, when his patriotism led him to abandon his peaceful avocation and lend his might in defense of his country's flag. He enlisted October 12, 1861, as a private under Capt. Chalfant, Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; remained with his regiment until July, 1862, when rheumatism compelled him to go to the hospital. He rejoined his company November 23, went with his comrades to Murfreesboro, and on the bloody field of Stone River received his mortal wound, January 2, 1863, dying on the 15th. He bade his family farewell on the 27th of October, 1861, for three years, but ere his time had half expired, he fell a scarifice to his country, leaving a wife, three sons, two daughters, and many friends to mourn his loss. He had married Sarah B. Ripley April 9, 1854. She was born in this county December 21, 1833, and is a daughter of Stephen Andrew and Eliza J. Ripley, of this township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are Thomas J., John W., Martha L. (wife of Theodore L. Mumaw), Flora J. (wife of John W. Chapman) and Jacob M.

JAMES M. SIMMERS, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born October 16, 1844, son of John and Susan Simmers, the former of whom emigrated from Canada to this county in 1818, the latter from England in 1828. John Simmons died in this county May 28, 1881. His widow still lives in this county. James M. was married, April 14, 1870, to Mary L. Ritchie, who is the daughter of Daniel and Louisa Ritchie. The former was born November 6, 1802, and died December 17, 1868. His wife was born April 17, 1807, and is making her home with Mr. Simmers. Louisa Ritchie has also been making her home with our subject since March 19, 1883. Since his marriage, Mr. Simmers has resided on his present farm, which contains 114 acres of well improved land. He has engaged in farming and stock dealing, and is an enterprising citizen. Mrs. Simmers is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL SLADE, internal revenue officer, Port Washington, was born in Devonshire, England, July 24, 1831, and emigrated with his parents, George and Orange Slade, and came from Canada to Ohio in 1840. They first settled in Coshocton County; afterward in Salem Township, this county, where they have since resided. Mrs. Orange Slade departed this life February 16, 1868. Samuel Slade, our subject, enlisted as a privato in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was promoted time after time until he became Senior Captain; is at present with the regiment. He was in all the engagements of his regiment save two. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been in the internal revenue service for fifteen years. He was united in marriage, July 26, 1868, to Miss Caroline E. Gross, who was born November 17, 1845, and is the daughter of Benedict and Melinda Gross, both of whom survive. Their union has been blessed with three children—Mary, Fannie and Annie.

EDWARD STOCKER (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, son of Adam Stocker, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Salem Township, and remained here, a prominent farmer, till his death. Edward was raised on the farm, and was married to Jane Pierce, born in Canada April 14, 1814, and emigrated to Ohio with her parents. The children born to Edward and Jane Stocker were Louisa, wife of Joseph Hooper; Thomas J., married to Louisa Price, and present Trustee of this township; Levina, wife of John H. Carr, deceased; Barbara J., wife of Frederick P. Eckert; Jerusha A., wife of George Fidler; Henry H., Assessor of Salem Township; and Edward. Mr. Stocker departed this life March 31, 1872. He was a life-long farmer of this township, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, always ready to assist in any enterprise to promote the good of his community or county. By his death, Salem Township lost a valued citizen, his wife an endearing husband, and his

children a kind father. His widow is still living, a resident of the old homestead of 350 acres of well-improved land, with two of her children.

THOMAS J. STOCKER, proprietor of saw mill, Port Washington, was born in this township February 7, 1841, son of Edward and Jane (Pierce) Stocker. He was united in marriage, October 25, 1863, with Louisa Price, born in Clay Township November 13, 1842, and a daughter of Alexander H. and Isabella Price. Alexander H. Price died in February, 1878. His widow is now a resident of Port Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Stocker seven children have been born—Ada B., Jennie M., Anna, Charles E., Mary, Frederick and Fannie. Mr. Stocker has been filling the office of Township Trustee for six years, and has also been member of the School Board and of the Council. He has been engaged in the saw mill business for many years, and is the owner of 120 acres of land and valuable town property.

ANDREW P. STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Northampton County, Penn., April 28, 1817, son of Francis and Barbara Stocker, both of whom died in Pennsylvania, the former about 1824, the latter about 1865. Andrew P. came to this county in 1838. He learned the blacksmith trade, and followed it for seven years. He then turned his attention to farming, and has ever since engaged in it. He owns 297½ acres of land, which he has obtained as the reward of his own industry. He was married, October 15, 1841, to Elizabeth Stocker, born in this State August 25, 1823. She departed this life in 1863, and Mr. Stocker was re-united in marriage, April 19, 1864, with Mary Spencer, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 4, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which denomination his first wife also was connected. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Sabina B., Emma, Ellen, Gashum, Mary, Frank L., Rumane and Hiram M.; Lydia and Jacob are deceased.

FRANCIS STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Salem Township June 17, 1818, son of Andrew and Mary M. Stocker, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in 1816 in Tuscarawas County, where Andrew died about 1857, and Mary M. some years prior. Andrew Stocker had united in marriage, after the death of his first wife, with Maria Bremer, who survived her marriage but a few years. Francis Stocker was married in September, 1838, to Elizabeth Huff, born in this county in 1820, and died April 1, 1863. His second wife was Catherine Reed, who was born in Carroll County November 11, 1834, daughter of John Reed. Mr. Stocker is a member of the Lutheran Church, as was also his first wife. Mrs. Stocker is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject has been engaged in farming through life, and owns 209 acres of well-improved land, with excellent buildings thereon. He has served his township as trustee, and is the parent of twenty children, of whom fifteen survive, viz.: Hiram, John, Joseph, Sylvester, Catherine, Elizabeth, Frank, David, Henry, Alvin and Lydia by his first wife, and Laura A., Emmett E., Mary M. and Benjamin by his present wife.

RICHARD STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in this township May 15, 1819, son of Christian and Mary Stocker, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county in 1816, and remained until death. Christian Stocker departed this life in 1855; his wife died September 25, 1872. Mr. Richard Stocker has made farming his life pursuit, and owns a splendid farm of 265 acres. He was married, in March, 1843, to Jerusha Clever, a native of Jefferson County; she died in 1844. He was married a second time, March 22, 1849, to Savana Harris, born in Virginia March 2, 1829, and died August 25, 1862. Mr. Stocker's third and present wife, to whom he was united April 24, 1864, is Elizabeth Eckert, born December 13, 1840. She is

a member of the German Lutheran Church. Of Mr. Stocker's thirteen children, eight are living, viz.: George W., Ella C., Emmitt M., Euphemie V., Minnie E., Mary S., Phebe E. and Christian A.

CONRAD STOCKER, farmer, was born in this township October 10, 1829, son of Henry and Elizabeth Stocker. Henry Stocker was born in Northampton County, Penn., January 1, 1799, and emigrated to Tuscarawas County about 1815. He was married, April 11, 1827, to Elizabeth Bremer, who was born May 8, 1807, and departed this life January 16, 1848. After her death, Henry Stocker was again married, to Sarah Moore, now deceased. Mr. Stocker died June 4, 1872. He was the father of five children, of whom three—Conrad, Adam and Mrs. Sarah J. Brough survive. Conrad was married July 28, 1853, to Anna Pilling, born in Pennsylvania May 10, 1833, daughter of James and Sarah Pilling. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stocker, four of whom survive—Ellenora M., Benjamin A., Augusta M. and Virgil C.; Eldridge and an infant are deceased. Mr. Stocker is one of the enterprising citizens of Salem Township, and owns about 500 acres of land.

ADAM STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, brother of Conrad Stocker, and son of Henry and Elizabeth Stocker, was born in this county and township July 8, 1832. He was united in marriage, November 25, 1857, with Margaret French, born in Salem Township, in 1839, and departed this life in December, 1878. Mr. Stocker was again married, May 7, 1872, to Margaret J. Johnson, born in this county May 14, 1846. He is the father of eleven children, nine of whom survive—Henry, Luther C., Robert B., Missouri, Benedict, Adam, Cora, Rena and Aubrey E. Conrad B. and Charles are deceased. Mr. Stocker has been a life-long farmer, and owns over 600 acres of land in this county, and 1,200 in the West. Fine buildings adorn his home place, and he is among the wealthy men of the county. He has served his township as Trustee, and in 1880 was elected Land Appraiser.

W. L. STONE, distiller, Port Washington, was born in Pennsylvania, February 18, 1836, son of Harry and Julia Stone, natives of Vermont. Our subject's father died in New York; his mother is still living, a resident of Illinois. He was married, December 25, 1856, to Susan M. Crane, born in Vermont February 25, 1834, daughter of William Crane, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone have been born two children—Clara B., wife of G. W. Hiddleson, and Eva, wife of W. S. Whiter. Mr. Stone has been engaged in the distillery business for twenty-seven years, and is a partner in the distillery recently erected at Port Washington. He is an energetic and enterprising citizen.

PETER ULRICH, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Germany January 11, 1825, son of George P. and Catherine E. Ulrich, who emigrated in 1854 to Tuscarawas County, where George P. Ulrich died January 4, 1869; his wife April 2, 1862. Peter was married, February 2, 1849, to Christina Reitenbaugh, born in Germany February 21, 1828, daughter of Adam Reitenbaugh. She was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and died August 24, 1875. Mr. Ulrich was married a second time October 15, 1876, to Elizabeth (Miser) Martz, born in this county January 1, 1837. She and Mr. Ulrich are members of the Moravian Church, and he is an Elder in the Moravian congregation recently organized at Port Washington. He has served as Township Trustee, and is a member of the Board of Education. Of Mr. Ulrich's seventeen children, twelve are living. He has been engaged in farming since 1854, and owns 100 acres of land. By trade, he is a weaver, having learned it in Germany. As a citizen, Mr. Ulrich takes a deep interest in public matters, and lends his influence in behalf of enterprises which have in view the public good.

JOHN VANHORN, farmer, P. O. Bakersville, was born in Loudoun County, Va., December 12, 1818, son of Thomas and Ann Vanhorn, who removed to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1834, where Thomas died in 1858; his wife in 1856. John came to Coshocton County in 1839, and, in 1880, removed thence to this township and county. He was married, November 28, 1838, to Phebe Dougherty, born February 13, 1808, daughter of John and Phebe Dougherty, pioneers of Belmont County, Ohio. Mrs. Vanhorn died February 17, 1862, and, on October 20 following, Mr. Vanhorn united in marriage with Mary A. Glass, born in Morgan County September 10, 1827, daughter of Samuel and Harriet Glass. Mr. and Mrs. Vanhorn are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is the father of two children, only one of whom, Carrie L., is living. She was born July 13, 1868. Dent D. was born December 2, 1863, and departed this life November 15, 1864. John Vanhorn is a farmer and stock-raiser. He commenced life for himself without a penny, working four days to earn his first ax with which to cut cord-wood. He now owns 422 acres of well-improved land, and is among the leading enterprising farmers of the county.

DAVID WALTON, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Clay Township August 21, 1820, son of Barzillia and Elizabeth (Long) Walton, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. Barzillia Walton was born August 27, 1781; his wife October 19, 1786. They were married January 22, 1805, and about 1815 emigrated to Tuscarawas County, where both remained till death on the farm now occupied by David. Barzillia Walton died January 15, 1853; his widow survived until February 20, 1855. David was reared in the pioneer home, and was educated in the school of hardship and privation. With his father and brothers, he helped convert the dense wilderness into blooming fields. He was married, in December, 1841, to Lavina Scott, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, daughter of Moses and Sarah Scott. Eleven children have been born to them—Findley, Henry C. and Martha (all three deceased), Elizabeth J., David C., William W., Winfield S., Isaac W., Mary A., Lavina C. and Moses G. Mr. Walton has always led an agricultural life, and owns seventy-one acres of improved land, where he and his family reside. They are members of the M. E. Church.

GODFREY WHEELAND, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, was born in Salem Township May 18, 1827; son of Peter and Lydia Wheeland, who were early settlers of the county from Pennsylvania. Godfrey Wheeland was united in marriage March 26, 1853, with Sarah A. Romig, born in this township May 13, 1832, daughter of Jacob Romig. Their children are John H., Marshall J., Mary E. (wife of John Kail), Harriet S. (wife of Henry Stocker), Gershom K., Alice C., Dellie A., Harris C. and Edward V Charles G. and Sarah L. are deceased. Mr. Wheeland has been engaged in farming since 1854. Prior to that date he was on the canal. He owns a well-improved farm of 99⅓ acres, where he now resides. He has been quite successful in agricultural pursuits, and is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman

MARSHALL J. WHEELAND, proprietor of Salem Flour Mills, was born December 19, 1855, in Salem Township. His parents, Godfrey and Sarah A. Wheeland, are both natives of Ohio; they reside in this township. Marshall J. was engaged in farming until the spring of 1882, when he built the large flouring mill which he has since been operating. He deals in flour, grain and feed of all kinds, has a good country trade, and is one of the enterprising young business men of Port Washington. He was married, February 12, 1882, to Miss Regina Bremer, who was born in this township February 1, 1857, and is a daughter of J. H. Bremer.

REUBEN R. WIANDT, farmer, P. O. Newcomerstown, was born in this township July 22, 1837, son of Jesse A. and Mary (Runyan) Wiandt, both na-

tives of Pennsylvania. Jesse A. Wiandt removed to Jefferson County when he was about eighteen years of age, and thence went to Carroll County, where his marriage occurred. From Carroll they came to Tuscarawas County, where Mrs. Mary Wiandt died. Her husband was re-united in marriage to Mahala Rennaker, and they are residents of Salem Township. Reuben R. Wiandt was married, August 19, 1858, to Artha M. Richie, who was born in this county February 21, 1840. Her father, Daniel Richie, is deceased; her mother, Mrs. Louisa Richie, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wiandt are members of the Newcomerstown Lutheran Church. Two children have been born to them—Daniel J., July 25, 1859, and John L., September 2, 1865. Mr. Wiandt is one of the Trustees of Salem Township. He has devoted most of his attention to agricultural pursuits, and owns a well-improved farm of 130 acres.

DR. ENOCH G. WOLF is a son of William and Catharine Wolf, who emigrated from Washington County, Penn., to Oldtown Valley, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, about the year 1812. There William died in the year 1835; Catharine also died there in the year 1848. They were the parents of nine children, seven boys and two girls. Dr. Enoch G. Wolf, the youngest, our subject, was born in Oldtown Valley April 11, 1827; was united in marriage with Anna Roth November 28, 1847. Anna Roth is the daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Roth, both now deceased, and was born near Lock 17, this county, in the year 1825. This union was blessed with four children, two of whom—Joseph F. and Mary—survive; John and Finley are deceased. Dr. Wolf removed to the site of Wolf's Station, where he now lives, March 15, 1852. He owns 200 acres of fine land, and has practiced medicine in this vicinity above twenty-five years. He laid out Wolf's Station in April, 1874; took an active part in the Marietta Railroad; donated right of way and gave $200; built the station at his own expense; got up the post office free of charge; served as Postmaster nine years. He has also been engaged in mercantile business here for the last eight years. He is a Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, where he has served as class leader for some years. He takes an active interest in the progress of the village. He is a carpenter by trade, and has served nearly forty years at that business. Was instrumental in building the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and built the Methodist Protestant Church of this place all at his own expense, in 1882, costing about $2,500. He also laid out a cemetery. Dr. Wolf is an enterprising, public-spirited gentleman, very resolute and determined, never failed in what he undertook, and he is one of the leading influential citizens of Tuscarawas County.

SANDY TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN D. BLACK, merchant, Mineral City, was born August 27, 1854, and is the son of Philip and Rose (Render) Black. Philip was a native of Ohio and died in 1876. His wife, Rose, was a native of England. Their three children were Angeline (wife of C. E. Brothers), Alice (wife of M. B. Skeels), and Allen D. the subject of this sketch. He was married in 1882 to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Christina Freitchley. To Mr. and Mrs. Black one child, Lottie P., has been born. Mr. Black has been engaged for years in the dry goods trade, at first with his father, and at present he is a member of the

firm of Black & Graham Bros. Mr. Black is Treasurer of the village, and in politics is Democratic.

AARON BORDNER, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born January 5, 1842, son of John P. and Sarah Bordner, whose family consisted of thirteen children. Ten of these are yet living, viz.: Ann Eliza, Josiah, John W., Hamon, Harriet, Levi, Daniel, William, Joseph and Aaron. John Bordner was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Bolivar, and was largely instrumental in its success. Aaron Bordner was married, January 5, 1869, to Mary, daughter of Mathias Umholts. They have four children—Lillie L., Laura, Eda and Ariminta. Mr. Bordner has a fine farm of eighty acres in Sandy Creek Valley, where he resides. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN BRICK, coal miner, P. O. Mineral Point, was born in Germany, where all his relatives yet remain. He is a son of Anthony and Lena (Cooper) Brick, and emigrated to America in 1834. For eight years he resided in Columbiana County, Ohio; then came to his present place in Sandy Township, after spending four years in Sandyville. He owns forty acres of fine coal land on the C. & P R. R., and is engaged in extensive coal mining. Mr. Brick was married in 1835 to Miss Mary Stutzel. She died, leaving him eight children, viz.: Lyreneus, George, John, Catherine, Lena, Henry, Charles and Elizabeth, all of whom are married. Mr. Brick was again married in June, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Anthony Hughes. Their children are Edward, James and Anthony. Mr. Brick received a good education in Germany, and has a pleasant family about him.

BENJAMIN CABLE, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born April 14, 1817, in Pike Township, Stark County, Ohio. His parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Crise) Cable, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1811 and settled at Carlton, near Yellow Creek. He kept a tavern during the war of 1812; moved to Sparta, Pike Township, Stark County, in 1813, and there died. Jonathan Cable was twice married. By his first wife, Barbara Specht, he had three children, all deceased. By his second marriage, there were seven children, six of whom survive, viz.: Barbara (wife of the late Dr. B. S. Belknap), Samuel, Benjamin, David, Mrs. Elizabeth Hawser, of Richland County, Ill., and Silas. Benjamin was married, March 22, 1842, to Susan, daughter of Jacob Welty, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1817. His family consisted of seven children, three of whom, Nancy, Susan and Samuel Welty, survive. The family of Benjamin Cable consists of six children—Elnora C., John W. (married to Mary W., daughter of Stephen A. Martin, resides in Maryland and has two children—John Welty and Alice B.), Alice E. (wife of Jacob Mickley, has five children—Edith C., Dwight S., Nellie M., Benjamin C. and Welty J), Hiram (married to Cora, daughter of Washington Guest) and Welty B. (at home). Benjamin Cable came to Sandy Township from Stark County in 1842. He owns a beautiful farm in the Tuscarawas Valley, well improved and adorned with new and commodious buildings. He is one of the most substantial farmers of Sandy Township.

ALFRED DAVIS, merchant and farmer, Mineral City, was born in Harrison County January 2, 1824, and is a son of William and Maria (Kail) Davis, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Steubenville, Ohio, and afterward settled at Romley. William Davis had four children—Alfred, Jane, George (who died young), and Martha, wife of Edward Stewart, and mother of six children. Mrs. Maria Davis, twelve years after the decease of her husband, married Joseph Saltzgiver, and died, leaving four children by this marriage. Alfred Davis, the subject of this notice, resided with his grandparents till ten years of age, his father having died when Alfred was three years old; then

went from Harrison to Carroll County and remained five years. He then removed to Sandy Township and has been here since. He followed millwrighting until his marriage, May 6,1846, to Deborah, daughter of Nathan McGrew, of Fairfield Township; then began farming. Of his eight children, six are living, viz.: William L., Anson A., Annie E., Martha E., Mary M. and Nevada V. Mr. Davis owns 130 acres of land near Mineral City and resides here. He was one of the founders of Mineral City, and has probably contributed more to its welfare than any other man. He has been engaged in mercantile life during most of the time in the past twenty-one years, and in 1882 went into partnership with his son, William L., and his son-in-law, W. F. Walter. They are also the proprietors of an extensive furniture factory and planing mill at Mineral City. Mr. Davis owns a great amount of property in this village. He has filled most of the township offices; is influential and commands the respect of his wide acquaintance.

A. A. DAVIS, physician and surgeon at Mineral City, was born March 19, 1852, in Sandy Township. He is a son of Alfred and Deborah Davis, of Mineral City. Dr. Davis commenced the study of medicine in 1876, with Drs. Seldon & Brashear, of Dover, Ohio. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced practice at Mineral City in the spring of 1879. He is a member of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society, and was, in 1882, elected one of the Censors and Committee on Ethics, an unusual occurrence for a member so young. He was also a delegate to the State Medical Society at Cleveland June 5, 1883. Also, on March 15, 1882, he received a degree of medicine from the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Davis is the leading physician of Mineral City; he is also engaged in the drug business and has charge of the post office for his father. The Doctor was united in marriage November 22, 1881, with Mary A., daughter of Gotlieb Broat.

ANDREW W. DAVIS, dentist, Mineral City, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 14, 1857, and is a son of Joshua and Angeline (McQueen) Davis. Joshua Davis was a son of Joshua and Isabel (Logan) Davis, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ireland. They settled in Carroll County in 1823 or 1824. They had lived on the frontier many years, and the father of Joshua Davis, Jr., was once pursued by Indians, and only escaped them by leaping over a high precipice. Joshua Davis, Jr., was a dentist, and his family consisted of nine children, viz., Samuel A. (of Carroll County), Barbara I. (wife of William Robe, of this township), Mary M. (wife of William Adrew, of Carroll County), Emma C. (wife of A. F. Stoneman, of this county), Samantha R., Nancy F. (wife of J. Hevlin, of Dover, Ohio), Louisa A., Malinda and Andrew W., the subject of this sketch. The latter was married June 24, 1882, to Nannie J., daughter of James Cross, a native of Virginia. They have one child. Mr. Davis was educated in Harrison County. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1879, and is now engaged in the practice at Mineral City. In politics, he is Republican.

ALLEN D. DAVY, undertaker, Mineral City, was born October 25, 1826, in Carroll County, son of William and Phebe (Gorden) Davy. William Davy was born in Maryland in 1798, and emigrated with his father's family, about 1813, to Warren Township, and settled on One Leg Creek. William is deceased; he was one of eleven children, four of whom—Ezra, Henry, Emanuel and Edward yet survive. William Davy was twice married, first to Phebe Gorden, by whom he had nine children, five of whom—John D., James, Rachel (now Mrs. William May), Ruth (now Mrs. John Newhouse) and Allen D. are still living. By his second wife, Mrs. Ann Eliza Shackliss, William Davy had five children, three of whom survive—Solon, William and Matilda

(now Mrs. Daniel Wise). Allen D. was married November 11, 1852, to Catherine, daughter of John Black, who was a prominent business man of this county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Allen D. Davy are six in number. Five survive, viz., Milan T., John W., Robert V., J. P. I. and Maggie M. Three of the children are married. Mr. Davy followed farming until 1872, when he came to Mineral City. In his early life, he taught school. He is Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at present Trustee of the township. Mr. Davy has witnessed the development of the township, and is one of the substantial citizens of to-day.

G. W. DEVORE, farmer and teacher, P. O. Zoar Station, one of the intelligent young men of the township, was born July 23, 1859, only single son of Samuel and Sarah Devore. He is a good Christian, and a smart, intelligent young man, far beyond his years; one of the best writers of his age in the county; contributor to the *I. V. Reporter* and *T. T. Advocate*, etc., and Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Devore are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living—Clara E. (born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 3, 1864, died September 2, 1881), Mary A. (born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1846, married to S. J. Knepp September 21, 1865, and mother of two sons—Milo and Ora; they reside near North Liberty, Ind.), B. F. (born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 17, 1847, married to R. A. Putt, April 22, 1875; have one boy, Freeman Loyd), Lucinda L. (born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 17, 1849, married to Joseph Strome in 1866; they have three boys and one girl—William, Callie, Nora and Arthur), Thankful A. (born in 1851, married to Joseph Nisler September 11, 1870; has one girl—Ellen Ora), J. N. (born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1853, married to Emma Seneff in November 1882), Samuel (born in Harrison County in 1822, married in 1845 to Sarah Rhodes, daughter of George Rhodes).

FRANK DIERINGER, farmer, P. O. Mineral Point, was born in Sandy Township March 10, 1854, and is a son of Mathias and Catherine (Stroble) Dieringer, who emigrated from Germany in 1847, and settled in this township. Mathias Dieringer's children are Andrew S., Gervasius, John, Franziska, Frank, Jacob and Theodore. He owns 105 acres of land near Mineral City, and his youngest son, Theodore, born March 28, 1860, assists in its management. Frank Dieringer was married, May 30, 1878, to Regina, daughter of Daniel and Barbara Striebel. Mr. and Mrs. Dieringer have three children—Emma Barbara, John Franklin and Charles Edward. They have charge of the old homestead of Daniel Striebel, where they reside.

SAMUEL C. DIVER, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born in Gnadenhutten, this county, October 9, 1827, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah C. (Walton) Diver, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather emigrated to near Gnadenhutten in 1802, and of his eight children, Mrs. Sarah C. Diver is the only survivor. Samuel Diver settled in Portage County in 1798, and here his brother was shot blind by the Indians. Samuel was a physician, and had charge of the ferry at Gnadenhutten, when he died in 1832. He had three children—Almyra, who married Hiram Christie, and left one child, Diver Christie; Rejacea, now Mrs. B. Price, of Hardin County, and Samuel C. His mother was married, the second time, to Josiah Price. Samuel C. Diver was married, June 6, 1848, to Phœbe, daughter of John Farber. Their family consists of three children—Elden L., married to Irene, daughter of Samuel Flickinger; Clara C., married to B. F. Rice, and Cecelia, who died in infancy. Mr. Diver resides in the northeast part of Sandy Township, where he owns a farm of 145 acres. He is a man of strong constitution, and in 1840 commenced to carry the mail

on horseback from New Garden, Columbiana County, to Millersburg, Holmes County. Four days were required to make the trip, and he often rode ten miles after dark. This occupation was a perilous one in those early times. Samuel C. was once stopped by two strangers, who seized the mail bag, which they knew contained money, but the courageous mail boy broke away, and saved his charge. Again in crossing a bridge over Sugar Creek, during high waters, the horse went through, the planks having washed away. Samuel saved himself by grasping a string piece, and his horse swam ashore, but there was a wet mail that day. At another time, in fording Sandy stream, the horse got into deep water, and the mail boy received a bath. It grew intensely cold soon after, and he was almost frozen. He was once thrown from his steed, and lay insensible on the frozen earth a long time before regaining consciousness. All this happened while Mr. Driver was carrying the United States mail, in his thirteenth year. He has also seen many hardships since those eventful days.

JOHN EAKIN, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born October 16, 1802, and is a son of James and Nancy (Jackson) Eakin, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. James Eakin was a cousin of President Andrew Jackson. There were but two families in Sandy Township when the Eakins arrived from Pennsylvania—Godfrey Huff's and Philip Farber's. James Eakin moved his family on horse back, for there were no roads, only an Indian trail. They settled in the midst of the forest, and there built a cabin. Mr. Eakin returned once to Pennsylvania for flour, and the first night after his departure the wolves gathered in such numbers about the lonely cabin that the inmates kept a fire burning all night, and drove off the animals with burning brands. For seven years the family killed neither beef nor pork, but wild game was plenteous. James Eakin, from September till Christmas, one year, killed 82 deer. He was a skilled hunter, and once shot three bears without moving a rod, killing each at the first shot. The first schoolhouse was without floor or windows, and the boys sat on logs in school, and stood on the ground to recite. James Eakin was one of the first Trustees of the township, and Assessor. He had nine children, three of whom yet survive—Benjamin A., Mrs. Teresa Nancy Young, of Cadiz, and John, our subject, who, at the age of eighty-one, is still a hale and hearty old gentleman. He has never used tobacco or whisky. He has been thrice married; first, to Mary, daughter of John Exline. His second wife was Mrs. (Hartline) Pfersick. His present spouse is Lucinda, daughter of Nathan Cape. Though he has no chidren of his own, he cares for the two children of his second wife, by her first marriage, Matilda and Emma Pfersick, as he would his own. Mr. Eakin was elected Constable and Assessor for a series of years, and has also been Overseer of the Poor and Justice of the Peace for two terms. He has a large farm near Sandyville, and is one of the leading, most respected citizens of the township. In politics, he is Republican.

EMANUEL EXLINE, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born in Bedford County, Penn., May 29, 1816. His father came to Ohio in the spring of 1837, and tarried for a time at Sandyville. He then proceeded to near Upper Sandusky, and remained till autumn, when the scarcity of food induced him to return to Sandyville. In 1845, he removed to Van Wert County, and there died. Of his six children, four survive—Margaret, widow of George Speaker, of Stark County; Mahala, widow of Henry Shell, of Russell County, Kan.; George A., of the same county; and Emanuel, our subject. Emanuel was married, October 23, 1839, to Rebecca, daughter of Jesse Wright, a miller by trade, who came to Ohio in 1837, settled near Rockford, and died in 1841. Mr. Exline's children are four in number—James William, a physician in Dover, Martha J., Martin Luther and a deceased infant. Martha J., widow

of George Van Lehn, lives with her father. She has one son—Leroy. George Van Lehn was a soldier in the late war, and there contracted an illness, from the effects of which he never recovered. Mr. Exline is a Republican and a Lutheran. He owns a fine farm near Sandyville, on which he now resides. He has witnessed the rise and progress of his township from a wilderness, and in business has been successful.

JAMES D. FARBER, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born November 4, 1848, son of John J. and Elizabeth Farber, who died leaving seven children, six of whom survive, viz., James D., Mary (married to E. Hensel), William F., Benjamin M., Caroline and Emma. By a second marriage, to Rebecca Luper, daughter of an old pioneer of Sandy Township, John J. Farber had two children—Etta and Kate Orelia. James D. Farber was married, September 1, 1874, to Melissa Sweaney, daughter of William and Sarah (Beghtel) Sweaney. The fruits of this marriage are four children—John W., William, Emanuel and Ira M. Mr. Farber and family reside on the old homestead of William Sweaney, whose widow, Mrs. Sarah Sweaney, is living with them. William Sweaney, prior to his death, divided his estate among his children, and this portion of it fell to his daughter, Mrs. Farber.

PHILIP C. FURNEY, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born October 24, 1833, in Bedford County, Penn. His grandparents settled in Sandy Township at an early day, and his grandfather died here at the age of ninety-two years. They had ten children, of whom Mary and Adam survive. David, the father of our subject, was born in 1811. He had but two children—Philip C. and Catherine, now Mrs. A. J. Crullins, of Fairfield Township, who has three children living. David Furney came to Ohio in 1836; was a Trustee of Sandy Township for three years. He began life with nothing, and has been successful. A shoe-maker by trade, he has engaged chiefly in farming. In 1850, he made an overland trip to California, and endured great privations on the way. He walked from Bowman's Ferry, on the Missouri, to Ringgold, Cal., and was reduced to the extremity of eating grasshoppers and even mule meat. Across the Great American Desert, they fed the mules on prepared hay, moistened with water. One of the mules gave out when within fifty miles of Ringgold, and David Furney drew its burden forty miles, then fell exhausted. He was left to die by his companions, but regaining strength pressed on. He bound his swollen feet with his wool hat cut into strips, and after intense suffering reached his destination. Remaining in California three and a half years, he came home on a visit; returned to California by water; was shipwrecked, and came very near losing his life. There he staid three and a half years longer, and then returned to his home in Muskingum County, Ohio, and afterward removed to Sandy Township. He died September 12, 1883, aged seventy-three years. He was one of the first to obey his country's call in 1861, and served three years, returning in ill health.

MARSHALL C. GRAHAM, merchant, Mineral City, was born March 15, 1856, and is a son of William and Melissa (Miller) Graham, natives of Ohio. Marshall C. was united in marriage, on the 25th day of June, 1877, with Miss Matilda Fischley, daughter of Frederick Fischley, a native of Germany. Their family consists of two children—Edith M. and Florence L. Mr. Graham is engaged in the dry goods trade at Mineral City, a member of the firm Black & Graham Brothers. They are enterprising merchants, and keep a general line of goods, taking in exchange produce of all kinds. Their store room is located near the depot of the C. & P. road.

C. EDWARD HOLDEN, proprietor of the extensive fire-brick works at Mineral City, was born July 23, 1829, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Austin Holden, and grandson of William Holden, of Weathersfield, Mass.,

whose father was one of five brothers who came to America from England prior to the Declaration of Independence, and most of whom were in active service during the Revolutionary war. The family name is traceable back to the eighth century, in the Holdens or Halfdanes of Northumberland or Cumberland, one of the descendants, Sir Isaac Holden, being at this date (1883), a member of the British Parliament, a resident of Oakworth House, Reighley, whose coat of arms bears the motto—*Extant Recte Factis Premia.* C. Edwards Holden, our subject, passed his early life in the schools of Tompkins and Broome Counties, N. Y., and finished his education at Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y. He was engaged in printing and publishing for several years, and then embarked in mercantile pursuits. He established a real estate, money and stock brokerage office in New York City, about 1859, and in 1863 established an extensive coal business, doing a large and prosperous trade. He made investments in 1865, at Mineral Point, and there discovered valuable deposits of superior fire-clay. He re-opened the abandoned coal mines, and in 1872 erected the extensive Fire Brick Works, which now constitute one of the leading manufacturing industries of the county. He was largely instrumental in securing the location of the Valley Railway at Mineral City, and promoting its rapid development. In 1880, he erected one of the finest mercantile buildings in the county. Mr. Holden has platted extensive additions to Mineral City; has established a library and given liberal encouragement to all industrial pursuits.

JOHN KNOTTS, farmer, P O. Sandyville, was born in Stark County in 1813, and is a son of William and Hannah (Vanmeter) Knotts, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Westmoreland County, Penn. William Knotts settled in Ohio, near the site of Steubenville, in 1800, and died at his son's residence in Carroll County. Of his eleven children, three survive—John, William and Rebecca. John was married, June 5, 1832, to Margaret, daughter of Walting Miller, who had eight children, of whom are now living Mrs. Lydia Cameron; Mary, now Mrs. James Evans; Catherine, now Mrs. John Croat; Charlotte, now Mrs. D. Walls; and John Miller, of Marshall County, Ind. To John and Margaret Knotts were born ten children, of whom four are living—Jane, Rachel, Diana and Mary M. Mr. Knotts has been successful in life, and owns a fine farm of 400 acres, where he is living in the enjoyment and comfort of old age.

JOHN LAUGHLIN, farmer, P. O. Mineral Point, was born October 30, 1815, and is a son of John and Nancy (Burns) Laughlin, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Dublin, Ireland. Of their seven children but two are living—Matthew and John, the subject of this sketch, who was married, in December, 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Phifer. Mrs. Laughlin died in 1847, leaving three children—Laura A., Dorlesky and Julius. Mr. Laughlin was again married to Mrs. Mary (Furney) Shriner, a widow with three children—Adam, Elizabeth and Martin L. Shriner. Mr. Laughlin had by this marriage two children - John W. and Mary M. Mr. Laughlin began life for himself with none of this world's goods, but by his industry and good judgment has acquired a fine farm of 488 acres. He is and has been for several years Trustee of the township; is a member of the New Philadelphia Masonic Lodge.

GEORGE LECHNER, farmer, P. O. Mineral Point, was born in Pennsylvania November 30, 1820, and is one of the three sons of John M. and Elizabeth (Rider) Lechner, his brothers being Jeremiah and Joseph. They came to Stark County, Ohio, in the winter of 1827–28. John M Lechner died here, and his wife died at the residence of her son Joseph in Indiana. George Lechner was married, in March, 1844, to Matilda, daughter of Ma-

thias Firestone, who had a family of ten children. The children of George and Matilda Lechner were six in number, viz.: Catherine E., wife of Philip C. Furney; Charity, who was Mrs. Cunningham, and died July 5, 1873, leaving two children, Anna L. and Alice M.; Joseph M., married to Flora, daughter of Adam Stansbury; Osee A., wife of Emanuel Sweaney; Oliver P., married Isabell, daughter of Michael Frantz, September 6, 1883, and Matilda J. Mr. Lechner has been Township Trustee twelve years, resigning at the expiration of that time. He is a Republican; began life without means, and has amassed a handsome property of 300 acres, well stocked and improved.

THOMAS C. LUPER, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born June 16, 1830, on the spot where he now lives, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Vanmeter) Luper, the former a native of Crawford County, Penn. The latter is a daughter of Morgan Vanmeter, a native of Carolina. Mrs. Luper's grandfather, John, came from Germany to America about the year 1788. Our subject's father moved to Ohio in 1817. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was first married, in 1819, to Mary Smith, by whom he had four daughters, viz.: Catharine, wife of J. Norman; Margaret, wife of David Trieble; Susan, died in infancy, and Mary, wife of M. Milor. Mr. Luper, on the death of his first wife, married, in 1824, Hannah Vanmeter, and by this union there were three children—Rebecca, now widow of the late J. J. Forber; John, deceased, and our subject. Two children were also adopted, one of whom was a waif girl found in the barn, and who was proved, after her death, to be of noble parentage. Our subject was married, March 17, 1853, to Nancy, daughter of Jacob and Susan Miller, of Stark County. Their family numbered ten, of whom seven are living, viz.: Susan M., John W., James C., Cora B., Emma J., Ada Kate and Bertha B. Mr. Luper has served as Assessor of this township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

REZIN W. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born in this State October 31, 1812, son of George and Susan Myers, who at a very early day emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled on Croxton's Run, near Steubenville, where they died. They had twelve children, and of this large family Rezin W. is the sole survivor. Two of the older boys served in the war of 1812. Rezin W. Myers was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Runyan, a native of New Jersey. They were married, June 27, 1833, and their six children, Sarah Ann, Lucinda A., Caroline, Lorin, Jennie and Minerva are all living. He was married, the second time, in 1861, to Bertha, daughter of J. C. Moore. She is the only survivor of eight children. She is a lady of intelligence and judgment. By this second marriage, our subject has one son—Rezin Myers, Jr. Mr. Myers possesses a hardy constitution; is of strong physique, and has advanced with the times. He owns an excellent farm of 370 acres near the Sandyville depot, well stocked, and adorned with the handsomest brick residence in the township. He has been Trustee of the township; is a member of the Disciple Church and of the Democrat party.

D. K. NIXON, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in 1810. When a lad of five summers, he came to Sandy Township with his mother, Mary Anna (Lewis) Nixon. Our subject had three sisters, only one of whom is living —Mary Anna Perdue, of Newcastle, Penn. D. K. Nixon was married, October 3, 1833, to Lizzie A. Exline, daughter of Bernard and Julia A. (Beltz) Exline. Bernard Exline settled in Coshocton County in 1826, and there remained until death. His children were six in number, of whom three survive, Valentine, of Van Wert County; Solomon, of Hancock, Md.; and Mrs. Nixon, widow of D. K. Nixon. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. D. K.

Nixon are George, Orintha, William L. and Amanda, twins, Almon C. and Julia A. William L., is married to Dora E. Mahan, and lives in Abilene, Kan.; Amanda, died in 1875; Julia A. is married to Calvin G. Hawk, and lives in Abilene, Kan.; Almon C., who has charge of the home farm, and with whom his mother and his sister Orintha reside, was born March 7, 1848. He was married, December 3, 1873, to Rachel, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Knotts, early settlers of Stark County. The family of Almon C. and Rachel Nixon consists of William E., born January, 1874; Ralph K., born June 9, 1876; John K., born July 7, 1878; and Anna, born February, 1881. Mr. Nixon is a Mason, and has a pleasant, intelligent family.

GEORGE NIXON, nurseryman and farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born in Sandyville February 25, 1836, and is a son of D. K. and Lizzie (Exline) Nixon. He received his education at Sandyville, Hagerstown Academy and Mount Vernon, all of Ohio. On the 5th of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of Canton, Ohio, under Capt. James Wallace, serving for three years. He was engaged at Rich Mountain, at Romney, Blues Gap, and at the first battle of Winchester Part of his term of enlistment, he served on post duty near Washington, D. C. He was married, October 26, 1865, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph Painter, of Stark County. Of his seven children, six are living—Daniel K., Jessie L., Genevera G., Annie W., Harold A. and Donald. Mr. Nixon has an excellent nursery near Sandyville, filled with all kinds of shade and fruit trees. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 330, at Bolivar.

ROBERT RENDER, farmer and coal and fire clay miner, P. O. Mineral Point, was born in Sandy Township March 17, 1841, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Suttle) Render, natives of England. Francis Render was a fuller by trade, and in England lost a thumb in a picking machine. He emigrated to America and on the voyage two of his sisters died. Robert was married, September 6, 1861, to Mary J., daughter of Henry Sparks. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Sarah, Margaret A., Cora B. (died September 20, 1867), Alice A., Lillie M., Simon W., Mary E. (died February 8, 1879), Amanda E., Rebecca (died in 1871) and Robert C. Margaret A. was married March 9, 1882, to Theophilus Gordon, and has one child—Clara I. Mr. Render resides on his farm of 120 acres near Mineral Point. On his land is found an abundance of coal and fire clay, which he is continuously mining and shipping. In politics, he is Republican.

HUGH RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born December 17, 1809, in Wanesboro, Penn., and is a son of Hugh, Sr., and Nancy (Webb) Russell, who moved to Ohio in May, 1815, and settled in Stark County, afterward moving to North Industry. From there they came to Sandy Township, in the fall of 1817. There our subject's father and mother died. Their family numbered four children, of whom three are living, viz.: Pointon, John and Hugh. The subject of our sketch was married three times. The first union was with Catharine, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Shafer, natives of Pennsylvania. She died leaving four children, two of whom are living—William H. and Nathaniel. His second marriage was with Hannah Sowders, and by this union there were eight children, two of whom are living—Margret N. and Harriet B. His second wife dying, Mr. Russell married, May 23, 1871, Sarah J. McMurray, of Bolivar. By this union there was one child—Cora W. H. Russell was married to Frances J. Frelich, and their children are Samuel H., Nathaniel, Catharine, Martin O., Elizabeth, Hugh F. and Effie. Nathaniel has charge of his father's farm. He was married to Maria A. Stansbury. They have three children—William S., Hugh G and Mary L. Harriet B. keeps house for her father. Our subject has been Township Trust-

ee. Township Clerk and Treasurer for several years. His brother, William Russell, who died in 1819, was the first one buried in Sandyville Cemetery.

JOHN SATTLER, farmer, P. O. Mineral Point, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Brodt) Sattler. John Sattler, Sr., was born in Germany in 1808, son of Jacob and Rosena (Yeagey) Sattler. He came to America in 1831, landing at New York May 11, after a voyage of forty-two days. His wife's father, Jacob F. Brodt, emigrated from Germany in 1833, and settled near Sandyville, where he died. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. John Sattler, Sr., three are living, viz., John, William and Charles E. John, the subject of this sketch, was married March 30, 1861, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Magdalena Liens. They have five children living, viz , Elizabeth, Jennie, Ida, Mary and Theodore. His brother William was married May 5, 1868, to Mary, daughter of Jacob Kugler, deceased. They have three children—Emma N., Maud E. and William F. Charles E., the other brother, was married in June, 1881, to Elizabeth Faltzley. They have one child—John Oscar. John, William and Charles all reside with their families on their father's homestead of 400 acres, which is excellent land and abounds in minerals. John Sattler, Sr., has in his possession a German Bible 156 years old, also a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" 169 years old, both leather bound with brass clasps, and of peculiar shape.

MARION D. SKEELS, of Mineral City, Ohio, is a son of Samuel and Matilda J. (True) Skeels, natives of Maryland, whose family consisted of twelve children, of whom the following survive, viz., Elizabeth, Henry C., Marion D., William O., Nancy J., Charles W., Mary E., Samuel E. and Ida. Marion D. was married, January 8, 1882, to Alice, daughter of Philip Black. They have one child—Curtis O. Mr. Skeels received a collegiate education; he is engaged in the practice of law, and is also Justice of the Peace. He is an active and safe dealer and enthusiastic in business. He is six feet in height, of strong physique, and has dark hair and eyes. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

DAVID SPEAKER, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born in 1802, son of David and Mary (Yeiser) Speaker, who died in Pennsylvania. David, our subject, was married July 1, 1828, to Jane Richey. Of their eleven children eight are living, viz., Mary A., Eliza J., Sarah A., Matilda E., Harriet, Benjamin F., George W. and Margaret E. Mr. Speaker in 1840 came from Pennsylvania to his present farm. After the death of his wife, he was again married, May 27, 1852, to Mrs. Abigail Weaver, widow of B. F. Weaver, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Farber, who were among the oldest and best pioneers of the township. By her first marriage to B. F. Weaver, Mrs. Speaker had four children, two of whom, Joshua and John D., are living. The marriage of David and Abigail Speaker was blessed with two children—David F. and Annie E. (wife of Noah Fry). Mr. Speaker has served his township as Trustee and School Director. He has been successful in life, and owns 260 acres in the Tuscarawas Valley, near Sandyville. David F., his son, born June 8, 1862, resides at home, and assists in the management of the farm. Mr. Speaker is an intelligent old gentlemen, with blue eyes and of ordinary size, and has had no education save what he received in the primitive log schoolhouses, lighted through greased paper windows. John D. Weaver, son of Franklin and Abigail (Farber) Weaver, was born April 15, 1849, and was married, November 3, 1868, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Cable, of Stark County. Their children are Samuel E., Bertha A., Julia B., Beatrice and Liew.

LEWIS SUMMERS, farmer, P. O. Magnolia, was born April 22, 1823, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Judd) Summers, who settled in Stark

County in 1826, and here died, the former in 1841, the latter in 1827. Of their seven children, five are living, viz., Daniel, John, Solomon, Ambrose, and Lewis, our subject, who was married March 8, 1849, to Elizabeth Weaver, born September 19, 1827. Her father, Jacob Weaver, settled near Oneida, Carroll County, in 1840, and five of his seven children are now living—Philip, Jacob, David, Henry and Elizabeth. Lewis and Elizabeth Summers have been blessed with ten children—Emeline (now Mrs. B. Hunt), Amanda (now Mrs. P. Seaman), Philip (who married Mary Dewal), John, Margaret (now Mrs. H. Stahl), Daniel, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Charles Kugler), Sarah H., Phebe and Benjamin. Mr. Summers has lived in Sandy Township thirty-two years, and owns a fine farm of 200 acres, with an abundance of coal, the reward of his own industry, for he commenced life with nothing. In politics, he is Democratic.

EMANUEL G. SWEANEY, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born February 5, 1843, the eldest son of William and Sarah (Beghtel) Sweaney. William Sweaney was born July 7, 1823, son of John and Loesa (Gump) Sweaney, who were natives of Maryland, and emigrated to Ohio, settling near Sandyville, where they lived for many years, and died leaving seven children. William was married October 17, 1839, to Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Be htel, who had nine children, four of whom are living. The family of William and Sarah Sweaney consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Emanuel G., William M., Sarah M. and Mary T., twins, and Amanda A., wife of Jefferson Newhouse. Mary T. is the wife of F. Weaver. Emanuel G., our subject, enlisted in 1864, for three years, or during the war, under Capt. Charles Harger. He participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, and at Nashville, Tenn. He passed through the conflict without a wound, and received an honorable discharge in 1865, but like most of his comrades the constant exposure injured his health, and he suffers from an affection of the throat. He was married, May 5, 1870, to Oseeania, daughter of George and Matilda Lechner. They have but one child, Emmet Grant, born January 23, 1871. Mr. Sweaney is a Republican in politics. His father was successful in business, and left ample means for his children. Emanuel G. possesses a portion of the old homestead, in the beautiful Tuscarawas Valley, upon which he has erected a neat and commodious residence.

WILLIAM M. SWEANEY, farmer, P. O. Sandyville, was born December 18, 1844, and is a son of William and Sarah (Beghtel) Sweaney. He was married, March 2, 1870, to Margaret Cable, daughter of Samuel Cable. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Olive, born September 3, 1871; Ervin S., born January 26, 1873; Clyde C., born November 12, 1876, and Clementine A., born March 2, 1880. Mr. Sweaney also owns and occupies a portion of the rich inheritance received from his father, with its fine location, its substantial, modern buildings, and its high state of cultivation and beauty; his farm is a delightful country seat, supplied with all conveniences and natural advantages. In politics, Mr. Sweaney is Republican.

WESLEY M. TRACY, Mayor of Mineral City, was born September 10, 1841, son of Nelson and Lucinda (Welch) Tracy, natives of Ohio. The family of Nelson Tracy consisted of twelve children. Wesley M. Tracy, in the fall of 1861, enlisted in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service eighteen months, receiving his discharge on account of a lingering disease. He was married, May 4, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of John Christ. Their family consists of three children—William E., Ada M. and Minnie A. Mr. Tracy was elected Justice of the Peace in 1868, and has served since. He is also clerk of the township, and Mayor of the village, and is a successful and leading citizen of Sandy Township. He owns a farm south of Mineral City whereon is an abundance of iron, fire-clay and coal, which he is now mining.

E. VANKIRK, merchant, Mineral City, is the son of William and Lucinda (Wiley) Vankirk, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Washington County, Penn. The early part of William Vankirk's life was spent in Wayne County, Ohio. He now lives in Medina County. His children were Eben, the subject of this sketch; David H., of Topeka, Kan.; Mattie E., of Canal Fulton, Stark County; and Sarah, of Denver, Colo. Eben was married, November 26, 1867, to Nancy E., daughter of John A. Ebey, who came to Ohio in an early day, and had in his family four children—John D., Mary C., Samuel and Nancy E. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vankirk are Effie L., Talithia H., Orlando D. and John W. Mr. Vankirk has been engaged for nine years at Mineral City in general merchandising, and has an excellent trade. He has been Township Treasurer for three years, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the leading, enterprising citizens of the growing village of Mineral City.

W. F. WALTER, farmer and proprietor planing mill, Mineral City, was born December 23, 1849, son of George and Elizabeth (Wilson) Walter. George Walter is a native of Germany, his wife of Ohio. They reared a family of nine children—Mary, Louisa, Harry, Frank, Anna, Ada, John, Henry, and W. F., the subject of this sketch, who was married, December 31, 1876, to Anna E., daughter of Alfred Davis. Mr. Walter is one of the founders of the Mineral City Planing Mill, and is also a proprietor in the furniture manufactory. He is an enterprising young business man of Mineral City.

JOSHUA WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Magnolia, was born May 2, 1840, son of B. F. and Abigail (Farber) Weaver, of whose four children two are living, Joshua and J. D. Mrs. Abigail Weaver is now the wife of David Speaker. Joshua Weaver was married, August 28, 1873, to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Sweaney. Their children are William F. Sweaney and Milan A. Mr. Weaver has a fine farm of 147 acres. In one corner of it is the old family graveyard, walled in with cut stone three feet in height. John Farber and wife, the maternal grandparents of our subject, lie buried here. On the farm is an excellent coal mine, from which coal has been taken for fifteen years. Mr. Weaver is of average height. His farm possesses good, modern buildings.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ALLISON, farmer, P. O. Winfield, was born in Lawrence Township, this county, in 1821, and is a son of William and Magdalene (Keller) Allison, natives of Pennsylvania, and very early settlers of this county, locating near the present site of the Zoar Society. The former enlisted during the war of 1812. They are both deceased, having lived long and useful lives, and rendered much valuable service in the development of the county. They left a family of six children, five of whom are now living, all in this neighborhood, with farms adjoining. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received a limited education. He made his home with his father till his marriage, although after his majority he was engaged in various pursuits, which took him away from home a great deal. During this time he followed cattle-droving to Pennsylvania and Maryland, for six years. He also taught school for six terms in Oxford, Wayne, Lawrence and Dover Townships. In 1856, he was united in marriage with Sevilla Swalley, a native of Stark County, Ohio; and to this union there have been born seven children, four of whom

are living—Frank W., Clara M., Charlie L. and John M. After working for one year, Mr. Allison bought the farm where he now lives. He has been industrious and successful, and has built up and added to his place until he now owns 375 acres of well cultivated land. He is a Republican in politics, and was formerly a Whig. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM ALLISON, farmer, P. O. Barr's Mills, was born March 16, 1824, in Lawrence Township, this county, and is a son of William and Magdalene Allison, whose biography is recorded elsewhere in this work. The family came to Sugar Creek Township when our subject was seven years of age, and he was here raised, attending the schools of those early times. He married, February 11, 1851, Eliza Bair, daughter of Jonas Bair, of Dover Township. Their family numbers ten children—Jonas, married to Miss Emma Rosenberr, living in this township, the parents of one child; John H., deceased at the age of twenty-one; Mary E., wife of Albert Froelich, living in this township, parents of one child; Jane, wife of Webster M. Bair; Magdalene, wife of Washington Wallick, of Wayne Township, parents of three children; Clara, William, Albert and Washington, at home. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Allison settled on the place where they now live, which is the old Allison homestead. They have here a fine farm of 199 acres of well-improved land, and have been industrious and successful in life. Mr. Allison is one of the leading citizens of the township, a Republican in politics, and with his wife a member of the Lutheran Church. He taught school for seven terms, from 1845 to 1854.

DANIEL ALLISON, farmer, P. O. Barr's Mills, was born September 4, 1834, in Sugar Creek Township, this county, and is a son of William and Martha Allison, whose biography is elsewhere. He was raised on a farm, obtaining a common school education, and lived with his father until his marriage, which took place January 23, 1858, with Miss Ouardi Richardson. To this union have been born four children—George F. (deceased at seven years of age), Mary May, Cora A. and Robert S. After their marriage they settled on the place where they now live, and have acquired a fine farm of 105 acres of well-improved land with excellent buildings. Mr. Allison is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a reliable and influential citizen of Sugar Creek Township.

JONAS ALLISON, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Winfield, was born November 31, 1851, in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of William Allison, whose history is recorded elsewhere. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the schools of the township. He was united in marriage, November 7, 1875, with Miss Emma Rosenberry, of Dover Township. They are settled on a farm near Mr. Rosenberry in this township. Here Mr. Allison purchased a place of ninety-seven acres of land. They have one child—Blaine Allison. Mr. Allison is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is an energetic and ambitious young business man, and a citizen of good influence and high standing in the community where he resides.

DANIEL BAIR, retired farmer, P. O. Winfield, was born in 1813 in this county. His parents, Leonard and Eve Bair, natives of Pennsylvania, were very early settlers of this county, coming here in 1810. The county was then very new, Indians and wild animals abounding, but they took up a lease on a tract of 320 acres of land, which they cleared and developed into a home. The father died in 1826, the mother in 1839. Of their family of eleven children, only two are living—our subject and Esther, widow of Abraham Knaga, of Whitley County, Ind. Our subject was raised on a farm, and obtained his education in the limited schools of those early days. In 1836, he was united in

marriage with Sallie Welty, a native of this township. Mr. Bair lived on rented property for several years after his marriage, and then bought a farm, and by hard work and careful management has gradually increased it until the home place now comprises 176½ acres of well-improved land. They have one child—Esther Ann, who was married to Harmon Sheeler (deceased), by whom she had three children—Edward, George and Daniel. Mr. Sheeler died in 1870, and Esther is living with her father. Mrs. Bair died June 27, 1880. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was a faithful wife and kind mother. Mr. Bair is a life-long advocate of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

EPHRAIM A. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 12, 1834, and is a son of Henry Baker. He was reared on his father's farm and obtained a common school education in this township. For several years previous to his marriage, he was occupied in stock-raising. He married, February 11, 1863, Miss Catherine Byers, a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. Her parents emigrated to America, settling in Auburn Township, this county and State, when she was but a few months old. Her father died shortly after his arrival, but her mother still survives, and is a resident of Dover, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born four children—Ellen J., Edward B., James F. and John H. In 1870, Mr. Baker purchased seventy acres of the old homestead farm, and has since resided there. In politics, he is a Democrat; was elected to the office of Township Trustee in 1877, and served in that capacity for five years, declining a re-election. He filled the office with satisfaction to the people and with credit to himself. He is an ardent friend to the cause of education, and the moral and intellectual development of the community in which he resides. He has an intelligent and interesting family who are in high social standing, and give promise of making useful citizens.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, farmer and Notary Public, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county and State, June 2, 1838. His parents, Henry and Anna Baker, natives of Somerset County, Penn., were immigrants to this township in the year 1812, and were married in 1832. They at once settled on the farm which Mr. Baker already owned, and which is still in the possession of their children. Mr. Baker departed this life in 1870, followed by his widow in 1872. They were pioneers belonging to that class of the original settlers whose indomitable energy and perseverance overcame all the difficulties and hardships incident to a new country. They left a family of eight children, all of whom survive, viz.: Henry, Ephraim, Elizabeth and William C., of this township; Andrew J., of Huntington County, Ind.; Reuben H., of Holmes County, Ohio; Margaret A., wife of David G. Pershing, of this township; and Mary C., wife of Jacob Steeg, of Boone County, Iowa. W. C. Baker, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the common schools of the township. He adopted the profession of teaching, and followed it for several years in this State and Indiana. He also dealt in live stock, in which business he visited the States in the West and Southwest. In 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Leavengood, who was born in Auburn Township, this county and State. The results of this union have been five children, viz.: Margaret E., Franklin, Iola, Elnora and Thomas J. After a residence of eight years in Auburn Township, Mr. Baker settled on a part of the old Baker farm, where he has since lived. He has served two terms as Township Assessor, and one term as Justice of the Peace, declining a re-election. He has also an appointment as Notary Public, which he has held for several terms, and does considerable public business as Convey-

ancer, settling decedents' estates, etc. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is regarded as a leading business man and influential citizen of Sugar Creek Township.

DAVID BARR, miller, of the firm of David Barr & Son, Barr's Mills, was born in 1820, in Bedford County, Penn., and is a son of Henry and Susanna (Bixler) Barr, who emigrated to the neighborhood of Navarre, Stark County, Ohio, in 1822. Mr. Barr began the milling business when fourteen years of age, and continued it until his death in 1867; his wife died in 1863. The subject of this sketch learned milling under his father's instructions in Stark County, and at eighteen years of age took up the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about twenty years. He was united in marriage June 5, 1851, with Lavinia Tom, who was born in Stark County, Ohio. In 1867, he bought Walter's Mill on Sugar Creek, in this township, which name he changed to Barr's Mills. Here has grown up quite a village on the Connotton Valley Railroad. Mr. Barr was quite active in securing the railway, and gave liberally toward it. In 1878, he took into partnership his son, W. M. Barr, under the firm name of D. Barr & Son. They have improved the machinery and building, and, by their enterprise and courteous treatment of their patrons, have built up a large custom. Mr. Barr is a Republican. He is the father of four children, viz.: Emma S. (deceased), wife of E. Henderson; Webster M., Sarah E. and James. W. M. Barr was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 4, 1854. He learned the milling business with his father, and in 1878 engaged in partnership with him. He married Miss Jane Allison October 23, 1877. Their children are Ida N. (deceased), and Mila. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

MARGARET (HOSELTON) BEYER, resident of Shanesville for seventeen years, was born in Maryland April 3, 1823. Is a daughter of Christian and Eva (Rohrer) Hoselton. Her parents were natives of Maryland, and in the autumn of the year, 1823, emigrated to Holmes County, Ohio. After living there twenty-two years, they moved to Dover Township, Tuscarawas County, and in 1860 to New Philadelphia. Here Mrs. Hoselton departed this life, at the advanced age of eighty-one and a half years. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was a lady of estimable character. In 1879, Mr. Hoselton moved to the State of Iowa, where he died, April 19, 1883, at the age of ninety-six years. He was also a member of the Lutheran Church, and much esteemed. He leaves a family of seven children, viz.: John, of Bloomington, Ill.; Jacob, Davenport, Iowa; Margaret, our subject; Catherine, wife of Rev. J. W. Swick, Dayton, Ohio; Magdalene, wife of Isaac Gorsuch, Nokomis, Ill.; Eva, widow of Isaac Jones, New Philaelphia; and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Smutz, of this county. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, September 11, 1866, with Mr. John Beyer, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a merchant of Shanesville, and departed this life on August 10, 1875. Mrs. Beyer is an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, temperance and other reforms, embodying the advanced ideas of modern thought. She is a lady of intelligence and literary culture, and wields a strong influence in favor of the cause of truth, morality and justice—"yes! justice to all creatures, whether male or female."

DAVID G. BRUNER, dentist, Dover, Ohio, was born in the year 1829. His parents were then living in Fayette County, Penn., but came in their later years to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, remaining for two years, and finally proceeding to Defiance County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, receiving his literary education in the township, and afterward in the Normal School at Staunton, Penn. He came to Ohio and Sugar Creek Township, in 1851, and set-

tled on the place he now occupies, immediately commencing the practice of his profession. He was married in 1853, to Miss Rachel A. Stout, a resident of Westmoreland County, Penn. To them have been born two sons, one of whom, Richard, is a wholesale druggist in Pueblo, Colo.; he has been an energetic, enterprising and successful business man, and has made a first class standing for himself among the citizens of that young and flourishing city. The other son, William, is a successful cattle-raiser, in El Paso County, Colo. Dr. Bruner took a course of studies in the science of dentistry in Pittsburgh, Penn., and has practiced ever since he came to this county. He is thorough and skillful in his chosen profession, and by his courteous treatment of his patrons and superior scientific attainments, has built up a large practice in this and adjoining counties. His work gives entire satisfaction to his customers, and is a recommendation to those who need the services of a skillful dentist. He takes great interest in the cause of education, and was engaged for some time in his early life in teaching. He is a supporter of the Democratic party in politics, and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN BURKHALTER, painter and tanner, Shanesville, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, in 1832. His parents ended their days in the mother country. He came to America and to Shanesville, Ohio, when twenty years of age, and, having learned tanning in Switzerland, commenced working at that trade. On January 6, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Christina Burki, also a native of Switzerland, and to them have been born nine children—Frederick W., residing in Dover, Ohio; Mary L., wife of Jerome Weimer, of Barr's Mills; John H., Charles E., Benjamin F., Hannah A., Melissa, George W. and Dewitt C. In 1865, Mr. Burkhalter removed to Dundee, Ohio, and carried on a tan yard for twelve years, returning to Shanesville in 1878. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, and a member of the German Reformed Church. He has been a man of quiet industry and usefulness, and enjoys the respect of all his friends and neighbors.

JACOB BURKY, of the firm of Burky & Troyer, druggists, Shanesville, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, July 6, 1833, and is a son of John Burky. Our subject was educated in his native country and emigrated to the United States, coming to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1853. He began the study of the medical profession in early boyhood, and in March, 1863, engaged in the practice of medicine, living on a farm in Sugar Creek Township, where he also kept a small drug store. In 1859, he took a trip back to his fatherland, and on the journey there was appointed the ship's physician, the duties of which he discharged to the end of the voyage. On the 1st of September, 1879, he purchased Dr. Miller's interest in the drug store, becoming a partner with Mr. Troyer. The firm keep a first class, reliable stock of drugs, and have established a flourishing trade. Dr. Burky was united in marriage, June 9, 1881, with Miss Elizabeth Oswald, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio. He is one of the leading, intelligent men of Sugar Creek Township.

MICHAEL DEITZ, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1825, and is a son of Henry J. and Susan (Domer) Deitz. They were born in Somerset County, Penn., and came to this county in 1808, settling in this township in 1814. They were married in 1822, and immediately commenced clearing and developing a farm. The country was then very new, and they had to reclaim their land from the wilderness. They moved to a place near Shanesville, and acquired a comfortable estate after great industry and economy. Mrs. Deitz died in 1846, and Mr. Deitz afterward married Miss Eva Sink, also deceased. Mr. Deitz departed this life in 1873, dying very suddenly, probably from a stroke of apoplexy. He left a large family, of whom ten are living, their names as follows: Jacob,

of Yreka, Cal.; Michael; Judy, wife of F. Biddle, Bedford, Ohio; Susanna, wife of J. Biddle, Nashville, Ohio; Catherine, wife of Henry Sheu, of Shanesville; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Lewis, Fredericksburg, Ohio; Sarah, wife of J. Shunk, Orville, Ohio; Mary M., wife of M. Blickensderfer, Shanesville; Josephine, wife of Mr. Swain, Nashville, Ohio; and Henry, of Stanford, Ill. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. In 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Shultz, a native of Shanesville, Ohio. To this union have been born six children, of whom five are living, viz., John H., who is married to Miss Thank McCormick, and had four children; George S., married to Miss Sevilla Goeber, and has one child; Michael M., Charles and Herbert. Mr. Deitz has pursued farming and stock-dealing all his life. In 1869, he purchased the old Deitz homestead adjoining Shanesville. The property has never passed out of the Deitz family nor changed name since its entry from the Government. Mr. Deitz has been a life-long Democrat, and favors personal liberty of every citizen of the county. He encourages public education and every effort for the improvement of the community.

ABRAHAM G. DIETZ, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, February 2, 1842, and is a son of George and Frances Dietz, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came here in an early day, and took part in the struggles of this country for a development from the wilderness. Our subject's grandparents were the original owners of the land he now occupies. The old folks have all passed to their final resting place. The number of the pioneers of this county, who, like them, have braved all the dangers of a new country, and whose indomitable energy overcame all difficulties in rescuing this fertile soil from the dominion of wild beasts and savages, is becoming less every year. The subject of this sketch was the tenth of a family of twelve children, of whom seven survive. He was raised on a farm and obtained his education in this township. He was married in 1868 to Miss Catherine Leavengood, also a native of this county, and to them have been born three children—Laura J., Margaret E. and Martha I. (deceased). On the decease of his mother, Mr. Dietz purchased seventy-nine acres of the old homestead, which he is now occupying. He supports the Democratic party, and, with his wife, belongs to the Lutheran Church. He is esteemed as one of the upright, reliable and influential citizens of Sugar Creek Township.

JOHN DOERSCHUK, teacher, job-printer and book-binder, Shanesville, was born in Goshen Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, January 1, 1841, and is a son of Jacob Doerschuk, whose sketch is elsewhere in this history. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the schools of the district and afterward at New Philadelphia. During his boyhood he did some work in his father's blacksmith shop. When nineteen years of age, he began teaching in the schools of the township, and has followed that vocation during the past twenty-three years. He was united in marriage, September 29, 1869, with Miss Mary Black, born in Leavittsville, Carroll Co., Ohio, and departed this life October 14, 1870. He subsequently married Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. J. G. Zahner, D. D. (see his sketch). The results of this union have been five children, of whom four are living—Albert N., Earnest E., Annie B. and Louis A. Our subject has established a general job-printing and book-binding office in Shanesville, and has secured an extensive custom. He was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1876, and discharged the duties of that office with justice and impartiality to all. During the term he received an appointment as Notary Public, and still retains that position. He has also done considerable professional work in settling

decedents estates. In politics, he is a Democrat; with his wife, is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN J. DOMER, of the firm of Doerschuk, Karl & Domer, Shanesville, was born in this township and county in 1854, and is a son of John and Maria Domer. Mr. Domer, Sr., died in 1860; his widow still survives, and is a resident of Shanesville. At the time of his decease, Mr. Domer left a fine farm, near the town, which has been divided among the widow and six children. Our subject is the youngest of the family, and was educated in the schools of the village. Here he also learned the trade of an iron-molder with J. B. Rowles. On October 11, 1877, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Wholf, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. To them have been born three children—George L., Lloyd Levelle and Raymond. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Domer began teaching school, and has since pursued that vocation during the winter months. He gives good satisfaction to his patrons as an efficient teacher. In 1880, he purchased the interest of Mr. Ervin in the machine-shop and foundry, and has since been connected with the firm. In politics, he supports the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. By his industry and frugality, Mr. Domer has been successful in life, and is regarded as a gentleman of character and influence of high social standing.

MRS. CHARITY FERRIS, widow, Shanesville, was born in the year 1830, in Athens County, Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Anna (McCune) Butt, both natives of Ohio, the former of this county. Mrs. Ferris was raised on a farm and enjoyed the usual advantages and pleasures of a farmer's daughter. In 1850, she was united in marriage with Charles Ferris, of Tuscarawas County. He was a son of John and Nancy (Campbell) Ferris, natives of Ireland, but early pioneers of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He grew up in the town of New Philadelphia and learned the tinner's trade. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris lived for two years in New Philadelphia, and then came to Shanesville, where he established a tin and stove trade. He was quite successful in his business and built up a flourishing trade. He departed this life on September 12, 1879. His death was very sudden, he dying from the effects of over-exertion and exposure to heated air while putting out the fire of a neighboring house belonging to Henry Goeler; he expired half an hour after his heroic and successful act. He was a kind husband and father, and an industrious and useful citizen, enjoying the esteem of the entire community in which he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris raised a family of four children—Ellen F., wife of Lyman C. Wright; George H., of Dundee, Ohio; Joseph N., of West Point, Neb., and Emmett C., still at home. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an advocate of the cause of temperance. She is a lady of strong principles and estimable character, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of her family. She is a worthy example of the faithful, conscientious mothers who have labored with patience and self-denial to bring up their children to useful manhood and womanhood.

FRANKLIN FISHER, manufacturer, and proprietor of the Sugar Creek Woolen Mills, Shanesville, was born in the year 1832, in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He is a son of Jonathan and Esther Fisher, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, and the latter born in Somerset County, Penn. They came to this county in 1830, and died leaving the following-named children; Daniel J., of Lakeville, St. Joseph Co., Ind.; Adeline, wife of E. Showalter; Isaac, of Wawpecong, Indiana; Eliza, wife of C. Zimmer, Newcomerstown, Ohio; Solomon, of Sugar Creek Township; Susanna, wife of J. Weidman, of Stark County, Ohio; and Lucinda, wife of C. Penrod, whose biography is also in this work. In 1833, Jonathan Fisher bought a small farm and erected a fulling mill. He gradually added

to the work until it developed quite a large trade. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were industrious pioneer people, and left behind them a good record for honesty and integrity of character. Our subject was brought up to the trade of wool manufacturing by his father, and attended the common schools of the township. In 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah Grupt, who was also born in this township. This union has resulted in six children, viz.: Anna, Cora, Charlotte (wife of Ira Wolf), Jonathan L., Joseph F., Susanna and Elwyn. In 1860, Mr. Fisher took charge of the woolen mills on his own account. He is very enterprising, and has improved the building and machinery and increased the facilities for the business. By his close application and courteous treatment of his patrons, he has secured a large custom, extending even into the surrounding counties. The Shanesville Woolen Mills have a first-class reputation for honesty and good workmanship for many miles around. They buy wool and manufacture plain and fancy stocking yarn, satinets, cloth, cassimere, jeans, etc. Mr. Fisher intends to still further increase the facilities of his business, to keep up with the growing trade. He also owns the old homestead. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the German Reformed Church. He is an ardent friend to the cause of education, and has given his children good educational advantages. He himself is well educated in both English and German. His children are bright and intelligent, and give promise of great usefulness in future years. Sugar Creek Township has no more upright, influential citizen than Franklin Fisher.

HENRY FROELICH, farmer, P. O. Barr's Mills, was born in Rhine Bavaria, Germany, in 1830, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Froelich, the latter a daughter John Andrus Lanzer. They were married in Germany in 1824, and came to this county with their family in 1844. Mr. Froelich died January 14, 1872. His widow, who still lives, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Schumacher, in Bucks Township. Our subject was raised on a farm, and obtained his education in Germany. Since he came here he has, by private study, obtained a pretty good knowledge of the English language. He lived with his father until his marriage to Miss Phebe Schumacher in 1852. She was also a native of Germany, but came here in infancy. Their family numbered eleven children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Phebe, wife of Henry Widder; Albert, married to Henry Allison; Barbara, wife of Adam Lahm; John, married to Mary Yanney; Emma, wife of Lee Miller; William, Benjamin and Clara, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Froelich have been industrious and successful in life, and by their own hard work and good management have acquired a fine farm of 264 acres of well-improved land. He takes an interest in the culture of live stock, and has some full-blooded animals on his farm. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Froelich and Josiah Stough built the cheese factory at Barr's Mills in 1883. It is now operated by Frederick Von Gunten, a native of Switzerland, who has been in this country five years.

ERVIN FULTON, manufacturer, Shanesville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1844. His parents, James C. and Margaret Fulton, were natives of Pennsylvania and came to this county in 1854. Mrs. Fulton died in 1873; her husband, who survives, is a resident of the State of Indiana and is seventy years of age. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on a farm and for his education attended the common schools. In 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Wertman, who was born in Bedford County, Penn.; her parents, Jacob and Sarah Wertman, are two very old residents of Tuscarawas County. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have been born two children—George W. and William S. Mr. Fulton farmed during his early years, but soon went into the lumber business and spent fifteen years (1863 to 1878) in Defiance

County, Ohio, getting out lumber. He still owns a saw mill, which he is now setting up in the town. His principal interests are centered in the brick and tile mill which he owns and operates. The mill embodies the very latest improvements, and is the only one of its kind in Tuscarawas County. Mr. Fulton is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is energetic and enterprising, and by his own efforts has made a success in life.

CHRISTIAN GRAF, tanner, Shanesville, was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, December 31, 1835. His parents ended their days in their mountain home in the mother country. One of the sons is at present Principal of the city school of the capital. The family are all scattered; four of them are in the State of Ohio. Our subject emigrated to America in 1854, and worked for thirteen months in Virginia, and then traveled for two years as a journeyman tanner, visiting the cities of St. Louis, New Orleans (during the yellow fever epidemic in 1855), Chicago and Milwaukee. In 1858, he came to Shanesville, where he has since remained. He was married, February 9, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Zimmerman, also a native of Berne, Switzerland. To this union were born six children, of whom three are living—Emma, wife of John Davy, Mineral Point, Ohio; Hattie, teacher, Rowville, Ohio, and Mary, at home. Mrs. Graf died on February 9, 1873. She was a member of the German Reformed Church, and was a faithful wife and kind mother. Mr. Graf subsequently married Miss Maggie Norigan, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and by this union has had one child—Norrie. Our subject has been engaged in tanning ever since his residence here. He now owns the only tannery in the town of Shanesville. He carries on an extensive business, and has a large custom from the neighboring counties. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JACOB GROH, wagon-maker, Shanesville, was born in Rhine-Prussia October 17, 1831. His parents, John and Margaret Groh, emigrated to this country, and passed their last days in Auburn Township, Tuscarawas County. They were industrious, honest people, and died having the respect of all who knew them. Our subject obtained his education in the fatherland, and in 1852 came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, living for two years each in Ragersville and Dundee, thence coming to Shanesville, where he has since resided. He was married, March 9, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Schlarbs, also a native of Germany. To this union have been born ten children, viz., Clara (wife of John Hachtel), Amelia, John, Jacob, Frederick, Anna, Lottie, Alice, Victoria and Robert. Mr. Groh supports the principles of the Democratic party, and, with his wife, is a member of the German Reformed Church. They have given their children good educational advantages, both literary and musical. Mr. Groh carries on a general wagon and carriage and repair shop, and has a good trade, which he has established by his reputation for good, honest workmanship. He and his wife have raised a large family of intelligent and moral young people, who reflect much credit upon their parents.

ISAIAH J. HARRIS, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, April 25, 1853. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah Harris, who were among the early settlers of this county. Jacob Harris died August 6, 1877; his widow survived him and is living with Isaiah. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and obtained his education mainly in the schools of the home district; this he has since improved by his habits of private study and observation. January 5, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida J. daughter of Henry Baker, Jr., whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born two children—Millie and William H. Mr. Harris has settled on the old homestead, and is taking a tender care

of his aged mother. He has a fine farm of 196 acres of well-improved land, nicely situated on the Shanesville and Dover roads. He is a Democrat in politics, and at present is School Director of his district. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of his county, and encourages all efforts for the moral and intellectual improvement of the community where he resides.

JONATHAN HIXSON, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., August 27, 1813. His parents, Amos and Mary Hixson, came in the year 1822, with two other families, in a boat down the Youghiogheny and Ohio Rivers to Marietta, Ohio, thence up the Muskingum and Tuscarawas to Coshocton County, and then by wagon to Tuscarawas County. They then commenced earning their livelihood by working in the woods, and acquired an extensive estate. They were industrious pioneer people, and have both passed to their final resting-place. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of this township; for one term he taught school, giving satisfaction to his patrons. He was married in 1838 to Miss Mary Helwig, of Dover Township, and by her had two children—Rebecca (living in Kokomo, Ind.) and James (deceased). After five years of married life, Mrs. Hixson died. Mr. Hixson subsequently married Mrs. Catherine Mossholder, a native of Fayette County, Penn., by which union there have been eleven children, viz., Luther, of Boulder City, Colo.; Mary, wife of S. H. Mathews, Iowa; Elmira C.; Jacob, living in Terrell, Tex.; Joseph A., of Nebraska; Samuel, of Nebraska; Albert; Emma, deceased, wife of William Kerns; Martha, Jonathan and Curtis E. Mrs. (Mossholder) Hixson has, by her first husband, one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Varns, having a family of eight children. They reside in Craig, Holt Co., Mo. Mr. Hixson bought the farm on which he is residing in 1853. He has been industrious and successful in life, and has acquired eighty-nine acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has held the position of Deacon and Elder at different times for many years. He is a Republican, but has never sought political prominence.

BENJAMIN B. HOCHSTETLER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, September 1, 1823. He is a son of Benjamin and Catherine Hochstetler, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio about 1810 and settled in Dover Township. In 1837, they removed to Sugar Creek Township, where Mrs. Hochstetler died in 1840, aged about fifty-eight years. Mr. Hochstetler then removed to near Winesburg, Ohio, where he died in 1852. They were honest, industrious pioneers, and pious members of the Omish Church. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and educated both in the English and German languages. At the age of eighteen, his father gave him the rights of manhood, when he took a trip to Indiana, which was then quite new, and stayed several months, returning by way of the W. & E. Canal, Lake Erie & Ohio Canal, those being the principal modes of travel at that day. In 1846, he was united in marriage with Magdalene Garber, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and by her has had seven children, now living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Noah Neff; Susan, widow of B. R. Hochstetler; Christian, of Auburn Township; Noah, Isaac and Hiram. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs Hochstetler settled in Sugar Creek Township, and have acquired a farm of 154 acres of well-improved land. The Connotton Railroad passes through the land. Mr. Hochstetler was Democratic until the Kansas troubles occurred, since which he has been a Republican, but during the past two years has taken no part in politics. He with his wife and most of the family are members of the Omish Church. He is retired from active business, and is enjoying the remainder of his years in the quietude of his home.

BENJAMIN I. HOCHSTETLER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, December 11, 1828. His parents, Isaac and Barbara (Miller) Hochstetler, natives of Pennsylvania, were early settlers of this county. They had lived for three years previous to their coming here in Holmes County, near the Tuscarawas County line, and died in this county at the ages of sixty-eight and seventy-seven years. They were industrious pioneer people, and left a family of ten children, viz.: Benjamin I.; Frances, wife of John Yoder; Moses I.; Susannah, wife of Absalom King; Rebecca, deceased, wife of Eli Miller; Jacob; Jonas; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Fenser; Eli; Mary, deceased, and Mattie, wife of John Weaver. The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, and educated in English and German. After attaining his majority, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He was married, December 6, 1852, to Barbara Garber, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and to them have been born two children—William, living on his father's farm, and Polly Ann, wife of William Schrock, of this township. In 1865, Mr. Hochstetler purchased the old family homestead, on which he is now residing. He has been industrious and persevering, and has acquired an improved farm of 160 acres, sixty of which he has given to his son. He is an advocate of the Republican party, and at present is Trustee of his township. He and the family are members of the Omish Church.

MOSES I. HOCHSTETLER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in this township and county on October 5, 1834, and is a son of Isaac and Barbara Hochstetler, natives of Somerset County, Penn. His parents settled in Tuscarawas County about 1815. Our subject's grandfather belonged to the Omish Church, and was one of the first of its members who came to this township. He entered what has since been known as the Hoselton farm, in Dover Township. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child of a large family, and was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education in this township. In 1853, he was married to Miss Susanna, daughter of Jacob D. Miller, of this county. The result of this union has been eleven children, viz.: Catherine, wife of Cornelius Neff; Jacob, of the Shanesville Planing Mill; Fannie; Salome, wife of A. C. Miller; Albert, Emanuel, Leah, Sarah Ann, John, William H. and Amanda. Mr. Hochstetler purchased his farm in 1876, the land being well improved and amounting to 180 acres. He is a Republican, and has served his township as Trustee for four years. He and the family are members of the Omish Church. He is a man of intelligence and enterprise, with a firm integrity of character.

BENJAMIN D. HOSTETLER, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 28, 1841, and is a son of Daniel Hostetler. He was raised on his father's farm, and obtained a common school education in Sugar Creek Township, his father having located here when Benjamin was a small boy. Our subject was married on January 4, 1866, to Miss Susan, daughter of Jacob Herner (deceased). This union has resulted in six children—Amra, Elmore, Altine, Prudence, Belle Mina and Curtis. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hostetler settled on the farm which they now occupy, comprising ninety acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hostetler devotes most of his time to rearing stock. He is an enterprising and successful young business man. In politics, he supports the Democratic party. He encourages the moral and intellectual improvement of the community, and is giving his family good educational advantages, both literary and musical.

RUDOLPH HOSTETLER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, January 27, 1845, and is a son of Daniel Hostetler. Our subject spent his boyhood on a farm and at-

tended the common schools of the township. On August 23, 1873, he was married to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Abraham Deitz, of this township. To them have been born four children—Wilson P., Alvin J., Anola, and one who died in infancy. After marriage, Mr. Hostetler lived with his father for three years, subsequent to which he bought his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of improved land. He is an advocate of the Democratic party, and takes a deep interest in the cause of education and all public improvements. He is an upright and reliable business man, and an influential citizen of Sugar Creek Township.

JOHN J. KARL, machinist, Shanesville, was born in Rhine-Pfaltz in Bavaria. He was educated in the Fatherland and emigrated with his father's family to Ohio, coming directly to Tuscarawas County in 1850. Here he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about five years, and then went to Belleville, Ill., where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1859, he returned to this county and settled in Shanesville, where he has since resided. He was married, January 4, 1863, to Miss Annie E. Blickensderfer, a native of this county, and daughter of Joshua Blickensderfer. To them have been born six children—Laura A., Harry E., Carrie E., Benjamin P., Idella M. and Jessie W. In 1879, Mr. Karl entered the firm Doerschuk, Karl & Erwin, the general machine and repair shop, located on front street. In 1881, Mr. Erwin sold out his interest to Mr. John Domer, who is still a member of the firm. They make plows and a general line of castings, repair all kinds of farm implements and are agents for various articles of agricultural machinery. Mr. Karl supports the Democratic party and attends the Lutheran Church. He encourages all intellectual and moral improvement, and has given his children good educational advantages. His daughter, Laura, is at present teaching the summer term in the Shanesville School. Mr. Karl is regarded as an upright, reliable business man, and an influential citizen of Sugar Creek Township.

HENRY KERCH, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Rhine-Bever, Germany, September 29, 1833. His father died on the trip from Germany to America, and the widow then brought the family to Holmes County, Ohio, landing in 1836. There our subject was reared and educated. His mother died in 1850, and in the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Schrack, of Holmes County. They lived some years in Tuscarawas County, and again in Holmes County, finally settling on their present farm near Shanesville, Tuscarawas County. They have six children living, viz., Louis, Philip, John H., Mary A., Amanda J. and Clara E. Mr. Kerch kindly gave his children their rights of manhood and womanhood at eighteen years of age, and paid them for all services rendered him after that age. He has a bright, ambitious family of children, who give promise to make useful citizens. He has been industrious and successful in life. From the time he was fourteen, for ten years, he worked at the shoe-maker's trade; when twenty-four years of age, he bought land and commenced developing a home. He has now a fine farm of ninety-one acres of land, adjoining the town of Shanesville, and has erected fine and commodious buildings on the place. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He encourages education, and has given his family good, liberal advantages. In business, he is regarded as upright and reliable; and is an influential citizen of Sugar Creek Township.

WILLIAM KOCH, cabinet-maker and furniture dealer, Shanesville, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, September 27, 1835. He obtained his education in his native country, and emigrated to the United States, coming to Shanesville on April 16, 1852. He here learned his trade with George Froehlich, and soon after established a shop which he has been carrying on

ever since, a period of twenty-six years. He has secured a good custom, built up by good work and honest dealing. On March 28, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Froelich, a native of Shanesville. This union has resulted in ten children—Robert, Allen, George, William, Emma, Laura, Della, Minnie, Alma and Clara. He is a member of the German Lutheran and his wife of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he votes for the Democratic ticket. Besides his cabinet shop, he keeps an undertaking establishment, the only one in the town, and has a finely equipped hearse, purchased in Cincinnati. His son Allen is a cabinet-maker, and was born September 13, 1861, in the town of Shanesville, where he was reared and educated. He is conversant with the English and German languages. He was brought up to the cabinet-making trade from boyhood by his father, and since his majority has worked in his father's establishment. He is an intelligent, upright, reliable young man, and has great influence among the young men of the community where he resides. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and supports the principles of the Democratic party.

JACOB KRIEG, teacher, and Justice of the Peace, Shanesville, was born June 28, 1845, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of John and Barbara Krieg. In 1851, the family emigrated to America, the father dying on the way; the rest came direct to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mrs. Krieg departed this life May 30, 1878. Our subject received his education in Tuscarawas County common schools. He began teaching in his eighteenth year, which has been his principal occupation ever since. Our subject was united in marriage, June 23, 1872, with Miss Rebecca Domer, a native of Tuscarawas County, and a daughter of John and Maria Domer. Mr. and Mrs. Krieg have a family of four children living—Samuel, Ellen, Mary and Homer. Mr. Krieg is a Democrat. He has served as Township Trustee, and was elected Justice of the Peace at the last spring election. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and supports all efforts conducive to the public prosperity.

DANIEL J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Winfield, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county and State, on March 6, 1831, and is a son of Jacob D. Miller. His father was born in Somerset County, Penn., and came to this county about 1822. He was subsequently married to Catherine Mills, and in 1832 bought, at a Government land sale, the place in this township where he ever after lived. Here he developed his home, raised a large family, and in business was quite prospercus, leaving a fine estate to his descendants. Mrs. Miller departed this life in August, 1876, followed by Mr. Miller in 1881. They were both quite advanced in years, and were members of the Omish Church, well respected as honest pioneer people. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated at the schools of his district. In 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Garber, a native of Tuscarawas County. Of their seven children born, five have survived, viz., Lavinia (wife of Daniel Maus), Eliza (widow of George Stutzman, who was killed at a boiler explosion at New Carlisle, Ohio), William H. (married to Miss Fannie Stutzman and living at home), Gideon and Laura J. Mr. Miller is an adherent of the Democratic party; he and his wife are members of the Omish Church. His farm consists of 157½ acres of well improved land, all nicely situated; it is part of the farm known as the old Miller farm since 1832.

TOBIAS J. MILLER, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Winfield, was born May 15, 1844, on the place where he now lives, Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He is a son of Jacob D. Miller. (See biography above.) Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his township. In 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Schneider, a

native of Switzerland. To them were born five children, viz., Samuel, Malinda, Jacob, John and Purley. Mrs. Miller departed this life March 8, 1872. She was a true, faithful wife, and a kind, devoted mother, her death being a sad loss to her husband and her little ones. She was a pious member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Miller subsequently married Miss Malinda Mizer, by whom he has had five children—Wesley, Orbie, Jennie M., Belle and Matilda. In 1873, he bought the old homestead of his father, and has been living there ever since. Besides his regular occupation as farmer, he does considerable business in building barns, which trade he learned in 1861. He is a skillful mechanic, and has built some very substantial structures. In politics, he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He encourages the cause of education, giving his family many advantages, and is esteemed and respected as one of the upright and reliable business men.

WILLIAM MILLER, proprietor of Miller's Mill, P. O. Shanesville, was born on the farm he now occupies in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, November 7, 1836. He obtained his education from the schools of the township, and was brought up to the trade of a miller. In 1858, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Strome, Sr., of this county. To this union have been born three children, viz., Leander (married to Miss Emma Froelich, and living on his father's farm), Franklin (residing in Dover, Ohio) and Flora J. (wife of William C. Rosenberry, living on Mr. Miller's farm). In about 1860, Mr. Miller, in connection with his brother, Henry J., bought out Miller's mill, and were joined some years after by Henry Baker, and subsequently by Allen Richardson. Mr. Miller finally bought out the whole property, and has since retained the ownership of it. It is one of the oldest mill sites in the county, and Mr. Miller has made many important improvements in the building and machinery. He has built up an extensive custom by his fair dealing and courteous treatment of his patrons. Adjoining the mill site, he owns a farm of sixty acres of improved land. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, and in business has earned a reputation for honesty and integrity.

SOLOMON P. MILLER, merchant and Postmaster, Barr's Mills, was born September 1, 1843, in Westmoreland County, Penn., where his parents, Joseph and Hannah (Long) Miller, still reside. He enlisted, September, 1862, in the Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Mill and others. He was a prisoner of war at Libby Prison and at Belle Isle, and received an honorable discharge June 23, 1865. On January 25, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Conkle, of Westmoreland County, Penn., which union has resulted in five children, viz.: James M., Joseph C., Cyrus C., Harry E. and Alta May. He moved to Ohio in 1867, and in 1877 he established a general store at Barr's Mills. Here he has a very full, general stock, and does a prosperous business. He holds the appointment of Postmaster also. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Shanesville, of which church he is one of the trustees. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Tuscarawas County.

AARON T. MILLER, physician, Shanesville, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 9, 1855, and is a son of Tobias Miller, a farmer of that county. Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, receiving his education in Holmes County, and in the high school at Berlin, Ohio. In 1875, he came to Shanesville and entered upon the study of medicine under his half brother, Dr. N. W. Yoder. After taking the regular course of private study, he attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and

Surgery. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, February 22, 1879, and returning to Shanesville, at once engaged in the practice of his profession. He was united in marriage, July 20, 1878, with Miss Mary C., daughter of Michael Schott, of Shanesville, whose sketch is given in this work. To this union has been born one child—Irma. The Doctor supports the principles of the Republican party, but believes in independent personal judgment in the affairs of the nation. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and both encourage all efforts for the intellectual and moral improvement of the community where they reside. The Doctor is successful in his profession and has built up an extensive practice. His genial and courteous treatment, as well as his superior scientific attainments, makes him a general favorite.

JOHN MORGENTHALER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in the year 1848, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and came to this county with his parents at four years of age. His father, Samuel Morgenthaler, died in New Philadelphia, Ohio, about a year after their arrival. The widow, Mrs. Mary Morganthaler, is now a resident of New Philadelphia. When six years old, our subject went to live with Mr. David Thomas, where he made his home until twenty-six years old. Here he learned the ordinary duties of a farmer boy and attended the schools of the district. He was married, October 1, 1874, to Miss Eva Putt, a daughter of George Putt. She also had her home with Mr. Thomas from early childhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthaler have been born four children—Clara May, Anna M., Ella J. and Thomas E. After his marriage, Mr. Morgenthaler rented a farm of Mr. Thomas for three years, when he bought his present place of seventy-four acres. The land is well-improved and has good farm buildings. He is industrious and successful, and is prospering well in life. In politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party. He and his wife encourage the cause of education and intend giving their children good advantages.

JONAS PENROD, blacksmith, Shanesville, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, September 18, 1832, and is a son of Solomon and Catherine Penrod. His parents came to Tuscarawas County about 1853. His father died in 1880, but his mother is still surviving, and is a resident of Sugar Creek Township, with her two daughters, Drusilla and Elizabeth. Our subject was raised on a farm, and began to learn his trade when twenty years of age, with his brother Henry. In 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sneider (deceased), who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, and died in December, 1869. To them were born five children, viz.: Thomas J., married to Theresa Emil; John H., married to Amanda Seiffe; Isaac N., Anna C. and William A. (deceased). Mrs. Penrod was a member of the German Baptist Church, and was a faithful wife and kind mother. Mr. Penrod afterward married Mrs. Sarah Wolf, by whom he had two children—Burton R. and Noah W., both deceased. For fifteen years, Mr. Penrod was in partnership with his brother in carrying on a blacksmith shop. After the decease of Henry, he purchased the shop and has since continued it alone. He has a first-class trade secured by his courteous treatment of his customers, and by his honest workmanship. In politics, he supports the principles of the Democratic party, and has been School Director for twenty-one years. He is an earnest member of the German Baptist and his wife of the United Brethren Church. At the building of the Union Church in Shanesville, he was on the committee of solicitation, and since its completion has been on the Board of Trustees.

CHRISTIAN PENROD, butcher, Shanesville, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Solomon and Catherine Penrod, the former of whom is deceased. Our subject was raised on a farm, and educated at the

common schools. On February 11, 1866, he was united in marriage with Lucinda, daughter of Jonathan and Esther Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, and old pioneers of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mrs. Penrod was the youngest of a family of nine children. To Mr. and Mrs. Penrod have been born four children—Robert F., Elgie E., Henry Howard and Elva May. Mr. Penrod's chief occupation through life has been that of a butcher. He has the only butcher shop in the town of Shanesville, and enjoys a good trade both in the town and country, which he has built up by his fair dealing and courteous treatment of his customers. In politics, he supports the Democratic party, and has held the office of Township Assessor for several years. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID G. PERSHING, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Auburn Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 22, 1841. His parents are George and Catherine Pershing, also natives of this county. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and attended the common schools of this township. He was married, October 21, 1867, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry Baker, of this township. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Carrie, Allen, Thomas, Homer and George. In 1874, Mr. Pershing bought the farm on which he is residing, which consists of eighty acres of cultivated land. In politics, he supports the principles of the Democratic party, and now holds the position of Trustee of the township. He is an upright, reliable business man, and one of the influential citizens of Sugar Creek Township.

JOHN RESLER, farmer, P. O. Barr's Mills, was born November 5, 1820, in Fayette County, Penn., and is a son of David and Rachel (Barrett) Resler. They came to this county about the year 1833, and settled in Sugar Creek Township, passing their last days on the farm now occupied by Chris Burkey. The father died in 1850, the mother on February 22, 1856, leaving seven children surviving out of their family of nine. Five are now living—Jacob, of Christian County, Ill.; Mary, wife of William Jacob; and Frederick, of the same county; Susanna, wife of Jacob Aleshouse, of Daviess County, Ind., and the subject of this sketch. John, our subject, was married, August 4, 1840, to Barbara Aleshouse. After occupying various places in the neighborhood until 1847, he bought the place where he now lives, which was comparatively new when he moved to it. He has improved and furnished it with first-class buildings. Starting out almost entirely on his own resources, he has, by his industry and successful management, acquired a property of 139 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Resler are the parents of nine children—David (deceased), Phebe, Anna (deceased, wife of Joseph Kretzinger;) Isaac; Jacob; Daniel, John H., Mary J., wife of J. Rosenberry, and Joseph H. In politics, Mr. Resler holds independent views, always aiming to vote for the best man. His son, David, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the rebellion, and died for the cause. Mr. Resler and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association, located at Pleasant Valley in this township. Mr. Resler has led a useful, active life, and is respected as one of the upright and reliable business men.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born February 23, 1845, in Sugar Creek Township, this county and State, and is a son of George and Barbara (Walter) Richardson, also natives of this county (see their biographies in this work). The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, obtaining his education in the schools of the township. His father died when he was seven years of age, which event threw the boys on their own resources, making them more independent and self-reliant. At eighteen years of age, our subject went to Defiance County, Ohio, remaining about a year and a half, when he returned home and adopted the profession of teaching. He

took up School District No. 7. He has now taught twenty terms of school, all in the immediate neighborhood, seventeen terms being in four districts of this township. He has been a successful and efficient teacher, and has left his influence on the minds and characters of many of his pupils who have gone out in the world, and are now filling important positions of honor and trust. Mr. Richardson was married, March 19, 1865, to Miss Melinda, daughter of Jesse Winkelpleck, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work. To this union have been born two children—Iona Alice and Jesse E. Mr. Richardson has been industrious and successful in life, and has, by his own efforts, acquired a farm of ninety-eight acres of land. In politics, he supports the Democratic party. With his wife, he is a member of the Lutheran Church. He takes deep interest in education, and is giving his children good advantages, both literary and musical.

MICHAEL SCHOTT, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, Shanesville, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Novemher 20, 1833. His father died while he was in his tenth year. He was educated in the fatherland, and in 1848 came with his oldest brother to America, locating in Winesburg, Holmes County, Ohio, where he lived a year and a half; thence coming to Shanesville. Here he finished learning his trade with Louis Lawbaugh in 1851. He was married August 10, 1853, to Miss Mina Fisher, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. To them have been born fourteen children, of whom eight survive—Henry, Albert, Mary (wife of Dr. A. T. Miller), Emma (wife of Arthur Krakan), Anna, Mina, Hattie and Lillie. In 1859, Mr. Schott established the business which he now carries on. He does a general custom blacksmithing and repair work, manufacturing carriages, buggies and wagons. He has one of the most extensive establishments in this line of business in the county, and has a reputation for first-class work. In 1882, at the fair of the Agricultural Association, his display took the first premium. His manufactured goods go out in several of the surrounding counties. In politics, he supports the Democratic party, and is a member of the German Reformed Church. He has built up his present large business and his position in society entirely by his own efforts.

ANDREW SCHROCK, farmer, P. O. Barr's Mills, was born in 1837, on the farm which he now occupies in this township, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Hostetler) Schrock. His father, a native of Germany, came to Pennsylvania at three years of age; his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in very early times, and were married here on the farm where our subject lives, where they died and are buried. They reared a large family, and were members of the Omish Church. Our subject lived with his father until his marriage, in 1858, with Miss Nancy King, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio. After their marriage, they lived near Shanesville for several years. They bought a place of ninety-eight acres, near Jesse Winkelpleck's, but in 1876 moved to the old Schrock homestead. They have six children living, viz., Harvey, Emanuel, Noah, Emeline, Levi and Mary Magdalen. Mr. Schrock is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Omish Church. They are good, industrious people, and are influential citizens of the county.

EPHRAIM SHOWALTER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born June 12, 1823, on the farm he now occupies in Sugar Creek Township, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Showalter. His father was born in Bucks County, Penn., and was raised in Westmoreland County. He came here in 1808, and he and Jacob Walter settled here and began clearing up a farm. They did their own cooking, and obtained their bread and other provisions from Mr. Knisely, three miles west of Dover, Ohio. About 1812, he married Elizabeth Thomas,

a native of Maryland, but raised partly in this county. They died on the farm they had settled on, leaving a family of nine children, viz., Anna M. (deceased), wife of David Lower; Isaac (deceased), married to Mary Harrington; Ephraim, our subject; John T. (see his biography); Catherine (deceased), wife of C. Zimmer; Elizabeth (deceased), wife of T. McCurdy; Esther, widow of C. Fretz, of DeKalb County, Ind.; Sarah (deceased), wife of Peter Dull, of same county; and Susanna, wife of Samuel Dull, of Kansas. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, October 5, 1848, with Adeline, a daughter of Jonathan Fisher, by whom he had ten children, viz., Esther A., wife of C. Holser, of Michigan; Mary E., wife of Philip Warnes, of Berlin, Ohio; Sarah B.; Eliza J., wife of John Conrad, of Holmes County, Ohio; Lucinda C.; Henrietta, now wife of Benjamin F. Teaters; William, Isaac, John E. and Emma. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Showalter settled on the old family homestead, which has never been out of the Showalter name, and have since resided here. He was engaged in the profession of teaching when he was about twenty-three years of age, and followed it for six terms; he was a good disciplinarian, and left a record as a successful teacher. Mr. Showalter is a Republican, and has been School Director of his district twenty-one years. He and the family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been Trustee and Deacon, now holding the position of Elder. He is an upright and influential citizen of the township. William Henry is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Showalter, and was born May 9, 1857, and is twin brother of Henrietta He is still living at home, working for his father. He has already done some successful teaching, and is an intelligent young man, of good influence and social position.

JAMES SMILEY (deceased) was born in 1808 in Somerset County, Penn., and was a son of George and Jane Smiley. The family came to this township when our subject was three years of age, and took up a lease on some land which they commenced clearing. The old folks both died in this township. Of their family, only two are living—Daniel, of Massillon, Ohio, and George W., of Steuben County, Ind. Our subject was united in marriage about 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Burrell, a native of Maryland, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom ten have survived, viz.: Robert and John, of Daviess County, Ind.; Benjamin F., of St. John's, Mich.; Thomas J., also of Daviess County, Ind.; Marshall, at home; Susan, wife of Mathias Itskin, parents of four children, and residents of the home place; Nancy J., at home; Keziah, wife of John Hostetler, Dover, Ohio; James M., at home; and Rachel A., wife of Michael Flood, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, after their marriage, moved to the present family homestead. They acquired a good estate, comprising 308 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Smiley departed this life May 13, 1883. He was a good man and influential citizen, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. The widow survives and lives at the old homestead.

MARSHALL SMILEY, son of James Smiley, farmer, P. O. Barr's Mills, was born January 11, 1838, on the farm on which he now lives, and was here brought up, obtaining his education in the common schools of the township and performing the ordinary duties of a farmer's boy. He has traveled through various parts of this State and Indiana. He remains at home and takes the lead in carrying on the farm. He supports the Democratic party in politics, and always aims to vote for a good man.

GEORGE SMITH, merchant, Shanesville, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836, and came with his parents to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1843. He secured his education in this country, and in 1858 was married to Barbara Seip, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and died in 1861. On February

4, 1869, he was united in marriage with Sarah Armbryst, by which union there have been five children, of whom two are living—Mary E. and William A. When Mr. Smith was nineteen years of age, he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed for five years, and was subsequently, for several years, employed in selling machinery and agricultural implements. In 1870, he bought a store in Farmerstown, Ohio, which he carried on for twelve years. In 1882, he purchased half interest in the firm he is now a member of, the firm name being Yoder & Smith. He also owns a farm of 136 acres of improved land, located near Shanesville. He is a member of the Omish Mennonite Church; in politics supports the Democratic ticket. He has been industrious and successful in life, and is educated in both English and German. He is a public-spirited man, always encouraging the intellectual and moral improvement of the community where he resides.

JOHN SMITH, tinner, Shanesville, was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, in 1840, and came to America, with his father's family, when a young lad. The family settled in Stark County, Ohio, where he received his education. In 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army, in the Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry; his divison was commanded in turn by Gens. Upton and Wilson. He served three years in the active campaigns through Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the surrounding country, and was in several closely contested fights. He was slightly wounded in the left leg at Iuka, Miss. He served bravely and well; of the 1,000 men who enlisted, not more than 380 were mustered out at the close of the war. On his return to Ohio, he completed his trade with his father. In March, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ruffoenacht, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. To this union were born seven children, viz.: Ella, Caroline, Edward, Albert, Anna, Minnie and Clara. In 1866, Mr. Smith established a tin-shop and stove store in Shanesville, and has since been engaged in that business. He has a first-class trade, extending into the surrounding country, and is an upright, reliable business man. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN P. STEITZ, restaurant and saloon-keeper, Shanesville, was born, June 24, 1855, in Dover Township, this county and State. His parents, William and Margaret Steitz, now live in Auburn Township. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and at the age of sixteen years learned the saddler's trade with John Myers, at New Philadelphia, Ohio. In 1877, he established a shop in Ragersville, carrying it on for five years. He was united in marriage, April 10, 1879, with Miss Phebe Eckert, of Bucks Township. The two children born to this union are Clara May and Minnie. Mr. Steitz established, March 1, 1883, the restaurant and bar which he now carries on in Shanesville. He keeps a first-cla orderly house, and has a pool room attached. He has been industrious and successful in life, and is known as an enterprising and reliable business man. He is a Democrat in politics, and during his residence in Ragersville was elected Clerk of Auburn Township.

P. H. STRAUSS, proprietor of saloon, Shanesville, was born May 27, 1835, in Rhine-Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Caroline (Odenwalt) Strauss. His father and both of his grandfathers were teachers in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Strauss came to America in 1859, and the latter died in Shanesville in 1860, followed by Mr. Strauss two years after, in Miami County, Ind. Our subject was brought up as a teacher, receiving a good German education in the fatherland; he also acquired a thorough English education, mostly by private study since coming to America in 1855. He has taught several terms in Ohio and Indiana. He was married to Miss Barbara Gerhart in Miami County, Ind. They have had four children, viz., Andrew, Elizabeth

(deceased), Ferdinand and Clara. Mr. Strauss returned to Shanesville in 1871, and kept a saloon and restaurant for eleven years, when he sold out and carried on a retail clothing store, after which he resumed his former line of business; he also carries on a custom tailor shop in the second story of his building. He is a Democrat in politics; has been Township Clerk for five years. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, in which he is Trustee and Treasurer.

JOSIAH TETERS, teacher, Barr's Mills, was born November 18, 1843, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Leah (Stough) Teters, whose biographies appear elsewhere in this volume. He came to this county with his father's family in 1853, and here received the principal part of his education. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. A. E. Burnside, and took part in several engagements. He left a good record as a faithful soldier, and received honorable discharge at Cleveland in 1864. In that year he joined an expedition to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he helped to put up a Government rolling-mill. He returned in 1865, and adopted the profession of teaching, which he has since followed, and has taught eighteen terms, of which seventeen were in four districts near home. He has made a record as a thorough English scholar and a faithful teacher. He is at present a clerk for S. P. Miller. Mr. Teters was united in marriage, in September, 1868, to Amanda Winkelpleck, of Sugar Creek Township, and by her had one child, deceased in infancy. Mrs. Teters departed this life in June, 1869; she belonged to the Lutheran Church, and was a favored and honored member. In September, 1871, Mr. Teters married Miss Mary A., daughter of Christian Strome. The results of this union have been five children, viz., Mandilla M., Elizabeth E., Benjamin F., Walter M. and Thomas M. Mr. Teters is a Democrat in politics, and, with his wife, is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the public-spirited and influential citizens of Sugar Creek Township, and has a pleasant home with ten acres of land at Barr's Mills.

DAVID THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, March 30, 1814, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Baker) Thomas, natives of Bedford County, Penn. His parents came to this county in 1809, and took up a fifteen years' lease on a 150-acre tract in Dover Township. Here the father died in 1821, followed by the widow in 1843. Mr. Thomas served in the war of 1812, and was one of the forty men who pursued some Indians from Bedford County, Penn., to this county, to recover two stolen children. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and obtained his education under the difficulties of those early times. In 1836, he was united in marriage with Nancy Fetter, who was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county and State, on the farm our subject now occupies. She departed this life January 6, 1877; at the time of her decease she weighed 340 pounds, and her mother at one time was 400 pounds in weight. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, in the kindness of their hearts, raised the following-named children—Jacob Thomas, taken at five months of age, now in Williams County, Ohio; George Putt, taken when twelve years old, now in Iowa; John Morganthaler (see his biography); Louis Bucher, taken when seven years of age; Catherine Lawder, at six years of age, now wife of D. Patterson; Eva Putt, wife of John Morganthaler; and Barbara Morganthaler, taken when eighteen months old, now wife of F. Stutzman. Mr. Thomas formed a second marriage with Mrs. Agnes Butcher, relict of the late Peter Butcher; she was an old playmate of his. In 1833, while he was on his way to the house of Henry Cramer, near Bolivar, Ohio, he met a little girl, Agnes, in his path, and playfully put-

ting her on his shoulder, he carried her to the house. By her first union she had five children—Frank Butcher, of Zoar Station, Ohio; Jacob Butcher, of Massillon, Ohio; Mrs. Clara Morris, of Dover, Ohio; and Maggie and Mary Butcher, still with her. Mr. Thomas has given a very liberal start to the children he has reared, and still retains a good farm of 147 acres, which he has made by his own efforts. He is a powerful man, having been able in his early manhood to make 310 rails a day. He has now with him Daniel Snider, whom he has adopted.

STEPHEN TROYER, farmer, P. O. Walnut Creek, Holmes Co., Ohio, was born February 22, 1816, in that part of Coshocton County which is now Holmes County, and is a son of Jacob Troyer, born in 1763, and Mary (Wingard) Troyer. They were natives of Somerset County, Penn., and came to Holmes County in 1814. They entered land from the Government, and settled in the wilderness, enduring many hardships in rescuing this county from the wilderness. Of their large family, only four are now living, viz., Jonas, of McLean Co., Ill.; Joseph, in Southwestern Indiana; Sarah, wife of John Ash, of Miami County, Ind.; and Stephen. The father and mother, who passed away many years ago, were honest pioneer people, rendering valuable services to this county, and were members of the Omish Church. Our subject was raised on his father's farm, and obtained his education both in English and German in the limited schools of the home district. He has also devoted some time to private study. He was married in 1840, to Caroline Burkey, born in Mercer County, Penn., and a resident of Holmes County, Ohio. To this union were born nine children, four surviving—William, living in Holmes County; Cynthia, wife of John Figert, of Nebraska; Amelia, wife of William McGinn, of Mercer County, Penn.; and Lucy, wife of Albert Read, of Kansas. Mr. Troyer commenced on 160 acres of Western Reserve School Land, and went to work to develop a home. In 1848, he moved to Winesburg, and kept hotel there for eight years, and then bought a farm and returned to this county. Mrs. Troyer departed this life in 1859. She was a faithful wife and a kind, indulgent mother. At the same time, the two oldest sons died. Mr. Troyer afterward, January 4, 1861, married Miss Susanna Heui, a native of Holmes County. They have six children living—George D., Marietta, Elmer, Allen, Hiram and Albert. In September, 1878, Mr. Troyer purchased and moved to the place which he now occupies in this township. He has had a large experience, extending over thirty years, in auctioneering at public sales, which he has followed in the intervals of his regular business. In politics, he has been a life-long Democrat, having cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren.

LEVI D. TROYER, druggist, Shanesville, was born April 20, 1846, in Holmes County, Ohio, where his father, Daniel Troyer, lived and died. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and educated at the schools of the home district. He was united in marriage, February 9, 1865, to Sevilla Hochstetler, who was also born in Holmes County, and to them have been born four children, of whom three are living, viz., Emma, Mary A. and Daniel. After his marriage, Mr. Troyer engaged in farming, making it his chief occupation for fourteen years, during which time he did some traveling, visiting the States of Indiana, Missouri and Alabama. He finally settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and in 1879, engaged in his present business as druggist in partnership with Dr. A. T. Miller; in about five months, Mr. Jacob Burkey purchased Dr. Miller's interest, and the firm is now known as Troyer & Burkey. They have, perhaps, the largest stock of drugs and general drug notions in Tuscarawas County, and have a large custom in both town and county, secured by fair dealing and courteous treatment of their patrons. Mr. Troyer is a member of the Mennonite Church, and, in politics, is a supporter of the

Democratic party. He is an upright, honorable citizen, and always encourages the intellectual and moral improvement of the community where he resides.

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE WALLICK, livery-man and music dealer, Shanesville, was born September 10, 1848, in Wayne Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy Wallick, both natives of Tuscarawas County; the former died December 2, 1882, the latter is still living. Our subject was brought up on the farm and received his education in the common schools of the township. When seventeen years of age, he went to Mansfield, Ohio, to complete his musical course. He began life as an instructor in vocal and instrumental music, and also dealer in musical instruments, locating in Shanesville. He was united in marriage, February 18, 1866, with Miss Nancy Ellen Johnson, who came from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, this State, at a very early date. Mr. Johnson is now deceased, but his widow is still living on the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Wallick are the parents of six children, viz., Ermina, William A., Jacob O., Louis C., Loudon I. and Adrian L. Since 1882, Mr. Wallick has been carrying on the only livery establishment in the town of Shanesville. He and his wife and daughter are members of the English Lutheran Church. They are advocates of the temperance cause, and are giving their children good educational advantages; also musical, and an excellent home training. Mr. Wallick is a first-class musician, and one of the finest vocalists in Ohio. He and his amiable accomplished wife are raising a very promising family.

REUBEN WALTER, farmer; P. O. Barr's Mills, was born in Sugar Creek Township, where he now resides, October 26, 1817, and is a son of John and Mary (Showalter) Walter. They came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1815, and located in this place. Of their children, eight in all, the following are living: John; Barbara, wife of George Richardson; Reuben; and Polly, widow of Henry Acker (deceased). Our subject married Miss Mary A. Wade April 9, 1840, and by her he has had eight children—Franklin, Amanda (deceased), Artelisa, Oarda (deceased), Charles U., Albert, Harvey N. and George. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Walter is a Democrat and reliable citizen, and owns a farm of 228 acres. Through his well-known capabilities, he has placed himself in a high position in the community, and is much esteemed as a useful and honorable citizen.

JESSE WINKELPLECK, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1820, and is a son of Christian and Mary M. Winkelpleck. His parents were born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and came to this county in 1807. Mr. Winkelpleck entered land and commenced clearing for a farm. When the war of 1812 broke out, he left his family, consisting of his wife and two small children, at home. His wife, living on the highway between New Philadelphia and Millersburg, then opened a traveler's inn, and, charging at the rate of one shilling per meal, she managed to save enough money to buy a quarter section of Government land. Mr. and Mrs. Winkelpleck died at the advanced ages of eighty-three and eighty-five years respectively. They were industrious pioneer people, and rendered valuable services in the development of this county from the wilderness. They reared a family of fifteen children, of whom our subject is the ninth son. He was brought up on his father's farm, and obtained an education according to the limited opportunities of those early days. In 1845, he was married to Miss Mary A. Harper, of Dover Township. He learned the trade of miller and followed it for four years in this and Coshocton Counties, building two mills. He then purchased part of the old home farm, where he has since resided. He has also been engaged in selling machinery for Ault-

man & Co., of Canton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Winkelpleck have two children—Malinda, wife of Thomas Richardson, and Cornelius, living at home. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He has been prominent in public affairs in the township, and takes a deep interest in public education and Sabbath schools. He is always in readiness in making addresses to the public and Sabbath schools, and is considered the orator of Sugar Creek Township.

JOSIAH WINKELPLECK, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born February 22, 1839, in this township, and is a son of Simon and Barbara (Deis) Winkelpleck; the former is a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Lower Rhine, then a part of France, but now of Germany. Her family left when she was sixteen years old, because of Bonaparte's conquest of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Winkelpleck did much valuable service in the settling of this county. The former died in 1871, in Daviess County, Ind., where the widow still lives. Our subject was raised on a farm, and by private reading, which he has added to his school course, he has become a man of wide information. In early manhood he spent some months in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with James A. Garfield, about whom he made the prediction that he would some day be President of the United States. History has proven the soundness of his judgment. On March 2, 1862, he married Elmira Barclay, whose father, Adam Barclay, was a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Shanesville. They have four children—Anna I., Emma H., Cletis M. and Oliver W. In 1863, the family moved to their present farm, where they have a good home, with excellent farm buildings. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Winkelpleck takes an interest in the improvement of live stock, and has introduced on his farm, at great expense, some full-blooded, thoroughbred animals, representing the short-horn cattle, etc. In politics, he supports the Democratic party.

JOSEPH YODER, farmer, P. O. Shanesville, was born, 1825, in this township, and is a son of Daniel and Barbara Yoder. They came from Somerset County, Penn., in 1814, bringing with them their old grand parents John and Magdalena Yoder. They settled in the wilderness, and lived under a tree two weeks, until their cabin was built. They have all passed to their final rest, and lie buried on the farm now occupied by our subject. They were members of the Omish Church. Of their fourteen children, nine are living, viz.: Elias, in Missouri; Valentine, Simon, Magdalena, Armicker, Susannah Hochstetler, Frances Hochstetler, and Jonas, all in Indiana; Catherine Horrisberger, of Holmes County, Ohio; and Israel, of Wayne County, Ohio. Our subject was raised on a farm, receiving a German and English education in the schools of the township. He married, in 1848, Miss Susanna Hochstetler, a native of Germany, but a resident of Holmes County, Ohio. In 1852, he bought the old Yoder homestead, and has here a fine estate of 376 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Yoder have fourteen children, viz.: Mary A. (wife of Daniel Miller), Lydia (wife of Jacob Miller), Sarah (wife of Joseph Slabaugh, of Indiana), Susanna (wife of Daniel Coblentz), Albert B., Levi, Joseph J., Emma, David, Noah, Jonas, Amanda, Catherine and Robert S. The family are members of the Omish Church, and in politics Mr. Yoder is a Democrat.

REV. JOHN GEORGE ZAHNER, D. D., Shanesville, was born in Wittemberg, Germany, December 21, 1820. His parents died in the mother country. He received his education, classical and theological, in the city of Basel, Switzerland, and emigrated to the United States in October, 1845. After studying one year in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Penn., and receiving a license to preach, he came to Shanesville in December, 1846. He was united in marriage, August 30, 1847, with Miss Wilhelmina Cap-

pel, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, but at that time a resident of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born ten children, their names as follows: Louis, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bloomsburg, Penn.; Robert, an attorney at law, Cincinnati; Augustus, a merchant in Abilene, Kan.; William, druggist, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Mary, wife of John Doerschuk, Shanesville, Ohio; Louisa, wife of James Clair, Bloomville, Ohio; Charlotte, wife of Silas Belknap, Bolivar, Ohio; Emma, wife of Rev. M. Noll, Ragersville, Ohio; Clara A., teacher, living at home; and Minnie. In 1867, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Dr. Zahner, by the Faculty of Heidelberg College, of Tiffin, Ohio. He is one of the early pioneers in the cause of the German Reformed Church in Tuscarawas County. He has, in his ministerial labors, served in turn the charges at Shanesville, Ragersville, New Philadelphia, Trenton, Stone Creek and several other congregations in the counties of Holmes and Coshocton. His original field has, by the growth of the membership, been divided into six charges, each of which now number from two to three congregations. During the late rebellion, he was very active as Chairman of several committees to raise volunteers and funds for the federal cause. He will long be remembered for his patriotic discharge of duty in this work. He was appointed County Examiner October 1, 1868, and by re-appointment has held that important office ever since. He has been a faithful and devoted minister in the cause of Christianity, as well as a patriotic and useful citizen. In all his life's work he has been greatly assisted by the earnest help and gentle influence of his worthy wife. They have reared a large family of children, who have gone out in the world to fill important positions of honor and trust.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, is a native of Ireland, born in May, 1813. He was educated at the common schools, learned farming and shoe-making, and at the age of twenty-four years he went to Cadiz, Harrison County. When thirty years old, he was united in marriage with Susan, daughter of William Shipton, of Irish descent; she was born in 1817; died December 20, 1872, the mother of a family of five children, four living—William J., John, Thomas S. (deceased), Mary E. and George M. Thomas (deceased) was the third child, born in November, 1853; he was fireman for three years on the Pan Handle road, and was killed in an accident at Burgettstown, Penn., October 25, 1880. Our subject owns 104¾ acres of land, and has lived in this county since 1863. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was sixteen years of age. John Anderson, the second son, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 25, 1851. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the district schools. On September 23, 1880, he was married to Sarissa H. Magill, born in Washington County, Penn. The result of this union has been one child, Laura, born August 23, 1881. Mr. Anderson spent four years, from 1873 to 1878, in the Western States, traveling and prospecting.

DAVID BALDWIN, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Union Township May 4, 1838, and is a son of Rees and Elizabeth Baldwin. His father was of English and Scotch descent, a native of Maryland, born June 10, 1807, and died July 24, 1883. He came to Tuscarawas County in

1882, having entered land the previous year. He was a blacksmith and farmer, and had a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, our subject being the second son and fourth child. David was raised on a farm and secured a common school education, and March 4, 1864, was married to Drusilla Arnold. She was born in Union Township March 17, 1842, and is a daughter of Solomon and Barbara (Stonebrook) Arnold (both deceased), of German extraction. They were pioneers of this county, having entered land in Union Township in 1823, the family living under a tree until a cabin could be built. Uhrichsville was then called Waterford, and contained only four houses. The father was a farmer and carpenter. They were the parents of eleven children, seven girls and four boys, Mrs. Baldwin being the tenth child. Mrs. Baldwin's mother was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1800, and was twice married, her first husband, Solomon Arnold, being a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have two children—Benjamin (born August 21, 1866), and Minnie Jane (born February 27, 1874). During the late war, our subject enlisted September 19, 1861, in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served in the Army of the Cumberland and the Department of the Southwest. Was discharged October 3, 1865. In politics, he is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the M. E. Church. He owns 105 acres of land, secured by his own industry, having left home when twenty-one years old with less than $1 in his pocket. He is a carpenter, and built his own residence in 1873. David Baldwin's grandfather, William Baldwin, was born in the State of Virginia in 1783. He moved to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1810, when David's father was three years old, and moved to Tuscarawas in 1832. David Baldwin's mother's mother, Acenath Herrn, was born in 1790, in the State of Maryland.

W. S. CUMMINGS, teacher and farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Mill Township, this county, December 10, 1849. He is a son of Robert and Catherine (Foster) Cummings, the former (deceased) a native of Virginia, of English descent, the latter born in this county, and of Irish lineage. Our subject was raised on a farm, and educated at the district schools in Tuscarawas County. He has taught seven terms in the home school district, three terms in Rush Township, and two in Mill Township. He was married, December 28, 1875, to Mary E. Crooks, born in Carroll County, November 7, 1852; she is a daughter of James and Jane (Baldwin) Crooks, and granddaughter of Reese and Elizabeth Baldwin, residents of Union Township. To this union one child has been born—Elroy Crooks, born October 20, 1879. Our subject is the oldest in a family of seven children, five of whom attained maturity. He owns his residence in Dennison; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was Superintendent of the Sabbath school at Pleasant Valley, and has lived in Union Township twenty-two years. His father served five months as private in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Company E, and was disabled. Our subject assessed Union Township in 1881 and 1882, and is an enterprising, industrious citizen; is a member of Uhrichsville Lodge, No. 519, I. O. O. F. Elmer Cummings, farmer and teacher, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in this county May 2, 1861. He was married, March 21, 1883, to Laura Walters, a native of Ohio, born January 1, 1864; her parents are Jacob and Sarah (Brown) Walters, both natives of this State, the former of German, the latter of Irish lineage. Elmer Cummings was born and raised on the farm he now occupies, and is the youngest child. He has taught school two years in Big Run, District No. 1, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

O. W. ENGLISH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 21, 1847, and is a son of John and Eliza-

beth (Baker) English. His father was twice married, and had a family of sixteen children. Our subject was married, April 9, 1874, to Clarissa Shull, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, aged twenty-six years. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. The result of this union has been a family of five children—Harvey, born February 13, 1875; Thomas, born September 5, 1877; Charles, born August 28, 1879; Hulda Grace, born July 20, 1881, and an infant, born June 20, 1883. Mr. English commenced in life by renting his father's farm, on which he worked five years, subsequently purchasing his present farm of 103 acres of land in Union Township, where he has lived for the past five years. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and owns ninety-nine sheep. In politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

W. V. EVANS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Dennison, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 22, 1821, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Simpson) Evans. His mother is now eighty-two years of age, and is a native of Scio, Ohio, where she is the oldest citizen; she was born in Hardin County, Ohio, and is of Irish descent. The father of our subject is deceased; he was a native of Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania when fourteen years of age, in 1812, and to Ohio when twenty years old. His education was obtained in the old country, and by occupation he was a farmer and weaver. He was Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty-seven years, in Harrison County. Of his twelve children, four boys and eight girls, nine reached maturity, five daughters and four sons, W. V. being the oldest. Our subject was married, October 17, 1844, to Margaret, daughter of John Brown (deceased); she was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 2, 1825. Her mother, Sarah (Davis) Brown, is residing with our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born nine children, of whom three are deceased, viz.: John B., killed by the cars in California, in the fall of 1879; William D., died in 1875, and Anna J., deceased in 1876. The surviving members are James; Sarah Ann, wife of Henry E. Wayes; Mary E., wife of William C. Burney; Margaret A., wife of Thomas A. Moore; Lydia M., at home; and Grace G., wife of John Giles. Mr. Evans owns 149 acres of land, and has been generally successful in his undertakings. He and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been Recording Steward for twenty years, also Trustee and Sabbath School teacher. He was County Commissioner of Harrison County for six years, during which time was built one of the finest jails in the State. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been Township Trustee, and for fifteen years was School Director. Two of Mr. Evans' sons, James and John, were in the army, the former in a cavalry regiment, the latter in the one hundred days service. Mr. Evans was Major of the militia, and camped at Newark, Ohio.

ROBERT EVANS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Ireland, November 10, 1833, and is a son of Matthew and Sarah (Johnston) Evans, who emigrated to Ohio when our subject was but two years of age. They were the parents of eight children, (our subject being the fourth child), seven of whom are living. Robert Evans was married, April 24, 1867, to Ora Parry, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1842. She is a daughter of Dr. John J. and Aurilla (Belknap) Parry, of English descent, early settlers of this county, the former of whom is deceased. To this union have been born two children, viz.: Matthew Stewart, born April 19, 1874, and Ellen A., born in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican; has filled the office of Trustee for eight or ten years. He owns 450 acres of land in Union Township, and makes the raising of live-stock a specialty.

WILLIAM EVANS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Ireland April 25, 1835. His father, Matthew Evans, died sixteen years ago, aged seventy-five years; and his mother, Sarah (Johnston) Evans, born in 1801; died in May, 1883, aged eighty-two years. His father had been a life-long farmer. Our subject was seven weeks old when his parents came to America, and was reared in a family of three boys and five girls, he being the seventh child, all but one daughter living. Our subject was married, September 5, 1866, to Amanda Parry, a native of Ohio, born in 1845. She is a daughter of John and Aurilla (Belknap) Parry, whose parents had settled in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1800. Her mother was born June 3, 1813; her father was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 25, 1809; both of English parentage. The former was the youngest daughter of David and Jane Belknap, who had a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls, of whom Aurilla is the only surviving member. John Parry, the father of Mrs. Evans, was a physician, and died eleven years ago. He married, in 1839, and had a family of seven children, six of whom are living, all married, and with families. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of three children, viz.: Robert, Ora, and David. Mr. Evans and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and has resided on his farm for twelve years.

THOMAS HEALEA, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 18, 1814, and is a son of Edward and Sarah (Busby) Healea, the former a native of Maryland, the latter probably of Ohio, both of English descent. Edward Healea was by occupation a farmer, and the oldest of a large family. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and chose farming for his occupation; he, however, taught school for years, and commenced in life without capital. He was married in 1848, but his wife died eighteen months after. Two years elapsed, when our subject married his present wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Thompson. To this latter union were born four children, of whom two are living, viz., T. D., an attorney in Uhrichsville, Ohio, and George, married and working on the home farm. The deceased were Ellen and Samuel. Our subject came to Union Township about thirty-five years since. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land and raises stock, making a specialty of Spanish sheep and short-horned cattle. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Class Leader, Trustee and Steward. In politics, he is a Republican, and has also been Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM HERRON, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1813, and is a son of Mark and Rachel (Page) Herron. His father was a native of Maryland, and of English descent. The family came to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1813, remaining there for several years; thence removed to Harrison County; finally coming to this county when our subject was eighteen years of age. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in a log schoolhouse. When twenty-three years of age, he was married to Cynthia A., daughter of George Bovard. She was a native of Ohio. By this union five children were born, viz., Sarah E., wife of Joseph Sparks; Mary J., wife of James Justice; Matilda, wife of Luther Pearch; Lemuel James, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Margaret Ann, wife of Jonathan Bartholomew. Lemuel James resides at Geneva, and is a graduate from the Scioto College, in Harrison County; his wife is a daughter of Henry Barricks, of Carroll County. Our subject formed a second union, in 1852, with Jane, daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Belknap) Skeels, natives of Maryland and of English descent. She is a native of Ohio, and is sixty-five years of age. By this union four children were born, one deceased—William A., Kennedy C.,

John D. and an infant (deceased). Mr. Herron's father entered land in this township, where he lived. He died at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Our subject owns a well-improved farm in the northeast corner of Union Township, and has been a successful farmer. His whole life, of seventy years, has been spent in Ohio. He has seen this county emerge from a forest, and is well known among the pioneers.

NICHOLAS KADERLY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Dennison, is a native of Switzerland, born in the Canton of Berne October 2, 1822, and is a son of Benedict Kaderly. His father was a farmer and carpenter, and was born in the year 1785; died in 1849. His mother, born in 1791, died in Switzerland in 1845. They were married in 1813, and had four children, viz., Benedict, Jacob, Nicholas and Frederick. Our subject was educated by the Government in Berne, graduating from a normal school, and taught from 1840 to 1848. He emigrated to Ohio in 1848, and opened in mercantile trade in New Philadelphia, continuing in the business with Dr. English for one year; was then for fifteen years with McClean & Co., and for the six years following was in the dry goods business under the firm name of Kaderly & Sonnhauser, and continued business under his own name to November, 1879. He also had a planing mill, which he sold in 1874. He is now a successful farmer and stock-raiser. He was married, in January, 1848, two months before coming to Ohio, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Abraham Teutsch. She was born in Switzerland in August, 1828, and died December 5, 1881, having reared a family of six children, viz., Charles, married to Margaret, daughter of Adam Knodel, and the parent of seven children; Louisa and John F., at home; Charlotte, wife of Dr. Schoff, of East Germantown, Ind.; Emil N. and Bertha M. Mr. Kaderly, wife and family are members of the Presbyterian, but were all raised in the German Reformed Church. He is an Elder now in the Presbyterian Church, and has been organist and Sunday School Superintendent in the German Church, New Philadelphia. In politics, he is a Democrat; was a member of the City Council at New Philadelphia for two or three years. He owns 179 acres of land in this county and 300 in West Virginia. Mr. Kaderly's son Emil attended college in Pennsylvania and at Cleveland, Ohio; his daughter Louisa was at the Moravian Seminary in Bethlehem, Penn., and Charlotte was a music teacher in Danville, Ind.

HUGH M. LONG, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Marion Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, August 11, 1841. His father, James Long, early settled in Harrison County, where he died in 1863, aged sixty years. Isabel (McCullough) Long, the mother of our subject, was a native of Ireland. Our subject is the fifth child and third son of a family of eleven children, eight boys and three girls, of whom four sons and two daughters have survived. He was raised in Harrison County, and was married, in February, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of William Brock, a farmer and stone-mason. She was born in this county and State in 1850. The results of this union have been four children, viz., William T., born February 27, 1870; Isabel Ann, born May 30, 1873; James A., born in February, 1879, and Nancy Lucilla, born in May, 1881. The family reside on the homestead of Mrs. Long's father. William Brock was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of Harrison County. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1806, and in 1831 was married to Ann, daughter of Edward and Nancy (Patterson) Bradshaw. She was born in Ireland in August, 1810. They are the parents of five children, three boys and two girls, of whom one son and two daughters are living. During the war, Mr. Long was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company A, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months, enlisting on August 7, 1862; was discharged in February,

1864. His brother David was also in the army, and died after the war, about 1867; he was born in 1839. Mr. Long owns 240 acres of land in Union Township, and has resided here for sixteen years. For several terms he has served his township as Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a successful man of business.

LESLIE McCULLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Washington County, Penn., April 14, 1814, and is a son of Alexander and Jane (Leslie) McCullough, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, his mother being carried over the mountains on horseback. Alexander McCullough removed with his family from Pennsylvania in 1821, and settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, thence moving to Harrison County in 1832. He was the parent of nine children, our subject being the sixth of those living. The subject of this sketch was married May 26, 1837, to Rebecca, daughter of James Rippeth, of English descent; she was born in Carroll County, Ohio. To this union there have been born ten children—Elizabeth, David, Thomas and Mary (deceased); Martha M., wife of C. Gansman; Rebecca D., wife of William Barnes, of Kansas; James, farmer; A. L. (deceased) died at the age of twenty-seven years; Richard (deceased); and another. Richard was very robust, and died in his twenty-first year, weighing 193 pounds. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and has also been School Director, and in politics is a Republican. He commenced life empty-handed, and with a debt of $40, but by his thrift and energy, besides excellent business qualities, has accumulated 451 acres of land, and has been remarkably successful. Mr. McCullough has resided here for forty-eight years, and has seen the county change from a forest to a field of plenty, in which he has performed his part.

JOHN W. OLIVER, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Union Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 13, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Oliver. His father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 18, 1824, a son of William and Jane Oliver, the former of Pennsylvania and of Irish extraction, who emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he followed farming and milling. Jane Oliver was a native of Ireland, and came to Ohio when about eighteen years of age. Our subject's father was the second of a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. He was educated at the common schools, reared on a farm, and on August 30, 1849, married Margaret, daughter of George and Sarah Rutledge; she emigrated from Ireland when a child. To this union four children were born, all living—John W., George F., Sarah J. (wife of Millard F. Rainseburger), and M. Alice. Millard Rainseburger is a farmer in Warren Township, this county, and has two children. Alice is at school in Mount Union, Ohio. Our subject's parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where his father has attended since he was twenty years old, and has been Class Leader, Steward and Superintendent of the Sabbath School. The latter has served his township as Clerk, and has been School Director since he was twenty-one years of age. He is in politics a Republican. He owns 310 acres of land in Warren and Union Townships. He has lived in this county since his thirty-fifth year, and is an active, self-made man. The subject of this sketch received an ordinary common school education, and on August 24, 1871, was united in marriage with Miss Ruth E., daughter of John W. and Mary (Parmer) Bukey, natives of Virginia. Her grandparents were early settlers of Tuscarawas County, and were of Irish extraction. By this union there have been born five children—Henry B., Alice R., Maggie C., William Ross and Dwight. Mr. Oliver owns ninety-three acres of land in Section 32, and has been a resident on same for ten years. He and wife are members of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has acted as Class Leader. He also belongs to the K. of P. He is a Republican; has filled the office of Township Constable, and has been School Director for six years. George F., a brother of our subject, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sandyville, Ohio, and resides in Sparta, Stark County (Pierce P. O.). He has been a school teacher, and was educated at Mount Union, Ohio; also in the Boston Theological Institute, graduating from both colleges. His wife was Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. S. Baker, of Sparta, Ohio.

ASBURY PAGE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in this county in 1828, and is a son of Abednego and Elizabeth (Shane) Page. The latter was a native of Virginia, and a daughter of William Shane, who came from Maryland to this county sixty-two years ago. Our subject was raised to farming, and educated at the common schools. On December 14, 1848, he was married to Lucinda Shaw, born in Tuscarawas County, November 13, 1831, a daughter of A. F. Shaw, a pioneer of this county. Three children have been born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. The two survivors are Sarah E., born July 17, 1850, wife of Mr. S. Alwood, and Benjamin, born January 14, 1853. Mr. Page has always resided in this county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and during the late rebellion served two years in the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

H. W. PYLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Philadelphia, is a son of John Pyle, who is also occupied in farming and stock-raising; a native of Ohio, born in Carroll County, April 14, 1829. The latter is a son of Harlon Pyle and Amy (Haycock) Pyle, the former of English and Scotch, the latter of Scotch descent, both natives of Pennsylvania. Harlon Pyle was a stonemason, and an early settler of Carroll County. He had four children—Hezekiah, Mary, Hester Ann (deceased) and John. John was married when twenty-seven years of age, to Catherine, daughter of Thomas Walker; she was born June 15, 1840, in this county. Her father was a native of Maryland, and by occupation a school teacher. To this union eight boys and three girls were born, of whom four boys and one girl survive—Webster H., Alice (wife of George Keers), Elmer E., John S. and William G. Those deceased all died in infancy. John S. will soon attend a medical college, preparatory to the adoption of the medical profession. John Pyle, Sr., is a self-made man, and owns 479 acres of fine land, which contains granite rock, coal, black-band ore, etc., and there are also indications of lead. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although the latter was raised a Quaker. H. W. Pyle was born January 4, 1857, in Union Township, and was married, August 22, 1870, to Alice Tate, who was born near New Cumberland, Ohio, July 24, 1854. She is a daughter of John and Eliza (Booth) Tate, the latter of whom died June 5, 1875, aged forty-eight years. H. W. Pyle and wife are the parents of one child—Madge May, born July 10, 1881. He moved on his present farm of 172 acres in the spring of 1883; it is nicely situated in the northwestern part of Union Township, about six miles from New Philadelphia. He raises a good breed of stock and is buying and selling in large quantities. He can also appreciate a fine horse, and has some valuable ones in his stable.

DAVID RENICKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 2, 1817, and is a son of John Renicker. His youth was spent on a farm, and in 1842 he was married to Sarah Smith, who was born February 2, 1818, a daughter of Alexander Smith. This union has been blessed with ten children, one son and one daughter deceased, four sons and four daughters living—John, married to a Miss Willet; Sophia, wife

of Simon Shildts, deceased; Lydia, wife of Daniel Garabrandt; Mary, wife of David Smitley; Jonathan, deceased, married to a Miss DeLong; Catherine, wife of Peter Wollen; Alexander, married; David, married; Elias, at home; and a daughter, deceased. Jonathan, deceased, was killed in a coal-bank four years ago. Mr. Renicker owns ninety-four acres of land, and has lived in this county for many years. David Renicker, Jr., is married to Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Bear) Garabrandt; she was born in Tuscarawas County in 1860, and has blessed her husband with a family of three children—Sarah, born January 5, 1877; Serena, born March 20, 1880; and Catherine, born May 19, 1882. Alexander Renicker was married, May 1, 1879, to Serena Page, born April 4, 1852, a daughter of Joseph Page. This union has resulted in two children—Henry, born June 6, 1880, and Emma, born February 18, 1881. Alexander is successful in farming and stock-raising, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends.

THOMAS B. SKEELES, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio, was born in Carroll County December 27, 1823, and is a son of Isaac and Harriet (Belknap) Skeeles, the former a native of Maryland, the latter from near Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio. His father was a farmer and came to Ohio in an early day, dying at the age of eighty years. Our subject obtained his education at the common and the high schools of Carroll County, and was a teacher for several years. In 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Rebecca Smith; she was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 21, 1825. Her father, H. W. Smith, was a native of Maryland and a pioneer of this county; his occupation was farming and merchandising. To Mr. and Mrs. Skeeles have been born eight children, of whom five have survived—C. M., born May 25, 1848, married to Ann, daughter of Dr. Willingman, of New Cumberland, Tuscarawas County; Thomas William, married to Maggie, daughter of James Cotter, of Carroll County; Luella J., wife of J. F. Leggett; Oreta S., married to S. A. Lamasters; and E. M., at home. Our subject has resided in this county for about fifty years. He was raised in a family of eight children; his brother David, now a resident of Idaho, was a Captain and subsequently a Major during the late war. Mr. Skeeles has served his township as Trustee, and was Enrolling Officer of Warren Township. In politics, he is a Republican, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has been a class-leader and steward for years. He owns 124 acres of well-improved land in Union Township, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation.

JOHN TRUE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in September, 1831. He is a son of William and Julia Ann (Petid) True. His father was born March 4, 1781; died in 1870, aged eighty-nine years. He came to Ohio at an early day and became a farmer. The mother of our subject was born April 11, 1793, and died twelve years before her husband. Both are buried in Union Township. The subject of this sketch was the eleventh of a family of thirteen children. He was married in September, 1854, when twenty-three years of age, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of J. F. Beans. She was born in February, 1838, and died after thirteen years of wedded life. Our subject's second marriage occurred on September 5, 1869, with Rachel, daughter of Thomas W. Walker, of Rockford, Ohio. She was born November 5, 1834. By his first union, Mr. True had six children, of whom one is deceased. Their names are as follows: Melissa, Harvey, Ida M., Cora B., McKinsey and Edward. Six children resulted also from the second marriage, viz.: Thurston, Meredith, Luther, Amanda, Mary Olive and C. Dell. During the rebellion, Mr. True was a member of the Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served nine

months. Enlisted in October, 1862; was discharged in August, 1863. In politics, he upholds the Republican party. He owns eighty-five acres of good land in Union Township, and is a useful citizen of the same.

ALBERT TRUMAN, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, was born in this county August 5, 1850, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Riggel) Truman, both residents of this county. They are natives of Ohio, of Irish lineage, and have had a family of six children, five of whom are living, our subject being the oldest. Albert Truman was married, in the fall of 1876, to Amanda, daughter of Enoch Wagoner. She was born in Tuscarawas County June 20, 1855. Two children have blessed this union—Bertha Ann, born November 27, 1877, and Dorothy May, born October 3, 1879. Mr. Truman is a young, thrifty farmer, enterprising in his habits, and is an esteemed citizen of Union Township.

A. H. WILSON, farmer and stone mason, P. O. Dennison, was born August 16, 1833, in Columbiana County, Ohio, but was raised chiefly in Jefferson County. He lived in Harrison County eighteen years, coming to this county January 26, 1881. His parents, John L. and Cassandra (Parrish) Wilson, are both deceased; the former, of German and English extraction, was born near Baltimore; the latter, of English ancestry, was a native of Ohio, born near Steubenville. Our subject is the sixth child and second son of a family of four boys and six girls, eight of whom attained their majority. When twenty-six years of age, he was married to Lucinda Price, a native of Ohio, born in Jefferson County January 18, 1839. She is a daughter of Thomas and Lavinia (Norman) Price, both deceased, of English descent, the former of whom was a laborer. In 1864, A. H. Wilson enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and participated in three battles, viz.: Maryland Heights, July, 1864, Snicker's Gap, July, 1864, and Winchester, Va., July, 1864, besides numerous skirmishes. His father-in-law was also in the rebellion, a member of the Virginia Infantry, Company C, in which company was also a brother of our subject, Isaac H.; the latter died of typhoid fever May 2, 1862, eighteen miles from Winchester, Va., after a service of six months. George W., another brother, served 100 days in the One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Our subject was in mercantile business in Harrisville, Harrison County, Ohio, for seven years, and in Dennison for one year. He is a self-made man, has been generally successful, and owns fifty acres of good land in Union Township.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

JEREMIAH BEAMER, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in this township December 30, 1838, son of Adam Beamer, who emigrated from Maryland to Tuscarawas County at an early day, and died in Indiana in March, 1861. Jeremiah was raised on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married, August 30, 1860, to Christina Stees, daughter of George Stees, Sr. After marriage, they commenced farming in Carroll County, but a few years later purchased the farm in the south part of Warren Township, where they yet reside. Two children have been born to them—John, who was married September 17, 1881, to Ida True, of this township, and George. Mr. Beamer has acquired a well-improved farm of 120 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN A. BOWERS, merchant, New Cumberland, was born September 1, 1847, in Bowerston, Harrison Co., Ohio, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Swinehart) Bowers. His father was an early settler of Harrison County, and laid out the town of Bowerston. He died in 1857. Our subject's mother died in 1867. Mr. Bowers was the first merchant in Monroe Township, Carroll County. His family numbered eleven children, viz., an infant, deceased; Jeremiah, living in Wood County, Ohio; Mary Ann, wife of Peter McCurdy, of Dennison, Ohio; Isaiah, a physician of Plymouth, Ind.; Ezekiel, now living at Bowerston; Margaret, deceased; Obadiah, deceased; Caroline, wife of Dr. J. B. McCombs, of Iowa; William H., who was starved to death in Libby Prison; John A. and David T., now farming near Bowerston. At sixteen, our subject began learning the boot and shoe trade, which he followed about seventeen years. He was united in marriage, July 4, 1877, with Miss Elizabeth Tressel, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Tressel. (See their biography.) He then opened a general store in New Cumberland, in which he is still engaged. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowers was born one child —Myrtle M. A. Our subject, is an advocate of the principles of the National Greenback party. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. WILLIAM CARNS, physician, New Cumberland, was born in Leesburg, Ohio, August 31, 1821, son of John and Nancy (Sherrod) Carns. John Carns was a tanner, lived awhile in Tuscarawas County, and removed to near Sherodsville, Carroll County, where he established a tannery, and died in August, 1833, of malarial fever, leaving a widow and six children. Mrs. Carns afterward married H. W. Smith, and died in 1878. William, our subject, remained at home till the age of twenty. He attended Hagerstown Academy, and in 1840 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Cummins, of Leesburg, continuing for five years. He was married to Lydia Booth September 16, 1844. While on his way to attend lectures at the Cincinnati Medical School in the fall of 1846, he was stricken with bilious fever at Wheeling, W. Va., and under the care of Drs. Bates, of Wheeling, and Carnahan, of Bridgeport, spent $210. After recovery, he returned home, with a capital of $2, a wife and one son. He has had six children —John Booth, the eldest, is an M. E. minister, now stationed at North Manchester, Ind.; Hugh Gilmore practices medicine with his father; Henry Clay is at home; Hannah Ozema, died of lung disease August 16, 1882; Zuella and Lydia Ada are at home. Dr. Carns is a local minister in the M. E. Church, of which his entire family are members. He is an advocate of prohibition and of the principles of the Greenback party. He has been an industrious, successful practitioner, and has 131 acres of land. He is a social, clever gentleman, is comfortably situated, with no great fortune, believing that "man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long."

JOHN D. CLEMENS, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 8, 1827, son of William and Catherine Clemens, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Ohio. When John was about eight years old, his father removed with his family to Carroll County. Here John was raised and received his education. He was married, January 31, 1871, to Catherine Pearch, of Carroll County. Prior to his marriage, Mr. Clemens traveled a great deal. He has been in thirteen States, and was aboard the steamer "Nat Holmes" when it collided with the "David Gibson" on the Ohio River, near Aurora, Ind., March 27, 1859. Both boats were ruined, and forty-three human lives were lost. The captain and pilot of the "David Gibson" were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Mr. Clemens has been successful and industrious in life, and owns a farm of 80 acres, which he is greatly improving. He is a Republican in politics.

MRS. JENNIE CROOKS, widow of William Crooks, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 12, 1848, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Baird. Her parents moved to New Cumberland when Jennie was but a year old, and there she was raised and obtained her education. She was united in marriage, July 14, 1868, to William Crooks, a native and resident of Warren Township. He was a son of Henry and Catherine Crooks, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Tuscarawas County at an early day. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. William Crooks settled on the old homestead, where she has ever since resided. Three children were born to them, of whom two, Carrie J. and Samuel H., are living. Mr. Crooks departed this life November 9, 1879. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, was a Democrat, and has been Justice of the Peace, and filled other township offices. Mrs. Crooks is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB I. DILLEY, farmer, P. O. Mineral Point, was born July 19, 1808, in Hunterdon County, N. J., son of John and Sarah (Van Deventer) Dilley, natives of New Jersey. Jacob I. was raised on his father's farm in New Jersey, and May 8, 1830, was married to Eliza Sullivan, also a native of New Jersey. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are living -Rebecca, wife of William Clemens, of Rushville, Ill.; Levi, of Leesburg, Ohio; Henry, of Pierceton, Ind.; Albert V., of Carroll County; Isaac, of Fairfield Township; and Ira. Mr. Dilley emigrated to Carroll County, where he lived about fifteen years. His wife died here, and he subsequently married Mrs. Elizabeth Sherretts, also a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Peter and Desire Eich. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dilley are Ira, and Ann E., wife of Thomas Herron. After his second marriage, Mr. Dilley removed to his present farm of 130 acres in Warren Township. He is a Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church; his wife of the Lutheran. They are upright Christian people, and enjoy the highest respect in the community in which they live.

CHARLES HOWARD, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Indiana October 16, 1841, son of John and Rachel (Riggle) Howard, who were natives of this county, but spent a couple of years in Indiana, returning to Tuscarawas shortly after the birth of Charles. John Howard died in 1869, his wife in 1864. Of their twelve children, seven are now living. Charles, the third child, was raised in Warren Township. In 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, participating in seventeen hard-fought battles, including Kenesaw Mountain, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Savannah, Buzzard's Roost, Bentonville, Peach Tree Creek and others. He was in the famous march to the sea. He was married, December 28, 1865, to Sarah Winspear, of Goshen Township. To this union were born seven children—William, Olive, Edgar, Jane, Frank, Emmett and John. Mr. Howard has been successful in life, and owns a little home of about sixty-three acres. He is Democratic in politics, and, in 1865, was elected Sheriff of Tuscarawas County, serving for one term.

WILLIAM R. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville. Carroll County, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 5, 1816. He is a son of Dr. William and Sallie (Carns) Kennedy, of Jefferson County, Ohio. After a life of busy practice, Dr. Kennedy died in August, 1816. Mrs. Kennedy afterward married Joseph Van Buskirk, of this county. Our subject lived with his mother and her people in Jefferson County until 1828, when he came with the family to Tuscarawas County. His mother died in 1853. William R. was married, October 13, 1836, to Miss Matilda Whitcraft, daughter of John and Elizabeth Whitcraft, of Carroll County, Ohio. He improved his educational advantages, and was engaged as a successful teacher for ten years. He settled on his farm, where he has ever since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy the following children were born: James M., John L., William Ira, J. Lee, Emmett H., and Nannie F., wife of W. F. McGavran. Our worthy subject has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Assessor, besides other township offices. Mrs. Kennedy died July 5, 1881. She lived an earnest Christian life, was a faithful wife and a loving mother. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Kennedy is now an Elder. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat; has always held aloof from all orders of a secret nature. He owns an improved farm of 340 acres, and has helped his sons to start in life. He is one of the most reliable citizens of this county.

JUDGE ISRAEL SHRIEVE LAPPIN, retired farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born May 5, 1801, in Fayette County, Penn.; son of Samuel and Nancy (Gary) Lappin. Samuel Lappin came with his family to what is now Warren Township June 18, 1805, and endured the hardships of pioneer life when Steubenville was the nearest general market and milling place. The paternal grandfather of our subject was of Irish extraction, lived in New Jersey and participated in the Revolutionary struggle. Israel S. was raised on his father's farm, attended the primitive schools of his day, and, excepting the time spent in learning the carpenter's trade at Richmond, Ohio, was at home until his marriage, December 9, 1824, with Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Mary McGrail, formerly of Westmoreland County, Penn. Mr. Lappin settled in Warren Township, and has ever since remained its worthy citizen. His mother died May 29, 1831; his father, October 6, 1832, in his eighty-seventh year. They were honest, industrious people, and had the respect of the best society of Tuscarawas County. Israel worked two years at his trade. He was then a merchant at New Cumberland fourteen years, after which he returned to the farm. He was twice elected Justice of the Peace, but was obliged, from pressing business engagements, to resign during his second term. Without effort on his part, he was elected Associate Judge of the county, and served fourteen years. He has also been a Notary Public for fifteen years. To Judge and Mrs. Lappin were born eleven children, three of whom, Naomi, Adeline and Mary (wife of Daniel Miller) are deceased; the living are Finley, Ann (widow of Enoch Fribley), Addison, Silas, Amanda (wife of William Morrison, of Cleveland), Anderson, Margaret and Hamline C. Mrs. Lappin died September 23, 1872, aged sixty-six years. She had been an affectionate wife and a wise and loving mother, and her loss was deeply felt and mourned by her many friends. Judge Lappin is a Democrat, but retains the privilege of independent thought in political affairs. He has always been foremost in the support of matters of public welfare, and is one of the most honored citizens of Tuscarawas County.

SIOMEN LEATHERMAN, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born December 13, 1828, in this township, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Divan) Leatherman, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to what is now Warren Township among the foremost pioneers, and toiled in the wilderness for many years to rear a substantial home, by clearing the forests. They were industrious people, and accumulated a large and valuable property. Mrs. Leatherman died about twenty years ago, and her husband, Peter Leatherman, followed her to the grave June 29, 1873. Of the thirteen children born to them, seven yet survive, namely, Jacob, of Wayne County, Ohio; Phebe, wife of Jonathan Smith of this township; Margaret, widow

of Benjamin Skeeles, of Noble County, Ind.; Siomen; Demos, of Wood County, Ohio; Daniel, of this township; and Moses, of Union Township. Siomen owns a good farm of 122 acres, and supports the principles of the Democratic party.

JESSE LUCAS, miller and farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 5, 1831, son of Daniel and Mercy Lucas, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. The family removed to Harrison County when Jesse was nine years old. Here he was raised, working part of his time on the farm and partly in the mill, both owned by his father. He was married, February 1, 1860, to Sarah Harner, of Fairview, Harrison County. Four children have been born to them—Laura L., Jentha O., Florence May and Oscar J. Mr. Lucas came to Tuscarawas County in 1868, and purchased a one-half interest in the old Riggle Mill on One Leg Creek. Here he remained until 1877, when he sold out, bought the property where he now resides, and accepted a position as miller in the Moughiman Mill. Mr. Lucas has been industrious and successful, having acquired a nice little property of thirty-four acres. In politics, he is Democratically inclined.

GEORGE McCARTNEY, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, Carroll County, was born March 1, 1832, in Bucks County, Penn., son of Robert and Mary McCartney, who came to this county in 1864. Our subject came to this township in 1849, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for five years. He was married, November 26, 1853, to Miss Amanda Sherod, daughter of Charles M. and Amy Sherod, early settlers of this township. Eleven children have been born to this couple, of whom three are dead, viz., Louis, Charlie and an infant. Those living are John S., Richard, James, Joseph, William, George, Cinderella and Amy A. Mr. McCartney obtained a common school education, is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a very successful farmer, having acquired an improved farm of 420 acres. He prefers a private life, but takes great interest in all affairs that are beneficent to the public. Mr. McCartney has won the esteem and respect of all his friends and neighbors by his honest and upright conduct.

HON. RICHARD McCLELLAND was born near Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland, August 30, 1816, and is a son of John and Jane McClelland, who came to Fayette County, Penn., where they resided seven years. The family came to Goshen Township, Tuscarawas County, in 1836. Here our subject's father died July 2, 1848; his mother on August 18, 1866. They were industrious pioneer people, and enjoyed the honor and esteem of all who knew them. Our subject was raised mainly on his father's farm in this county, and enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of that early day; but he has supplemented that education by a thorough and judicious course of reading. He has a good literary culture, obtained by private study. The family includes Judge Battie McClelland, now a citizen of Columbus, Ind., who has risen to distinction in the official circles of that State; Jeremiah M. died in Shreveport, La.; Margaret Ann died September 10, 1841; John, now living in Bartholomew County, Ind.; Norwood, in Cincinnati, proprietor of a large brass foundry; Mary J., widow of William Hedges, of Cadiz, Ohio; and Francis W., an invalid. Our subject is the fourth. He was united in marriage, November 23, 1848, with Mary McGregor. She died September 2, 1850. Our subject was afterward married, October 21, 1856, to Sarah J. Scott. To this union have been born Jane B., wife of Emmett Kennedy, Harrison County, Ohio; Mary M., Ellen E., Francis S., Emma V. and Richard B. Mrs. McClelland died March 26, 1876. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Mr. McClelland owns a finely-improved farm of about 400 acres. In the militia training of the early times, he arose from the ranks to General. In 1871, he was elected member of State Board of Equalization; has also filled various township offices; is a Democrat; a firm believer in Calvinism; is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are all members.

DANIEL P. McGREGOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Cumberland, was born December 5, 1835, in Warren Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac McGregor. He was raised principally on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the school at New Cumberland. He was united in marriage, March 6, 1862, with Minerva Jane Boyd, also a native of this township. To this union were born eight children, six of whom are living Elliott, Maud, Edith, S. Brice, Eleanor and Ralph. Mr. McGregor owns a finely improved and well-stocked farm of 140 acres, a part of the old homestead. He devotes a great deal of his attention to the cultivation and training of fine stock. He owns several head of fine blooded stock, both horses and cattle. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McGregor is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES T. McGREGOR, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in this township June 16, 1838, son of Isaac and Nancy (Morrison) McGregor. Nancy Morrison was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. Isaac McGregor was born in Washington County, Penn., and is of Scotch Presbyterian descent. He was a blacksmith by trade, at which he labored until about 1830, when he settled on a farm just west of New Cumberland, residing in that vicinity through life, and leaving at his death four children—Margaret, wife of Albert Scott; Joseph, of Carroll County; Daniel P. and James T. They were highly respected pioneers, and members of the Presbyterian Church. James T. was raised principally on his father's farm, and was married, December 31, 1861, to Catherine Eyster, a native of Stark County, Ohio, daughter of Peter and Catherine Eyster. Six children have been born to Mr and Mrs. McGregor, five of whom are living—William E., Nancy Clara, Arminta, Frank and Charles. Mr. McGregor lives on the old homestead, and has a farm of 215 acres. He takes a great interest in the care and improvement of fine stock. He is a Democrat politically.

WILLIAM McKEE, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in this township March 3, 1822, son of James and Ann McKee, natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to a Western home here at a very early day, and helped to develop the township from its wilderness state. They remained lifelong pioneers of Warren Township, and on their death left four children, of whom William is the youngest. He was raised on the farm, received a common school education, and was married in October, 1857, to Martha Mahan, a native of this county, daughter of John Mahan. Two children have been born to them—James W. and Lucy Alice. Mr. McKee lives with his family on the old homestead, and in politics is Democratic.

MRS. SARAH MILLS, New Cumberland, was born May 5, 1814, near Magnolia, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Hugh and Mary A. (Hibbet) Downning. They were natives of Virginia, but came to Ohio when they were young, and were married there in 1813. Theirs was the first marriage in Stark County. Capt. James Downning, paternal grandfather of our subject, was a famous Indian scout and experienced many narrow escapes. He was commander in the celebrated fight on Big Sandy, and took part in several other sharp skirmishes with the redskins. Her maternal grandfather, James Hibbet, was the first Justice of the Peace in what was then called Sandy Township. Mr. Downning died in 1855. Mrs. Downning died in 1881, in her eighty-seventh year. Our subject was united in marriage, July 8, 1834, with Jonathan Mills, born October 15, 1813, He was a son of Thomas and Hannah Mills, natives of Washington County, Penn., and who came at an early day to this county. Their family numbered twelve children—Hugh; Hannah, wife of Silas Lappin (deceased); Thomas; Israel; James D.; Dyas M., who was killed by an Indian in Colorado; Josephine, wife of Hamilton Fry; Margaret, deceased; William S.; Jonathan, deceased; and Robert L., deceased. Mr. Mills represented this county in the Legislature in 1855 and 1856, being elected by the Republican party. He served his constituents faithfully and well, and remained true to the principle of freedom and justice. He departed this life November 13, 1869. He had been a pious member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and was a local preacher of much ability. He acquired a large and well improved farm. Two of his sons, Israel and James, served their country bravely in the late war of the rebellion. Mrs. Mills still lives on the home place. Her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren make a large company. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES D. MILLS, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born April 19, 1846, in Warren Township, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Downing) Mills. He obtained his education in the district schools, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. He is the fifth in a family of twelve children. Mr. Mills was married, November 9, 1869, to Sarah M. Gartrell, of Carroll County. Three children have been born to them—Jasper H., Charlie E. and Frank B. Mr. Mills enlisted in the service as a private in February, 1865, and during the campaign served mostly in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland. He is a Republican, and at present a Trustee of the township. He has purchased the interest of most of his father's heirs in the old homestead, where he now lives. This he has earned by honest industry and economy.

JAMES PEARCH, farmer, P. O. Sherodsville, was born in Sherodsville October 16, 1852, son of John and Ann Mary Pearch, who came from Pennsylvania to Carroll County in a very early day. John Pearch was twice married, and had a family of sixteen children, ten of whom are still living. He yet survives in Sherodsville at an advanced age. James was raised on his father's farm, and received his education in the Sherodsville district. He was united in marriage, June 22, 1872, to Romania L. Van Buskirk, daughter of Lawrence Van Buskirk. Mr. Pearch has been very successful for a young business man, and owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres. He is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of Zion Lutheran Church, near Sherodsville.

ADAM RAINSBERGER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born January 23, 1844, in Fairfield Township, son of Jacob and Mary Rainsberger, natives of Pennsylvania. He was raised on his father's farm, obtaining the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. He was united in marriage, February 28, 1872, to Mary Grace, daughter of Matthew Grace, of Union Township. To them have been born five children—Henry N., James B., Sarah G., Adam C. and Homer F. After his marriage, Mr. Rainsberger settled in Union Township. He has recently purchased a farm of 131 acres in Warren, adjacent to the Union Township line, and is now developing and improving the place. During his early manhood, Mr. Rainsberger was engaged in teaching for nine years, and has a record as a successful educator. Mr. and Mrs. Rainsberger are members of the M. E. Church, and he is an adherent to the Republican party.

THEODORE A. RENDER, farmer, P. O. Mineral Point, was born in this county July 28, 1852, son of Francis and Rachel Render. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education chiefly in the village school at Mineral Point. He was married, March 28, 1873, to Joanna Strawn, the adopted daughter of Solon Strawn, of Carroll County. To this union have been born four children—Annie I., Rachel V., Barbara G. and Emmett A. Mr. and Mrs. Render are members of the M. E. Church. They have been industrious and successful in business, and have acquired a finely improved farm of 120 acres. Mr. Render is a member of the Republican party.

ADAM RENNECKER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 1, 1828, son of John and Mary Rennecker, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated at an early day to this township, and helped develop its agricultural resources. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and both have passed away to their reward. Adam was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the schools of the township. He was married, October 2, 1849, to Mahala E. Lightle, of this county. Two children have been born to them—John N., who is married to Mattie M. Fierbaugh, and is living with his father, and Mary C., the wife of John S. Shildts, of Harrison County. Mr. and Mrs. Ren-

necker have been industrious and successful, and own a good farm of eighty acres. They are members of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Rennecker supports the principles of the Democratic party, but is independent in the choice of public officers.

ALLEN RICHARDSON, stock-dealer, New Cumberland, was born August 17, 1847, in Carroll County, Ohio, son of Edward and Catherine (Wyant) Richardson, of Carroll County. He came to this township with his father, in 1871; obtained his edueation in the schools of Carroll County, and lived with his father until his marriage, September 18, 1875, to Miss Sarah Williams, of Turcarawas County. They have one little girl named Maude. Mr. Richardson had always been a farmer until four years ago; since then, he has been dealing exclusively in stock. Our subject is a stanch Democrat; was Township Trustee, and has always encouraged morality and religion and all enterprises of public welfare. Mr. Richardson is one of the successful and influential business men of Warren Township.

HIRAM RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born April 6, 1858, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Edward and Catherine (Wyant) Richardson. He moved with his father's family to this township and county at the age of eighteen, and obtained his education in the schools of Carroll County. After coming to Tuscarawas County, he remained with his father about nine years. On March 9, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Haugh, daughter of Samuel and Anna Haugh, of Carroll County. They had one child, deceased in infancy. Mr. Richardson is a Democrat in politics. He was the Democratic nominee for Township Trustee in 1881, and was defeated by only seven votes. Besides farming, our subject pays much attention to stock-raising. He has acquired a finely improved farm of 150 acres, within a quarter of a mile of New Cumberland.

ROBERT RIGGLE, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in this township January 13, 1834, son of Jacob and Temperance (McCombs) Riggle, who also were raised in this township and were among its first people. Robert was reared on his father's farm, obtained the education afforded by the public schools, and when about twenty-four years of age acquired the carpenter trade with Eseriah Dolvin and Daniel Moughiman, which he followed about nine years. He was married, April 5, 1872, to Martha Conwell, a resident of Carroll County. Three children were born to them, of whom James E. and Rose Ann survive. Mr. Riggle has purchased a home of 125 acres, is an independent Democrat in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM RYAN, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 11, 1827, son of Samuel and Rachel (Moore) Ryan. Samuel was a native of Maryland, Rachel of Ohio. They removed from Jefferson County to Warren Township about 1830. Mr. Samuel Ryan departed this life April 12, 1877; his wife January 2, 1882. They were upright, industrious, successful people, and left a family of six children, viz.: Christy Ann (wife of John Leggett, of Union Township), William, Isaac, Margaret (wife of Sherrod Rickets, of Goshen Township), David and Samuel. William was reared on his father's farm, and was married, January 2, 1853, to Chestina Carns, daughter of Manassa Carns, of Union Township. Her mother was a daughter of the famous Indian scout, William Sherrod. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan consists of four children—Margaretta (wife of Joseph Baird, of Scio, Ohio), Ann Rebecca (wife of Louis Craig, of Goshen Township), James F. and E. Eleanor. Mr. Ryan has a finely improved farm of 140 acres, and is Democratic in politics.

ISAAC RYAN, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 27, 1828; son of Samuel Ryan. Isaac was raised on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the schools of the county. He was united in marriage, December 7, 1855, to Sophronia Belknap, a native of Carroll County, daughter of David Belknap. Three children have been born to them. Amanda

(wife of Joseph H. Riggles, of Goshen Township), John and Joanna (wife of William Brown, of Fairfield Township). Mr. Ryan owns a finely improved farm of 218 acres, and votes with the Democratic party. He is regarded as an influential citizen and reliable business man of Warren Township.

DAVID RYAN, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born April 17, 1836, on the farm where he now lives; son of Samuel Ryan. David was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He was married, September 30, 1858, to Amanda Williams, daughter of John Williams, of Fairfield Township. Six children were born unto them, three of whom, Charles M., William Alden and Olive Mabel, are living. Mr. Ryan owns a fine farm of 200 acres of improved land, being the old family homestead. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and is regarded one of the leading and influential citizens of Tuscarawas County.

SAMUEL BUD RYAN, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born August 4, 1840, in this township, and is a son of Samuel Ryan, Sr. He was raised on his father's farm in this township, and obtained his education at the common school of the district. He was united in marriage, November 1, 1861, with Miss Harriet A. N. Knee, a native of Goshen Township. To this union have been born three children, two of whom are living—Herbert E. and Harold E. Mr. Ryan has a finely improved farm of 160 acres. He supports the principles of the Democratic party. Mrs. Ryan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the congregation of the Holmes Church. Mrs. Ryan was a teacher before her marriage, and they have one son who is also a teacher. Mr. Ryan is regarded as one of the influential citizens and reliable business men of Tuscarawas County.

WILLIAM MINOR SALISBURY, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born March 24, 1845, in this township, son of John and Sarah Salisbury, natives of England, who came to Tuscarawas County at an early day, and assisted in developing the county from its wild and wooded condition. William was raised on the home farm and received his education in the common schools. Two of his brothers entered the service and sacrificed their lives at their country's altar, while William remained at home the chief dependence in the care of his mother's family. He was married, December 25, 1873, to Elizabeth Rainsberger, daughter of Jacob Rainsberger, of Fairfield Township. Their three children are John W., Mary A. and Josephine. Mr. Salisbury resides on the old home farm, and is a member of the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL SMITH, retired farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born October 20, 1805, in Westmoreland County, Penn. His parents, Michael and Eve (Shuster) Smith, were natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1808, and settled in that part which is now known as Carroll County. The Indians still thronged the country, and the nearest market was Steubenville, on the Ohio River. Daniel attended the schools of the early days, and obtained his education under many disadvantages. He learned the cooper trade of his father, which he followed about five years. He then learned the carpenter trade, and followed the same until 1839, when he settled on the farm he now owns. For two years he kept store in this place. When he first engaged in this business, he purchased goods partly on credit, of Baird & Bissel, dry goods, and—Parks, grocer, both of Pittsburgh. He closed up, and paid every dollar of his indebtedness of nearly $2,000, with no obligation save that of honor; was then offered unlimited credits, but preferred to engage in farming. Mr. Smith was married, March 1, 1836, to Miss Matilda Shaffer, of Carroll County, Ohio. To them were born nine children—Sarah Ann, Mary, Isabella, J. M., Allen, and four who died in infancy. Our subject's father died at the age of seventy-six, and his mother at the age of ninety-three. Daniel and wife labored hard to improve and develop their property. Mrs. Smith departed this life May 3, 1871. She was a loving wife and a prudent mother; was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gained

the love and respect of all who knew her. Mr. Smith has since married Mrs. Eleanore McGregor. Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; advocates the principles of the Republican party; held several offices in his township, and gained his present possessions by his honest industry and economy. He is one who has rendered important services in the development of Tuscarawas County.

GEORGE STEES, SR., farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born August 23, 1802, in Northumberland County, Va., and is a son of Jacob Stees. Our subject came with his father's family to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1806, and lived there until after the war of 1812. In 1816, they came to Tuscarawas County, and settled in Warren Township. Mr. Stees was united in marriage, April 15, 1824, with Mary M. Moughiman, daughter of Henry Moughiman, of this county. To this union have been born eleven children, of whom eight are living, viz., Catherine, wife of Morris Beamer, of Carroll County; Esther, wife of Solomon Beamer, of Carroll County; Henry, of Carroll County; Matilda, widow of George Huffman, of New Philadelphia; Margaret, wife of John Rimmel, of this township; Christina, wife of Jeremiah Beamer, of this township; George, living at the old homestead; and William, of this township. Mr. Stees has accumulated a large property, which he divided principally among his children, reserving 100 acres as a homestead and support for his old age. Mrs. Stees departed this life September 4, 1881. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Stees is also a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been a Democrat all his life.

MRS. SARAH VAN BUSKIRK, widow of Lawrence Van Buskirk, was born in Carroll County November 22, 1829, and is a daughter of Edward Richardson. She was united in marriage, June 22, 1853, with Lawrence Van Buskirk, of Tuscarawas County. They settled on a farm, and lived there about four years. Here were born their two children—Romania L., wife of James Pearch (see his sketch), and Elsie V., wife of William D. Beamer, of Sherodsville, formerly of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk moved to McLean County, Ill., where Mr. Van Buskirk died in a few months, and his widow returned to her old neighborhood in Ohio. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Pearch. She is a member of the Sherodsville congregation of the M. E. Church, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know her.

WILLIAM STRAWN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Cumberland, was born March 21, 1822, in this county. His parents, Jacob and Martha (Ervin) Strawn were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Tuscarawas County in 1816. The farm upon which they located was a dense wilderness, and they had to build a cabin before they could have a home. Wild game was abundant, and once William and his brother were chased by wolves to the cabin from the field, whither they had gone to husk corn. Jacob and Martha Strawn have long since passed away. William was raised on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of the township. He was united in marriage November 11, 1847, to Eliza Denney, daughter of Thomas Denney, of Carroll County. Three children have been born to them—John I., who married Alice Wallack, and resides in Iowa; Sarah Irene, wife of William A. Scott, of Dennison, Ohio; and William Norwood, at home. Mr. Strawn has been very successful in life, and has acquired a fine property of 372 acres of well improved and nicely situated land. He also owns a farm in Iowa, and other property. Mr. Strawn is interested in the culture and improvement of fine stock, and has some fine blooded animals on his farm. He is a stanch Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Disciple Church. He contributes liberally to the support of other churches in the community, and is the friend of educational and religious enterprises. He owns the first organ ever brought to the township. Mr. Strawn is regarded as one of the foremost and most influential citizens of Warren Township.

JOHN TATE, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born February 13, 1823, in Westmoreland County, Penn., son of James and Margaret (McQuiston) Tate.

both of whom died in Pennsylvania in 1829. At ten years of age, John Tate came to this township with the family of Hamilton Spence, with whom he lived till of age. His common school education he improved by a systematic habit of reading and observation. He was married, March 25, 1848, to Eliza Booth, a native of Harrison County. They settled down near New Cumberland, and have lived in the vicinity ever since. In 1854, he purchased the farm where he now resides. Eight children have been born to them, six of whom are living—Lydia M.; Mary A., wife of H. W. Pyle, of Union Township; John B.; Thomas W., of Sandy Township; Laura M. and Jennie B. Mrs. Tate departed this life June 5, 1875, and since her death the cares of the household have been assumed by her daughters. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Tate is now a member. He is a Republican, has been Justice of the Peace and held most of the township offices. His services are often required in settling up the estates of decedents.

DANIEL TRESSEL, resident of Carroll County, near Warren Township, P. O. New Cumberland. Was born in Warren Township March 25, 1809. His parents, George and Catherine Tressel, came from Pennsylvania to Tuscarawas County in 1808. The country was then a dense wilderness, and these pioneers were obliged to leave their goods in the wagon until they could raise a cabin. All went heartily to work to develop a farm. Indians were numerous but peaceful and Mr. Tressel often tried his skill with them in shooting at a mark. Daniel was raised on his father's farm, and was married March 29, 1836, to Eve Studey. Four children were born to them—Levi, Addison (deceased), Mary (wife of R. Crooks, deceased), and one who died in infancy. Soon after his marriage, he moved to his present home near the Tuscarawas County line. Here he cleared and improved his farm. Mrs. Tressel died March 14, 1846; she had been a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Tressel afterward married Abigail Alfred, who was born in Jefferson County February 25, 1821, daughter of George and Mary Alfred, of Carroll County. By this marriage there were seven children. Four died of diphtheria in 1861. There are living, Sarah A., wife of Frederick Roof; Elizabeth, wife of John A. Bowers, of New Cumberland; and Amos D., at home. Mr. Tressel, by his industry, has acquired a farm of 180 acres, and now lives in the retirement of his old age with his faithful companion in life. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

ISAAC TRUE, farmer, P. O. New Cumberland, was born in Washington County, Penn., January 5, 1817, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Knight) True, natives of Maryland, of English descent. The grandfather of Isaac had been a British soldier. The family of Thomas and Elizabeth True consisted of the following children: Nancy, wife of John G. Sherrod, of Iowa; John, deceased; Noah; Rebecca, wife of Reuben A. Cale, of Iowa, deceased; Isaac, our subject; William, deceased, noted for his physical strength; Wesley; Elizabeth L., wife of Henry Parrish, of Iowa; Matilda Jane, wife of S. R. Skeeles, of this township; and Solomon, of Iowa. There were also the following half brothers and sisters: Martha A.; Thomas, deceased; Emeline, widow of L. Barnett; Mary, wife of James Kelly, of Alliance; and Ephriam, of Iowa. In 1817, Thomas and Elizabeth True moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and about 1822 settled permanently in this township. Thomas died in 1869; his wife Elizabeth about 1833. Isaac was married, June 9, 1840, to Mary Masters, of this township. Their children are Orpha, wife of Jacob Bixler, of Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of D. McIlravy, of Iowa; Louisa, widow of William E. Boyd; Susan, wife of Albert Wyngate; Jennie, wife of Martin Justus; and Martha Adla. Mrs. True departed this life March 10, 1856; she was a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. True afterward married Catherine Van Buskirk, a native of Greene County, Penn. To them were born John C. F., now living in Iowa; Abraham L.; U. S. G., deceased; W. T. Sherman, and Garfield Van B. Mr. True is an industrious and esteemed citizen of Warren Township, and has made a finely improved farm of 220 acres.

He is a Republican in politics, an earnest temperance advocate, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a strong friend of Sunday schools.

ALVIN WALTZ, merchant, New Cumberland, was born in Fairfield Township, this county, May 8, 1843, son of Bezaleel and Catherine (Deibert) Waltz. Bezaleel Waltz was a native of Maryland; Catherine, of Pennsylvania. They emigrated with their parents to this county; were married in Goshen Township, and now reside in Fairfield Township. Alvin remained on the farm till twenty-two years of age. He attended Mt. Union College and Scio College, Newmarket, Ohio; then engaged in teaching, which he followed about seventeen years, residing on a farm in Goshen, and afterward in Fairfield Township. He was married, December 13, 1866, to Theresa Williams, daughter of Eli and Eleanor Williams, of Fairfield Township. Five children were born to them—Eli W., Ada E., Metta C., Grace L. and Sarah A. Mr. Waltz was admitted to the bar April 11, 1879, and has a good local practice. In 1881, he established a general hardware store in New Cumberland, the only one in the village, and enjoys a good trade. He is Republican in politics, is a Notary Public, and at present Township Treasurer. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and influential members of the society of Warren Township.

WILLIAM WILLIGMAN, SR., M. D. druggist, New Cumberland, was born March 13, 1809, in Baltimore, Md., son of Charles H. and Catherine (Jackson) Willigman. Our subject is an alumnus of St. John's College, and graduated as M. D. in medical college in 1836. He was married, on the 23d of July, 1829, to Miss Harriet Wells, daughter of Rev. Philip Wells, of Baltimore, Md. This union was blessed with ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Charles H.; James; William; Mary, wife of Thomas Davis, of Owen County, Ind.; Anna M.; and Harriet, wife of Henry Skuler. Dr. Willigman began his practice in Bristol, Md., in 1837, where he remained until 1846, when he came to New Cumberland, and is still residing here. Mrs. Willigman departed this life April 27, 1860. She was an affectionate wife and mother, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew her. The Doctor was again married, November 10, 1864, to Eleanor Carnahan. To them was born one child—Robert C. Dr. Willigman had a very large practice until he retired from that business. He now owns the only drug store in New Cumberland, and is regarded as one of the most reliable and influential men of this township.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 14, 1836. His parents, Robert and Mary (Emberson) Anderson, were natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated, settling in this county in 1833, where the father pursued farming. Of their family of eight children, seven attained their majority, our subject being the sixth child. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in Warwick Township, where he has lived since two years of age, and was reared on a farm. Farming has formed his occupation through life, and he has been generally successful; owns a tract of ninety-one acres of good, productive land, besides a coal mine. In 1857, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Barbara (Mathias) Metzger, of German descent. The children by this union were six in number, one deceased—Mary Jane (deceased), George A., Sarah B., David Sherman, Emma Elizabeth and Robert L. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Lutheran Church, of which the former has been Deacon. In politics, Mr. Anderson is a Democrat.

LIEUT. R. T. BENNER, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born March 14, 1838, in Mill Township, this county, and is a son of Thomas R. and Martha (Thompson) Benner. He received a good common school education and was reared on the farm. He enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards; was elected Second Lieutenant, and was discharged the same year. He married Sarah M. Eckman. (See biographical sketch of Dr. Hiram Eckman). To this union were born eight children—Elmer E., Thomas R., Martha Florence (deceased), Alta V., Irene Belle, Eva L., Robert T. and Myrtle I. In politics, he is a Democrat; has been Township Trustee five or six years, Township Treasurer six years and School Director eight years. He has a farm of 130 acres, well improved.

JOHN B. BIUCHLY, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a native of Germany, born December 31, 1818, and is a son of John Jacob Biuchly. Our subject came to America in 1845, located in Stark County, Ohio, coming to this county in 1846. His education was received in Germany, where he learned the cooper's trade, working at it for several years. He is now a farmer and stock-raiser; owns 126 acres of good, productive land, which has been acquired by his own industry. In 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Metzger, who was of German descent, born in Tuscarawas County, and died in 1860, leaving a son and daughter, who have survived her. In 1865, our subject formed a second marriage, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan, daughter of Isaac Bevers. Mr. Biuchly is a member of the Lutheran, his wife of the Disciple Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN D. CUNNING, merchant, Trenton, was born February 4, 1830, in Auburn Township, this county, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Officer) Cunning, the latter of English and Scotch lineage. His father was born in Maryland, April 1, 1804, and was a son of Barnabas and Susan (McGloughlin) Cunning, who emigrated from Ireland to this country in 1800. Edward Cunning moved with Jacob Rohrer, in 1817, from Maryland to Holmes County, Ohio; afterward settled in Auburn Township, where he learned the carpenter trade, which became his avocation for a livelihood. In 1837, he moved to Shanesville, Sugar Creek Township, and now lives with his son John in Trenton. He was married, April 23, 1829, and had a family of eight children, of whom the five surviving are married. He is a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife, and was a Steward and Class-leader for a number of years. He is a Republican in politics, and served Sugar Creek Township for several years as Clerk. Four of his sons were in the war of the rebellion, all returning home in safety, one of whom, Thomas J., served four years, and another, William E., three years. The subject of this sketch attended Allegheny College and Ohio Wesleyan University, two years each, and when eighteen years of age began to teach school, continuing, with occasional intervals, for about thirty years. He taught six years in the Nineveh District above Trenton, eight years in Trenton, and eight years in Nazareth Hall, a Moravian Seminary, in Nazareth, Penn. In 1878, he, with his brother and E. C. Myer, formed a partnership in mercantile business in Trenton, under the firm name of Cunning, Myer & Co., which continued for four years, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Myer, and continued the business. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service as its First Lieutenant; five months after, was promoted to Captain, and took command of Company K, same regiment, and after serving nineteen months was discharged for disability. On returning home, he was elected Captain of a company of Ohio National Guards, which was called into service in 1864, by Gov. Brough, and organized as Company F, One Hundreth and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, and served four months. He was married, September 7,

1854, to Louisa M. Walton, daughter of Benjamin Walton, a prominent farmer and early settler of Warwick Township. The only surviving child by this union, Charles Edward, was born October 4, 1855, in this township. Edward was educated in Nazareth Hall, Penn., graduating with honors in 1873. He afterward learned the carpenter trade, in Bethlehem, Penn., and then came back to his old home, in Ohio, and worked at his trade until the spring of 1878, when he, in company with his uncle, opened a general store in Trenton, which they sold to Cunning, Myer & Co. He clerked four years for the latter firm, and then became a partner with his father under the firm name of C. E. Cunning & Co. Edward was married, June 21, 1883, to Miss Kate Disher, one of the teachers in the Union schools of New Philadelphia, Ohio. He and his father's family are members of the Moravian Church, and his wife is a Methodist. Our subject is one of the Elders of the church, and was one of the Superintendents of the Sharon Sabbath School for about fifteen years.

OLIVER J. DEMUTH, farmer and gardener, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township April 1, 1860. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Roth) Demuth, natives of Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvanian Dutch descent, came to Ohio and settled in Shelby County. They had twelve children, eight living, our subject and a sister being ninth and tenth in the family, they being twins. The father died in 1864, but the widow still survives, and is the owner of ninety-five acres of land. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools and at Lebanon Normal School, and for his occupation chose farming. He was married in 1880 to Carrie Schmitz, by which union there have been born two children—Charles and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Demuth are both members of the Moravian Church. He is a Republican in politics; in life he has been generally successful.

HIRAM ECKMAN, physician, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1816, and is a son of Hironimus and Elizabeth (Wilson) Eckman, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German extraction, the latter of Scotch descent Hironimus Eckman was a gunsmith, and came to Ohio in 1804, settling in Liberty Township, Trumbull County, where he worked at his trade until 1812. He was in the army under Gen. Harrison during the war of that period; was wounded and discharged; from the effects of his wound he died in 1824. Our subject was reared on the farm in Trumbull County until he was sixteen years old, when he attended the high school in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio. He also studied medicine two years with Drs. Tilden and Kittredge, of Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1832 came to this county, and read medicine with his brother Jehu one year. He then went to Cincinnati to attend a course of lectures, and afterward, in 1858, graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He practiced as a physician in Trenton several years before he finished his medical course, and up to 1880, when his health failed him and forbade him continuing in active life, the Doctor practiced his profession most successfully, horseback being for many years, over rough roads, his method of traveling. In 1837, he married Lucinda, a daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Dorman) Fries, of German extraction. To this union were born three children—Emmet Clay, born in 1840, was drowned in the Tuscarawas River in 1858, at the age of eighteen years; Sarah M.; and Jehu, born in 1842, and at present a boatman on the Ohio Canal. He enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guard, Company F, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service. His wife is deceased, and his daughter, Luella A. Eckman, now eighteen years of age, was brought up by the Doctor. The second child of the Doctor, Sarah M., is the wife of Robert T. Benner, farmer in Warwick Township. The Doctor is a Republican in

politics, is a Justice of the Peace, and during the rebellion was appointed Examining Surgeon for this district. In 1863, he volunteered in the army, and was at Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, etc.

JOHN GINTHER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township August 18, 1832, and is a son of Christian and Catherine (Corpman) Ginther, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His father was a farmer, and came to Ohio when a young man, settling in this county, where he married and had a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the third. He died early in life, and the three sons took charge of the farm, paid off a debt of $600, and provided for the other children, purchasing for them fifty acres of land. Our subject received a common school education, and early in life worked on the Ohio Canal, owning several boats, at which occupation he continued for twenty-one years, during nine seasons of which he was paid $75 per month as Captain. Since that time, he has been a farmer. In 1858, he was married to Elvina, daughter of Henry Richman; the latter is now in his sixty-eighth year, but still able to work in the harvest field. The children born to this union are five in number, their names as follows: Willard, George, Benjamin, John David and Hiram Franklin. Mrs. Ginther is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Ginther is a Republican. He owns 123 acres of land, and is a breeder of fine horses, having greatly improved the stock in Warwick Township; he has a colt valued at $500, bought in 1883 of Dillon & Co., Illinois. He also keeps bees, and has on hand twenty-five colonies.

JOHN KINSEY, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a son of Daniel and Annie (Medigar) Kinsey, of Switzerland, who came to America, landing in New York on the last day of July, 1833. They took boat to Buffalo, thence came to Ohio and settled in Warwick Township. The family of Daniel Kinsey consisted of himself, wife and nine children; seven of whom came to America—four now living, viz.: Joseph, Gotleib, Catharine and John. The subject of this sketch was married, May 11, 1848, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert and Mary Anderson, natives of Ireland. To this union has been born a family of twelve children, of whom the following survive, viz.: Simon A., married to a Miss Metzker, and has a family of children; Daniel R., residing in Kingman County, Kan., where he is serving as State's Attorney; and Gotleib S., at home. Mr. Kinsey is a member of the Movavian Church, and is a prominent farmer of Warwick Township. He learned the carpenter's trade, followed it for ten years, then took up farming, and now owns a farm of 195 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He commenced without capital, received no aid, and can now enjoy the fruits of his labor with the satisfactory knowledge that they are due to his own industry.

SAMUEL KNAUS, deceased, was one of the oldest citizens of Warwick Township, having been born October 28, 1805, in the vicinity of Trenton. He was a resident of Warwick Township until the time of his death. In 1825, he was received as a communicant member of the Moravian Church at Gnadenhutten. He was one of the oldest members of the Moravian congregation at Sharon, and for fifty-two years a member of that church. On April 27, 1826, he was married to his first wife, Catharine Werner, who died March 7, 1870, and in November of that year he married his surviving partner, Mary M. Werner. He had twelve children by his first wife, six of whom are living. He was the grandfather of thirty grandchildren, sixteen of whom are still living. About six weeks before his demise, Mr. Knaus was taken seriously ill, and from then until the time of his death suffered severe bodily pain. During the last two or three days of his affliction his mind wandered, and he be-

came unable to converse intelligently, and on Sunday morning, July 22, 1879, his spirit returned to the "source from whence it came." At the time of his death, he was seventy-one years eight months and twenty-four days old. The remains of deceased were buried at Sharon, the services being conducted by Rev. Ricksecker. Mr. Knaus was a farmer and stock-raiser, and owned 246 acres of land in this township.

JOHN KNAUS, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 17, 1819, and is a son of John and Lucy (Peddycourd) Knaus; the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland, of German and English descent respectively. The former settled in Gnadenhutten, Ohio, in 1802; he was a wagon-maker by trade, and also made many plows in the early days. The family numbered eight children, their names as follows: Joseph, deceased, born July 27, 1803, in this county; Ann Sarah, born July 27, 1806, died in 1861, wife of Joseph Walton, deceased; Mary A., born in 1809, wife of Benjamin Walton, both deceased; Louisa C., born in 1812, wife of John Dickson; George I., born in 1814, a farmer and mechanic, is married and lives in Kansas; Sarah Ann, deceased, born in 1810, wife of Alex Brown, who is a Director of the Poor House; William, born April 14, 1822, married, a farmer and resident for ten years in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools, and early in life took charge of the farm, his father having died in 1836. His mother, who was born in 1783, died when seventy-two years old. On May 15, 1845, our subject married Ann Maria, a daughter of John Paddock, a farmer and a native of New York. Of the eleven children born to this union, six have survived; four died when young, and one son, Rufus, died after his marriage. The surviving members are, Lucy A., wife of Eli F. Lehn, a farmer of this township; Sarah M., wife of Dr. Kinsey, of Port Washington, Ohio; Charlotte M., wife of R. G. Galbraith, merchant; Alice J., wife of Marion Reed, who is son of the Hon. John B. Reed, of Tuscarawas; Emma A., wife of Morris Keller, a farmer; and Ida Florence. All were born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Knaus are members of the Moravian Church, in which the former has been an Elder, and for many years a Trustee. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his township as Trustee several terms. Never was sued or sued any person, therefore never had a lawsuit.

CARL KRATZ, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Baden, Germany, March 6, 1819, and is a son of Christian and Dorothy (Brécht) Kratz. Our subject came to America in 1846, and in the same year settled in Warwick Township. He had $300 with him, and bought thirty acres of land, but all he has since possessed has been due to his own unaided exertions. He now owns 100 acres of well-improved land. In 1848, he was married to Sophia, a daughter of Philip Eichel. Her father died in Germany, and in 1847 her mother came to America with her three children, Jacob, Sophia and Margaret, the first of whom is now a retired merchant. Margaret is the wife of Lewis Zellner, a merchant of New Philadelphia, of the firm of Zellner & Son. Mr. and Mrs. Kratz have been blessed with three children, viz.: Jacob, married, a carpenter in this township; Lewis, married, a farmer in this township; and Sophia M. Mr. and Mrs. Kratz, with their daughter, are members of the German Reformed Church; their sons, of the Moravian Church. Mr. Kratz has been Sunday School Superintendent, and for twenty years an Elder. He is a Democrat in politics.

LEWIS KRATZ was born in this township September 21, 1852. On June 1, 1876, he was married to Sarah, daughter of John Hetter, a prominent farmer and pioneer of this county. The children born to this union are three in number—William J., Clara W. and Theodore E. Mr. Kratz was formerly

a member of the German Reformed, but now belongs to the Moravian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He owns a small, well-improved farm in this township.

HENRY VAN LEHN, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township, September 26, 1831, and is the oldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Benfer) Van Lehn, both of German parentage, the latter a native of this State. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when a boy, and was twice married, our subject being one of the five children by the first union; by the second wife there was a family of fifteen children. The subject of this sketch received a limited education at the log schoolhouse of this township, and for an occupation chose farming. He was a traveling salesman for five years for the Champion Machine Company, and two years more for the firm of English & Dixon, after which he settled down to farming in this township. He lately sold a farm of seventy acres, retaining a small one of fourteen acres, well cultivated. On December 15, 1853, he was united in marriage with Catherine Lehr, a native of Germany, which union has resulted in a family of six children, four living, viz., Alice M., wife of George Newderfer, farmer; Clara Augusta, Sarah Allen and Mary A. Laura E. and Harry Lewis are deceased. Mr. Van Lehn has adopted a child, Harry Lewis by name. Mr. and Mrs. Van Lehn are members of the Moravian Church, in which the former has held several officers, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, our subject is a Republican; has filled the offices of Supervisor and Township Clerk, and is now in his fourth term as Justice of the Peace.

CHRISTIAN LICHTZ (deceased) was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 24, 1816, and died in this township in 1879. His father, Abraham Lichtz, came to America in 1833, settling in Warwick Township, where he followed farming. The subject of this sketch obtained a fair education in his native country, and pursued farming for an occupation. He was twice married, his first wife being Kate Rahmel, who died in 1874. The following year, 1875, he married Elizabeth Krehbiel, who has survived him and is living on the farm he left to her in this township. The farm is carried on by a family who have rented it. In politics, Mr. Lichtz was strongly Republican. He was considered to be a thoroughly reliable man, both in his social as well as his business relations. He was a prominent member of the Moravian Church, to which his widow also belongs, and of which he was Treasurer and Trustee, Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and being a fine musician, took a leading part in the music.

JAMES McCREERY (deceased) was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 13, 1813, and was a son of John and Margaret (Sluts) McCreery. He had been a farmer all his life, and was married, May 14, 1840, to Sarah Williams, born August 22, 1819, and a daughter of Thomas and Drusilla (Jennings) Williams. The latter died in 1882 in her eighty-sixth year. Mr. and Mrs. McCreery were the parents of seven children, five surviving, two boys and three girls, all married with families. Our subject was in his lifetime a prominent man, and owned at one time 1,000 acres of land. He died in 1874.

JOHN McCREERY is a native of Warwick Township, where he was born December 21, 1846, received a common school education and was brought up as a farmer. He married, September 8, 1874, Esther Wood, sister of Mrs. William McCreery, and by this union there are two children—Araminta and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. John McCreery, and the mother of the former, who lives with them, are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John McCreery is the owner of ninety acres of land in Warrick Township.

WILLIAM McCREERY, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Warwick Township, January 19, 1842, and is a son of James and Sarah (Williams) McCreery, natives of Ohio and early settlers of Warwick Township. The former, who was of Irish and German descent, was in early life a painter by trade, but had since followed farming pursuits, and at the time of his death owned 474 acres of fine land in this county and 480 in Adair County, Iowa; the latter, of English extraction, was born in this county. Their family numbered seven children (five living), of whom our subject is the oldest. He received a good common school education and chose farming for his occupation. He owns 204 acres of excellent land with a house costing $4,000. Our subject married, in 1867, Lydia A. Wood, born in this county February 24, 1848, and a daughter of F. M. and Jane (Brown) Wood who came to Tuscarawas County in 1845. Mr. Wood is a prominent farmer, and is now a resident of Guernsey County, Ohio. To this union have been born two children—Ida and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. McCreery are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is Class leader. He is a Republican in politics. Our subject enlisted during the war, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, Company F, serving 100 days under Capt. John D. Canning.

EBENEZER McMURRAY, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Stuart) McMurray, of Scotch and Irish descent. His father, who was agent for the American Bible Society, traveled extensively all over the world. In 1849, he emigrated to this country with his family, locating in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he started a book store. He died there in 1853, and the widow afterward came to Warwick Township with the family, which then consisted of our subject and one daughter, Lucy, who is now teaching in a seminary at Bethlehem, Penn. Our subject was one of a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, and was educated in the common schools of this township. He has always pursued farming, and is owner of a valuable farm in this township. In 1868, he was united in marriage with Lydia, a daughter of Henry Van Lehn. The latter died in 1883, aged eighty-two years, and was a prominent pioneer of this State; he was of the Pennsylvanian Dutch. The result of our subject's marriage has been a family of four children—Flora May (deceased), James Henry, Henriette and Mary Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray are both members of the Moravian Church, of which the former has been a Trustee since 1879. He is a Republican in politics; has held the office of Township Clerk for eleven consecutive years.

ELI G. METZGAR, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born on Mud Run, Warwick Township, this county, November 27, 1829, and is a son of John and Catherine (Richman) Metzgar, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. In 1812, his father settled in this township, on the farm our subject now occupies, and here reared a family of nine children, five of whom are now living, all married and doing well, residents of this county. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Metzgar was Deacon for several years. In politics, the latter was a Republican. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of this township, and has always followed farming for an occupation. He owns seventy-five acres of well-cultivated land, and has met with good success. In 1855, he was married to Almerine, a daughter of Barney Rupert, which union resulted in one child, James. The latter is a farmer in Warwick Township. Mrs. Metzgar died in 1856, and Mr. Metzgar was subsequently married to Rachel, daughter of Jacob Yingling. To this union was born a family of six children—Sarah Jane, wife of Frank Roth, a farmer; Emma, wife of William Rolli;

Melissa, at home; Alice, Wesley and Addison. Mrs. Rachel Metzgar died in 1879, since which time the daughters have kept house for Mr. Metzgar. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which his wife also belonged; is also a member of the School Board. In politics, he is a Democrat.

BENEDICT MOERY, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Switzerland March 2, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Goodman) Moery, also natives of Switzerland. The former was a saddler, and his father a carpenter, employing at one time as many as 100 men on buildings. He was killed by an accident while engaged in erecting a school. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Goodman, was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and died in Holland. Our subject emigrated to America in 1851, landing in New York on June 5. Here he remained fifteen months, and then moved to New Philadelphia. He was originally educated for a teacher by the State, in Switzerland, and still holds his diploma. He passed his examinations in 1850, but taught for only a short time before coming to America. In New Philadelphia he clerked for four years, and in 1856 was appointed Deputy Postmaster of that town, serving one year. He then sold groceries on commission for one year, bought out his employer, and embarked in the grocery and provision business, which he sold out in 1864. He is now owner of 126 acres of land, well improved, with brick residence thereon, costing $2,000, and a barn costing $500. In 1859, he married Lydia, daughter of Jacob Keller, the latter a farmer, and a native of this township. To this union were born five children—Frank, Anna, Ellen, Alice and Cora. Mrs. Moery died in 1872. For his second wife, Mr. Moery chose Amanda, daughter of Joseph Slavley, a farmer in Goshen Township. They were married in 1873, and had four children—Albert, Laura, Edward and Clara. Mrs. Moery is a member of the Moravian Church. Mr. Moery was a Republican during the late war, but is now a Democrat.

JOHN MOORE, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in the county of Durham, England, and is a son of Jacob and Isabella (Peart) Moore, the former of whom worked in the lead mines in England. Our subject came to America in 1849, having been married on the day previous to sailing, and on reaching this country, he engaged as miner in the coal mines, which occupation he followed for twenty-five years. On coming to Tuscarawas County, he had but 25 cents with him, and this he spent in sending a letter to the old country; but by frugality and perseverance, he was enabled to purchase a few acres of land which he farmed, increasing his land at every opportunity, and is now living on a good, productive farm of eighty acres, located on Section 1, Warwick Township. His wife is Elizabeth, a daughter of Anthony Alderson; her parents are natives of England. The family of Mr. Moore originally consisted of eight children, of whom the six surviving members are Jennie S., wife of Edward Burke, engineer on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad; Alice and Maggie, at home; Martha A., school teacher; John A., at home, and Nannie Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged for thirty years. The former aided in the building, and has served as Steward, Trustee and Class-leader. He is politically a Republican. He has filled the office of School Director for thirteen years.

JACOB MYER, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Bucks County, Penn., September 20, 1823, and came with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Myer, to this township in 1841. His parents resided here to the end of their days. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent; the former was a farmer. Our subject was the sixth child of a family of eleven, and spent his youth on a farm, obtaining a German education. He

has been a successful farmer, owns 247 acres of good land, due to his own industry; the only assistance received being $50 from his father. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Juliann Sirus, who died in 1853, the mother of one child, Eliza Ann (deceased). In 1854, Mr. Myer married a widow, whose maiden name was Susan Buraway. The result of this union has been a family of seven children, viz.: John Franklin, a farmer; Elizabeth Ellen (deceased); Susan Alice, wife of Emmet Minnich; Anna Miriah, wife of Henry Eichle; Clara Eunice, at home; Jacob Samuel and Lulu Adeline (the latter deceased). The family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Myer has been Deacon. He has been for several years a School Director; in politics, is a Democrat.

PHILIP MYERS, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in this township, April 15, 1837, and is a son of George and Sarah (Varner) Myers, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. The former, who was a carpenter by trade, was a son of John Myers, and came to Ohio with his family at an early day, settling in Warwick Township. John Myers was a wealthy farmer. He was deaf and dumb. George Myers was twice married, Philip being the fourth child of a family of eight, by the second marriage. He died when Philip was sixteen years old, and the latter took charge of the farm which he carried on for several years after his mother's decease. Our subject was married, in 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Romig, a farmer of this township. This union was blessed with seven children; their names are as follows: Willlam E., Alice M., Lunabell, Flora E., Emma R., Emmet T., Metia C. and Clara H. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Moravian Church. In politics, Mr. Myers is a Republican; has served as School Director and Township Clerk. He is occupied in farming, and owns a good farm of seventy-five acres of well-cultivated land.

GEORGE NUSDORFER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 13, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Gross) Nusdorfer, the latter of whom died in Germany. The father emigrated to America with four children, settling in Warwick Township, where he is still a resident, the owner of 120 acres of well-improved land. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and in 1864 enlisted in the army, serving eight months. In 1872, he was united in marriage with Alice, a daughter of Henry Van Lehn, of this township. To this union were born two children—Robert H. and Catherine Augusta. Mr. Nusdorfer is a member of the Lutheran, his wife of the Moravian Church. Mr. Nusdorfer in politics is a Democrat. He owns fourteen and one-fourth acres of land, and is also a farmer on shares on 200 acres of land owned by Mrs. Simon Blickensderfer.

JOHN OSSUALD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a native of Switzerland, born July 4, 1819, and is a son of John George and Elizabeth (Linenberger) Ossuald. His parents were born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1835, settling in Auburn Township, this county and State. His father was a locksmith in early life, but afterward followed farming. Of the family of five children, four attained maturity, of whom two, our subject and Mary, are residents of this township; the latter is the wife of Ferdinand Houk. Our subject received his education in Switzerland, and learned the stone-cutting trade, at which he worked for many years. He is now engaged in farming, and owns fifty-two acres of land in this township. He was married in 1850 to Magdalena Knaus, who died after ten months of wedded life. For his second wife, Mr. Ossuald married Elvina, a sister of his first wife, in 1853. She is a daughter of Samuel (deceased) and Catherine (Warner) Knaus, both of Pennsylvanian Dutch, the former of whom has a sketch elsewhere in

this history. Our subject has had a family of seven children, of whom four died within eleven days, in the year 1865. The three surviving are Charles, a farmer, Anna M. and Lucy Jane Sarah. Mr. Ossuald and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. In politics, is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN RICHMAN, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township, March 25, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Lucy Ann (Keffer) Richman, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, the former born in Mill Township, this county, both of German descent. Henry Richman was born in 1815, and in early life followed farming; he is still hale and hearty, in weight 210 pounds, and is yet able to perform a good day's work; he is residing in this county. Of his family of nine children, six are now living, our subject being the second. The survivors are all married, and with families, four residing in this township. Our subject was reared on a farm, and obtained a common school education, and learned farming, which has formed his occupation through life. He devoted one year to the carpenter's trade, and in 1862, during the rebellion, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in a number of battles; was hit by bullets in three engagements, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. In 1866, he was united in marriage with Almira G., daughter of George W. Brown, of English descent, to which union have been born a family of six children, five of whom are living—Addison Sherman, George Otto, Henry Clay and Jennie May (twins), Warren Dell (deceased) and Axie Bell (twins). Mr. Richman owns 112 acres of rich, fertile land, all secured since his return from the army, and as a farmer has been generally successful. In politics, he is a Republican; for several years has been a School Director.

EDWARD ROMIG (deceased) was born in Warwick Township May 5, 1816, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Bickell) Romig, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were of German descent, and emigrated to this county in 1803, settling in Warwick Township where our subject lived, and there they spent the remainder of their lives. Our subject's father was a miller and saddler in early life, but engaged in farming after he came to Warwick Township. He owned 400 acres of land at the time of his death, 1835, and was a prominent man. He was appointed first Coroner in Tuscarawas. He had a family of nine children, two of whom are now living. Our subject chose farming for his occupation, and followed it all his life. He owned at his death 126 acres in this township, and seventy-five in Harrison County. He was married in 1839 to Elizabeth Auld, daughter of Steward and Sarah (Connell) Auld, who came to Ohio in 1811, settling in that part now known as Harrison County. Their family numbers six children living—Sarah, wife of J. A. Welfely, farmer; Elizabeth, wife of Philip Myers, farmer; Isaiah S., married, and an engineer on the Pan Handle Railway; Aaron, married, a farmer in Warwick Township; Mary, single at home; and Theophilus E., married, and a farmer at home. Mr. E. Romig was a member of the Moravian Church, of which denomination his widow is an adherent. Our subject also was Superintendent of a Union Sabbath school in this neighborhood. He died July 11, 1883. Theophilus E. Romig was born in 1853, and married in 1880 to Catherine I. Russell. To this union two children have been born—Raymond R. and Forest J. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Romig are both members of the Moravian Church.

AARON D. ROMIG, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Warwick Township February 10, 1847, and is a son of Edward Romig. He received the greater part of his education at the common schools, and attended the Normal School one term, and the Iron City Commercial College, from which he gratuated in 1870. He married, in 1872, Melissa McCreery, a daughter of

James McCreery, an early settler of this county, and who at one time owned 1,000 acres of land. To Mr. and Mrs. Romig have been born four children—James Stanley, Emerson V., Victor Otto and Grace. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and owner of 157 acres of well-improved land. Mrs. Romig is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTIAN ROTH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Northampton County, Penn., September 12, 1813, and is a son of C. and Elizabeth (Mussulman) Roth, both of German descent. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were farmers, the latter of whom was scalped by the Indians, and the grandfather was a Commodore in the navy, a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject's parents settled in Trenton, Ohio, in 1821, and had a family of seven children, our subject being the second child; his education was derived from the subscription schools held in log schoolhouses, and he was reared to farming. He aided in the building of the Ohio Canal, at which he worked steadily for two years. He is now employed in farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of a fine farm of 184 acres of well-cultivated land. On May 7, 1837, he was married to Nancy Ann Knaus, to which union were born six children, namely: Benjamin, a coal merchant; John (deceased); Sarah, wife of Samuel Dell; Louise (deceased); Mary Ann, wife of Peter Ferst, and Emanuel (deceased). Mrs. Roth died on April 19, 1846, and Mr. Roth formed a second union, November 19, 1846, marrying Sarah Matilda, daughter of Henry Simmers, of German descent, the latter an early settler of this county. From this union there resulted a family of nine children, of whom the eight living are Rufus, married and living in Trenton, Ohio; Albert, merchant in Trenton; Cyrus; Martha; Ellen, wife of Franklin Moyer, a farmer in this township; Christian (deceased); Alexander and Henry. Mr. Roth is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which he and his wife belong. He is a Democrat in politics; has filled the office of School Director and Township Trustee, many times having the unanimous vote of the county.

ALBERT E. ROTH, merchant, Trenton, was born in Warwick Township, November 21, 1849. His parents, Christian and Sarah Matilda (Simmers) Roth, were natives of Pennsylvania and England respectively, the former being of German descent. Christian Roth came to this State with his father in 1822; was educated in this township, and twice married, having a family of fifteen children. The subject of this sketch was the second child born of the last marriage, and was educated at the common schools of Warwick Township. In 1870, he engaged at clerking, being for six years in the employ of John Blattner, in a general store, and in 1876 embarked in business for himself, and for two years was a merchant in general produce. He is now proprietor of a general store, and has a good business, being well patronized. He was united in marriage with Lottie, daughter of Benedict and Anna (Fry) Kaderly, natives of Switzerland. Two children have blessed this union—Clarence and Emma Adella. Mrs. Roth is a member of the German Reformed, Mr. Roth of the Lutheran Church, the latter being Sexton of his church. In politics, Mr. Roth is a Democrat; has served as Assessor two terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 107, New Philadelphia.

EDWIN S. RUSSELL, physician and surgeon, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was born October 20, 1849. His parents, James and Mary (Croxton) Russell, are of Scotch and English descent respectively, the latter being a daughter of William Croxton; the former was a farmer in Carroll County, Ohio, and was a representative from Jefferson County in the Ohio Legislature. They are both living at about eighty years of age. The subject of this sketch is the ninth in a family of ten children, and was reared on the farm until seventeen years old. He was educated at

the common schools and Harlem Springs College. He was also a student of medicine, and attended a regular course at Cleveland Medical College in 1872–73. He commenced the practice of his profession as physician and surgeon in 1873, in Trenton, and has carried it on successfully, alone, ever since. In 1874, he married Mary Blickensderfer, daughter of Jacob Blickensderfer, a prominent railroad civil engineer. To this union have been born four children, three living—Alice Gertrude, Emma Louisa and Mary. A son died in infancy. Mrs. Russell is a member of the Moravian Church. Dr. Russell is in politics a Democrat. He is a member of the State Medical Society.

JACOB SCHINDLER, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Goshen Township, this county, May 17, 1837, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Eno) Schindler, natives of Germany. The former, who was a farmer, emigrated to this county from Germany in 1831, and died in this township in 1875. He was the father of five children, of whom Jacob was the third. Our subject is the owner of sixty-eight and three-fourths acres of land. He enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, Company F, and was discharged the same year. He was married in 1865 to Elizabeth Marty, a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of Nicholas Marty. To this union have been born three children—John, Victor and Ida May. Mr. Schindler is a member of the Lutheran and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE SCHMITZ, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 15, 1835. His parents, George, Sr., and Christina (Wagner) Schmitz were born in Prussia and Bavaria, Germany, respectively; the former in 1800, the latter in 1803. George Schmitz, Sr., was a soldier in the German Army, and served for seven years. When he reached this country, he was in debt, worked for several years in Philadelphia, finally coming to this township, where he and his wife are still living. He bought his first plow in New Philadelphia, and carried it home, a distance of six miles. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was brought up to farming. He is the oldest and only surviving member of a family of three, of whom Louisa died when young, and Reuben died when nineteen years of age, during the civil war, at Chattanooga, where he is buried. Our subject was married to Sarah E., daughter of Benjamin Van Lehn. Nine children have been born unto them—John Lewis, married to Lilian Felton, professor in the Normal School at Ladoga, Ind., a graduate in 1878 of the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, where he had taken a classical course, and taught over four years; Emma, deceased when three years and ten months old; W. J., married to Lizzie Fribly, a graduate, and teacher by vocation, at present Superintendent of the Rushford, Minn., Schools; Carrie, wife of Oliver J. Demuth, a farmer in this township; Laura, deceased at sixteen months; Mary C., at home, a teacher; Cora, Flora and Victor Monroe. Mrs. Schmitz is a superior woman, and is a member of the Moravian Church. Mr. Schmitz is a member of no church, but was formerly a member of the Lutheran and Moravian Churches. He is a Republican in politics, served in the Union army, has filled various public trusts, and is one of the reliable, trustworthy men in the community. His residence cost over $3,000, and he is the owner of 177½ acres of fine, well-cultivated land. They are both in the prime of life, have many friends, enjoy the confidence and esteem of their neighbors, and possess to an unusual degree the affection of their children.

PHILIP SCHNEIDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a native of Prussia, born August 3, 1823, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Schneider. Our subject came alone to America in 1847, and settled in this

township. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at it for thirteen years, but subsequently purchased 108 acres of land, and turned his attention to farming. He now owns 167 acres of well-improved land, all due to his own energies. In 1851, he was married to Dorothy, daughter of Philip Seibel, and a native of Germany. To this union have been born three children—John, at home; Mary E., and George, married, a farmer in this township. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Schneider was an Elder. For two years he was a School Director. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a native of Germany, born November 3, 1819, son of Peter and Eva (Espenser) Shoemaker, also natives of Germany, the latter of whom is still living in her eighty-third year, and is residing with a daughter in this county. They emigrated to America, stopped for a time in New York, thence came to this township in 1851, where Peter followed farming. Of their three children, our subject is the eldest. He was educated at the common schools of Germany, where he worked at farming until seventeen years old, and then for ten years worked by the month. He came to America in 1839, locating in Pennsylvania; then in this county in 1848. For nearly a year after, worked by the day for Josiah Walton. In 1849, he bought ninety-nine acres of land, and now owns 182 acres, highly cultivated, on which he has erected two large barns, and a residence at a cost of $3,000. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Engle, natives of Germany. The six children by this union are as follows: John, a farmer in this township; Catherine, wife of John Shoemaker, proprietor of a boot and shoe store; Jacob, married, a farmer in Rush Township; Mary, wife of Eugene Lehn, of this township; and Philip, a farmer; and Charles, at home. Mrs. Shoemaker died in 1869, and in 1871 our subject was united in marriage to Barbara, a daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Engle, the latter of whom is in her seventy-seventh year. The result of this union has been two children—Joseph and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are both members of the Lutheran Church, and the former is President of the Board of Trustees. He is a charitable, kindly disposed man, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends.

JOHN SIMKINS (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and died in 1878, aged sixty-two years. He was a farmer all his life, and owned at one time 140 acres of land. He was a Republican in politics. He was married to Mrs. Anna Mary Miller, born in 1811, and a daughter of Jacob and Rose Ann (Stucker) Romig, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a family of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Simkins was the fourth. Mrs. Simkins has been thrice married. Her first husband was Samuel Rammel (deceased), a son of Michael Rammel, by whom she had two sons—Jacob W., married and living in Nebraska, and Samuel, married and carrying on a farm in this county. Her second husband was Jacob Miller (deceased). She is still carrying on the farm of 105 acres, and has a life lease of it.

R. K. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township, July 1, 1853, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Barnhill) Smith, both natives of this State. His grandfather, William G. Smith, was a prominent pioneer of this State, and served in the war of 1812. Our subject spent his youth on a farm, and for his education attended the common schools of this township, and the High School in New Philadelphia. He commenced the study of medicine in 1871 in the office of Dr. Buchman, of Trenton, Ohio; continued there for eighteen months, and thence went to the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1875. He practiced for five years in Lorain Village, Lorian County, Ohio, after which he came to this township where he has since pursued farming, and owns forty-five and one-half acres of land.

Dr. Smith was married in 1876 to Ella, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Chapman) Sacket, of English ancestry. The only child by this union is Bertha B. Dr. Smith and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Steward, and is at present Superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE SPILLMAN, farmer, P. O. Uhrichsville, is a native of Wurtemberg, South Germany, where he was born September 20, 1846. He is a son of Martin and Mary (Hess) Spillman, both natives of Germany. He came to the United States in 1869, and in 1873 returned to Germany for his wife, mother and sister. By trade he was turner, but engaged in farming on coming to America. He was married in 1873, to Sophia Wineman, also a native of Germany, by whom he had five children—John Martin, Mary, Anna, Louise and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Spillman are members of the Lutheran Church. He is owner of 140 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born and reared on the farm on which he now resides October 29, 1856, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary M. (Kunestric) Taylor. The former, born in 1813, in Clay Township, this county, had been a farmer all his life, and at the time of his death was owner of 290 acres of land in Warwick Township. Our subject's mother was also a native of Ohio. Of this family of six children, William A. is the fourth. He received his education in the common schools in this township, and for a short time attended Uhrichsville High School. He was married, in 1879, to Ida M. Ramel, a daughter of R. S. Ramel, a prominent farmer in Warwick Township. By this union there is one child—Oliver. Mr. Taylor, in addition to his farm, runs a threshing machine. Is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Moravian Church.

EMMET C. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township April 16, 1859, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Kennestric) Taylor, natives of this county. Our subject's father was a farmer, and was born in Clay Township, of this county, and died in 1880 in this township. Our subject was the youngest son of a family of eleven, five deceased. Our subject was brought up to farming and educated at the common schools of Warwick Township. He and a brother are managing the home farm of 290 acres. He was married, in 1880, to Catherine Crouch, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Hoover) Crouch, natives of Harrison County, Ohio. By this union there is one little daughter—Opel.

MICHAEL UNGER (deceased) was a native of France, born October 14, 1825, and was brought to America when three years old, his parents settling in Trenton, Ohio. He was an only son, was educated at the common schools and reared to farming. On May 25, 1851, he was united in marriage with Margaret Stepper, a native of Germany. Her father was a farmer, and brought the family to America while Mrs. Unger was yet a child, settling in Holmes County, Ohio. The children of this union are nine in number, six of whom are living, viz., Emma (wife of Charles School, farmer in this township), Simon F. (at home), Sarah L. (wife of Calvin Kinsey, teacher and carpenter), Alice C., Henry Clay and Earnest V. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Unger was Deacon for many years. In politics, he was a Republican. He was successful in farming, leaving to his family an estate of 300 acres of fine land, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends. He died March 14, 1878, aged fifty-two years five months.

JOSIAH WALTON, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, is a native of Salem (now Clay) Township, this county. He was born December 9, 1811. His parents, Boaz and Rosanna (Rohads) Walton, were natives of Pennsylvania and of

English descent. The former was a millwright in early life, but afterward a farmer. He was born in 1776, and came to this county in 1799, from Pennsylvania. At that time he saw no white man in this county, excepting those who came with him and a missionary living among the Indians. He came to Gnadenhutten for the purpose of erecting a horse mill. In 1806, he removed to Clay Township and leased 200 acres of land of the Moravian Society for twenty-one years. When this lease expired, he moved to the farm now occupied by our subject—at that time a veritable wilderness. At one time he owned 900 acres of land. He died in 1836, and his wife in 1817. They were the parents of eight children, viz., Joseph (deceased in 1856), Lydia (wife of Cornelius O'Donnell, deceased, and afterward wife of John Coventry; she is still living in New Philadelphia, aged eighty-one years), Martha (married to Joseph Knaus, both deceased), Benjamin (a farmer, deceased in 1872), Catherine (deceased), Josiah (our subject), Charlotte Rosanna (wife of Frederick Blickensderfer, farmer and merchant, both deceased) and Matilda (wife of S. P. Blickensderfer). The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and was reared on the farm. He has been a farmer all his days, excepting two years spent in a flouring mill in Warwick Township, and is owner of 240 acres of land in this township. He received a legacy of $700, but all the rest he possesses was earned by assiduous industry. He was twice married. On the first occasion, in 1841, to Martha A. Wright, a native of Virginia, of English descent. By this union there were three children, two surviving—Charles E. (a farmer) and Martha Rebecca (wife of Jacob Officer, of New Philadelphia). The name of the deceased child is James Madison, the oldest in the family. Mrs. Walton died in 1847, and Mr. Walton again married in 1849. The lady of his choice was Sarah Shaffer, of English and German lineage, and a daughter of Henry Shaffer. By this union there was a family of eight children, four surviving, viz., William H. (a merchant in New Philadelphia), Julia A., Emma C., Alice (wife of Thomas Fribly). Mr. Walton is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected President of the Pioneer Association of Tuscarawas County. He is an adherent of the Universalist Church.

CHARLES E. WALTON, the only son living of Josiah Walton, was born in this township November 26, 1844. He received a common school training, and selected farming life for an occupation. He is owner of fifty-two acres of well-improved land, and has one of the finest residences on his farm in this county. On February 17, 1864, he enlisted in the Signal Service Corps, and accompanied Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He was with the signal detachment doing duty under Gen. McPherson at the time he was killed. He was also present at the burning of Columbia, S. C., and used every effort to save property. He was discharged in 1865. He was married, in February, 1871, to Ellen Bucy, a daughter of Paul Bucy. Their family numbers two children, Martha A. and Edmund W. Mr. Walton is a member of the Moravian, his wife of the Lutheran Church. He was Trustee of his church nine years, and is a School Director. In politics, he is a Republican.

JONAS WARNER, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Warwick Township February 12, 1821, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Simmers) Warner. His father, of English descent, was a native of one of the New England States, and his mother of French and Welsh ancestry, was born on the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. His father was a laborer, and came to Ohio at an early day, and married in 1818. Our subject secured a limited education from the subscription schools held in log houses, and worked on a farm until twenty years old. He then worked in a saw-mill, afterward renting one, and spent thirteen years at that business, after which

he bought 115 acres of land in this township. Four years after, he sold out, purchasing 150 acres on his present farm, which is one of the best is Tuscarawas County. His residence cost about $5,000. In 1845, he was married to Catherine, a daughter of Alfred Lister, and has had born to him a family of ten children, as follows: Jesse Taylor (deceased), a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Millard F., married, also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and living in Ashland, Ohio; Louis Kossuth, married, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cardington, Ohio; Martha (deceased at twenty-two years of age); Anna (deceased at eight years of age); Allie (deceased when four years old); Bingham (deceased at two years of age); May and Minnie (twins); Edgar Haga, a student of theology. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Warner has been for years a class-leader. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party; was formerly a Whig, and has been Clerk of Warwick Township for a number of years. His life has been one of industry and perseverance; all his possessions due to his own unaided exertions, and he well remembers the time he walked past the place he now occupies, worth barely 25 cents.

HENRY WIAND, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Jefferson County, near Salem, Annapolis, Ohio, July 27, 1817, and is a son of John and E. (Troupe) Wiand, both natives of Germany. His father was a skillful carpenter, and came to Ohio in 1823, locating near Carrollton, Carroll County, and had a family of six sons and three daughters, of whom our subject and George are the only survivors. The latter is a farmer in Jackson County. The oldest brother lived to be eighty-four years old. The father of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated in Carroll County, attending, in all, thirty-five days at a subscription school five miles distant from his home. His youth was spent in threshing and teaming. He commenced for himself in grain-dealing, and in one year netted $20,000; at one time he bought up 22,000 bushels of wheat, at 35 cents a bushel, which he sold for $1.87 per bushel. He became a merchant, but subsequently failing in business he started a hotel. In 1855, he came to Clay Township, rented land, and in 1878 to Warwick, and is now the owner of 400 acres of good land; he has been offered $16,000 for 102 acres. He has formed three marriages in his life time; the only survivor by his first marriage is Elizabeth, the wife of B. F. Hamilton, of Illinois. The nine children of his second wife are as follows: Christian, a hardware merchant in Port Washington, Ohio; Valentine, a farmer in Iowa; Mary Jane, widow of William Henderson, who was killed by a horse; Jerusha, wife of a Mr. Demouth, a farmer: Henry F., married and living in Iowa; Hattie, at home; Emma C.; Ida (deceased), and Anna, at home. Mr. Wiand's present wife was a Mrs. Rannels, of New Philadelphia. She is a member of the Moravian, Mr. Wiand of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Wiand also owns property in Clay Township, where he had lived for about twenty years, and of which he was a Township Treasurer for nine years. In politics, he generally votes with the Democrats, but is no partisan.

JOHN WOLF, farmer, P. O. Tuscarawas, was born in Prussia March 30, 1832, and is a son of John and Catherine (Warner) Wolf, natives of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1850, arriving at Port Washington, Ohio, June 4, 1850, and has been a resident of this county ever since. In Germany, he received a common school training, and selected farming life for his occupation. He commenced by working out by the month, and is now owner of 173 acres. He bought his farm in 1870, for $14,000, owing $10,000 on it. This he paid up, and has, besides improving the land, built a handsome residence at a cost of $4,000, and has well stocked the farm. He was married, in 1861,

to Elizabeth Schneider, a native of Germany, and their family numbers four children, viz.: John A., Robert C., E. A. and L. A. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has filled the office of Deacon for many years. In politics, he is a Democrat.

CASIMERE WOLF, farmer, P. O. Gnadenhutten, was born in Prussia November 1, 1844. His parents, Charles and Catherine (Helter) Wolf, came to America in 1848, settling in Clay Township. Charles Wolf was a carpenter by trade, but later in life took to farming, and is now a prominent farmer in Clay Township. Our subject is the fourth in a family of eight children, and was reared on the farm. He was married, in 1867, to Catherine Snyder, a daughter of Abraham Snyder. This union has been blessed with a family of five children, viz.: Clara E., assisting in a dry goods store; Franklin, Elvina, Casimere and Oscar C. Our subject enlisted during the war for the Union, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, serving 100 days, then re-enlisting in the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He has, by industry and his own individual efforts, accumulated a nice property, being owner of a fine farm of 160 acres, valued at $100 per acre. He is in politics a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Lutheran Church at Port Washington. He has lately built a store, and will embark in general merchandise, dry goods, produce, grain, etc. Being a shrewd business man, he is sure to succeed.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HENRY C. ASHER, farmer, P. O. Albany, was born in this township December 18, 1827, son of Anthony and Amelia Asher, who came to this county in an early day. His father settled here when the country was a wilderness, and helped cut the road from Plains to Winchester. Mr. Asher's education was somewhat limited. He learned his A B C's on a wooden paddle, and did his first ciphering on a white stone, as books were very scarce. He was married, February 2, 1854, to Amanda M. Stewart, daughter of James and Mary Stewart, who are old pioneers of this county. Mrs. Asher was born in 1832. They have had nine children. One, Garret, died at the age of eight years. The remaining ones are Araphil B., George W., Playford, Emily R., Stewart, Mary B., John H. and Minnie M. Mr. Asher went to California in 1849, during the gold excitement there, where he obtained his first start. In 1852, he returned home, invested his money in land, and has been very successful since. He owns 777 acres of improved land, the old homestead farm having a fine large stone house on it, built in 1843. He has been Township Trustee for several years.

ISRAEL BERKSHIRE, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 2, 1823. He emigrated to this county with his parents in 1832. At that time this section of the country was mostly a wilderness. Mr. Berkshire is son of Robert and Leutitia Berkshire, of English descent. He married Maria, daughter of John and Mary Kendrick, December 3, 1846. The next year they moved on the farm on which they now live. They raised a large family; two of the children are dead. Robert F. died at the old homestead, after marriage, and William H. died in Missouri. The children living are Eliza, wife of George Fedrick, of this township; Mary E., wife of John Miller, living in Gilmore; Samantha, wife of Eli A. Morris, of

Rush Township; Sarah L., wife of Reuben M. Kinsey, of this township; Clarinda J., living at home; John K., married, and living in this township; Olive L., wife of Charles Schneider, of Gilmore; Henry H. and Maggie G. at home. Our subject has lived near his present home since 1832; most of his family are members of the church. Sheep-raising is his principal branch of farming. When he took possession of his farm, he was $500 in debt; he even borrowed $1 to pay the preacher who married him. But he now owns 200 acres of fine improved land. He attributes his success to being benevolent to those in need, and in aiding all enterprises that are beneficial to the human family. He volunteered to aid in the protection of Cincinnati when the Governor called for men for that purpose in 1863. When he was returning home, he was very nearly drowned while swimming under the bridge at Port Washington. He was rescued by his brother, R. L. Berkshire, and Jackson Rasher.

SANFORT V. BERKSHIRE, farmer, P. O Gilmore, was born in this village April 9, 1859; is a son of Robert L. and Margaret J. Berkshire, and grandson of Robert Berkshire, who was one of the first settlers of Perry Township, and who died April 16, 1880, at the age of eighty-four years. Our subject was married, April 3, 1881, to Mary James, of Illinois. Her father was killed in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Berkshire have one child—Lena Grace, born April 28, 1882. Mrs. Berkshire is a member of the Moravian Church. Our subject received a common school education, and has been moderately prosperous in business. He has accumulated twenty-five acres of improved land, situated in Perry Township, and a house and lot at Gilmore.

THOMAS T. CHADWELL, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Albany, was born February 1, 1831, in Washington Township, the son of George and Ruth Chadwell, who emigrated to Tuscarawas County in 1823, and settled on a farm in this township. Thomas was reared to manhood in the backwoods home, and his early education was acquired in the subscription schools of that day, attending but two months in a year. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, he obtained a fair education, and taught school for two years. He was married, May 18, 1854, to Angeline, daughter of Solomon Sharon, of Guernsey County. She was born March 2, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwell are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1869, and has held that office continuously since. Owing to ill-health, he has been unable for a number of years to attend to his farm labors. His aged mother, now in her eighty-fifth year, resides under his care, with a daughter upon an adjoining farm. George Chadwell, the father of our subject, was born in Fauquier County, Va., April 15, 1798. He emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio, in his sixteenth year, with a widowed mother, one brother and one sister younger than himself depending on his daily labor for support. In 1818, he was married to Ruth R. Taylor; in 1823, he emigrated to Washington Township, this county, with a wife and three children, a few household goods, and 50 cents in money. The country was then one dense forest, with not enough cleared land to make a garden spot; there were no roads, and it was sixteen miles to the nearest mills, and sixteen miles to market; the woods were thickly inhabited with wild animals. Mr. Chadwell entered a piece of land, settled in a little log cabin, with split puncheons for flooring and door. He chopped and grubbed all day, and burned brush or went to the mill at night. He often beat corn meal in an old-fashioned hominy mortar to make bread for the family. Having raised a crop of corn, he fattened some hogs for market, killed and dressed the pork, and hauled it to Freeport, a distance of sixteen miles on a wagon, and sold it at $2.50 per hundred, receiving half money and half goods in exchange. Butter and egg-

were carried the same distance, and traded for groceries, at 6 cents per pound for butter, and 6 cents per dozen for eggs, while coffee sold at 40 cents.

JABEZ H. COCHRAN, teacher and farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Guernsey County, March 8, 1839, son of Brice and Rachel Cochran. His father is deceased; his mother is still living in Clay Township, with her son Robert. Our subject came to this county in 1842 with his parents. He received an excellent education at the common schools in this county. He worked out by the day and month during the summer, and attended the school in the winter. He entered the army January 12, 1862, in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and became a veteran soldier in the same regiment in 1864; was discharged August 29, 1865. He was at the siege of Corinth and Vicksburg, also the battles of Champion Hills and Missionary Ridge, and was with Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. Two years after the war, he was married to Mary, daughter of Robert and A. Berkshire. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a boy named Irwin Steffer. Both he and his wife belong to the Disciple Church. He began teaching in 1867, in Rush Township, and has taught since then about fifteen terms. He stands at the head of this section as a teacher. He has been quite prosperous in business, although his health is somewhat broken down from his army services. He has thirty acres of improved land in the village of Gilmore.

WILLIAM DINNING, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born May 26, 1836, in this township; is the son of John and Rebecca Dinning, who came here at an early day, and passed through all the hardships of a new country. His father is still living in Clay Township; his mother died in Clay Township when our subject was only six years old. She was buried at Hartford Church. Our subject received a fair education. He lived at home until thirty-three years old. He was married on August 30, 1859, to Sarah A., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lanning. She was born December 14, 1835. They have six children, five of whom are living—Joseph L. Lee, who died when eleven years old; Charlotte B., Lillie A., William and Mary. Our subject and wife belong to the Disciple Church. Mr. Dinning is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has always been a farmer, has been Township Treasurer and also Township Clerk. He has been quite successful in business, and now owns over 100 acres of well-improved land. He is one of the first men of the township.

MRS. SARAH FOUT, P. O. Peoli, was born September 25, 1811. She came to Washington Township, from Pennsylvania, with her second husband, Philip Fout, who was born in Pennsylvania May 20, 1806, and died January 22, 1876. They came to Tuscarawas County in 1841, and settled on a farm adjoining the one upon which Newton now stands. Mr. Fout was noted for his moral, upright and honest character, and lived and died a true Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Fout, after the death of her husband, opened a store at Westchester in 1879, and two years later started one at Newtown, keeping for sale a general stock of merchandise. She and her husband have been very successful in business, accumulating considerable property. Having no children of their own, they adopted six children. Mrs. Fout is noted for her generosity, and possesses social qualities of a high order. She holds the affection and esteem of an extended acquaintanceship, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though raised a strict old-style Presbyterian.

DARIUS HEFLING, physician, Gilmore, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Fielding and Sarah Hefling. He obtained his education through his own exertions. He learned the carpenter and millwright trade before he was twenty years old. After that, he worked almost day and night

at his trade for several years. He then read medicine with Drs. S. R. Magee and McNavy, of Deersville, Ohio, for some time, and finished reading with Dr. Street, of Tippecanoe, Ohio. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, 1860, and graduated from the Medical College the same year. He then engaged in mercantile business at Tippecanoe for about eight years. After this he commenced the practice of medicine, and in one year moved to Newtown, of this county, residing there about two years ; he then came to his present residence, where he has been practicing since. The Doctor was married April 2, 1863, to Mary McConnell, daughter of John and Jane McConnell, of Harrison County, Ohio. They have five children, three of whom are living—Ida M., Cora D. and Herman C. Mrs. Hefling is a member of the Disciple Church. The Doctor is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, is having a good practice in his profession, owns the only drug store in Gilmore, which is based strictly on temperance principles, and also owns forty-seven and one-half acres of improved land, besides his village property.

JOHN HURSEY, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Washington Township September 14, 1834. He is the son of John Hursey, Sr., and Margaret Hursey, who came to this county from Jefferson County in 1824. John Hursey, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born and raised in the District of Columbia, and when small was well acquainted with Gen. Washington. John Hursey, Jr., has always lived in Washington Township, and for eighteen years has lived on his farm. He was married, April 28, 1859, to Mary J. Finney, who is also a native of this township, and was born October 25, 1838, being the oldest child of James and Sarah Finney, old settlers of this township. To this union there have been born three children—James A. (the eldest, born February 16, 1860, married Mary Dinning, March 20, 1881). John M. (born December 20, 1863) and Henry H. (born November, 4, 1876, died aged ten months). Both Mr. and Mrs. Hursey are consistent members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Hartwood.

TAYLOR HURSEY, farmer and teacher, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Washington Township June 13, 1858. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Hursey, were born in this township, and passed through all the hardships of an unsettled country. Taylor attended school in all the district schools in this township, with the exception of one. He also attended one term of school in Newcomerstown. He taught six terms of school. He is now serving his second term as Township Clerk, and is one of the most enterprising farmers of his township, also a leading young man in his community. He was married, May 29, 1880, to Dorinda, daughter of John Lickey, of this township. He is also one of the earliest settlers of this county. Mr. Taylor Hursey and wife have one child—Ivy I., born February 14, 1881. Mrs. Hursey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL KEES, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Albany, Ohio, was born in Washington Township February 20, 1823, son of Abraham and Mary Kees, who came from Pennsylvania about 1821. His father is still living; his mother died February 11, 1876, and is buried near Hartwood Church. Our subject distinctly remembers seeing his father in an early day shoot a wild turkey from the little window in their cabin home. The woods at that time were full of deer, bears, wolves, wild hogs and other animals. Daniel was married, November 23, 1845, to Melissa A. Murphy, daughter of John W. and Sydney Murphy, also early settlers of this county. She was born in Harrison County May 6, 1828. They have had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Louisa E. (wife of Madison Castile, now living in this county), Mary E. (wife of Anthony J. Miller, also of this county), Elidia A. (wife of George W. Johns), Maria E. (wife of John W.

Groose), Sydney E. (wife of Morris Stewart), Lucinda A. (wife of Thomas Edwards), Philip P. and Daniel, both living at home. The family, with the exception of Lucinda, are members of the Methodist Church. Our subject commenced the battle of life with nothing and has accumulated quite a fortune. He owns now over 800 acres of well-improved land, and has bought an immense amount of stock. He is well and widely noted for his honesty and integrity.

ELIZABETH LANNING, Gilmore, Ohio, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 22, 1798. She came to this country in 1819, with her husband, Joseph Lanning. They settled in what was then Perry, but is now Washington Township. It would be difficult to describe the hardships they endured. Their roads were merely paths. Their living was chiefly game, there being a great many deer, bears, wild turkeys, etc. At one time they were compelled to tear down their log cabin and move it to another place, the copperhead snakes were so thick. The present generation can scarcely appreciate the hardships of their forefathers. Mrs. Lanning is the mother of nine children; six of them are living at present. She has been a member of the Methodist Church for about fifty years, and is a devoted Christian. She is one of the oldest pioneers now living in this county. Her husband died January 13, 1876, and is buried at West Union Church.

PHILIP LANNING, merchant and Postmaster at Gilmore, was born in Washington Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1821. He is the second son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lanning, who emigrated to this county in 1818. Joseph Lanning was a native of New Jersey, and died in this county in 1878, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. His wife is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Sarah A., wife of William Denning, of this township. Philip Lanning was raised in Tuscarawas County, and received only a limited education. When about twenty-four years of age, he started out in life for himself. In 1847, he was married to Senia Gardner, daughter of David Gardner, who came here from Pennsylvania in 1834. Our subject moved to Gilmore, his present place of business, in 1848, and entered the mercantile trade. He first built a small store-room, and lived in a part of the same for a number of years. He hauled his goods from Wheeling, W Va., a distance of forty-five miles. About this time he sold a horse and buggy, which furnished him money to start in business. In 1861, he built a large store room, where he is now carrying on an immense mercantile trade. The post office is located in his building. Four children have been born to him—Nora Manda, wife of S. G. Moore, of Galva, Ill.; Theadore, who was married in 1874, to Miss Nannie Mears, of Westchester, Ohio, and is now in partnership with his father; John H., who was married in 1878, to Miss Appie Billingsley, of Columbiana County; and David P., who is now living in Illinois. Both our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Lanning is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His son, Theadore, is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been quite prosperous in business, although about two years ago their store and safe were burglarized, and they sustained a loss of $1,000. They have also, from time to time, sustained heavy losses in different ways. He is now the owner of 130 acres of highly improved land, with new buildings on the same, besides a large amount of village property, including a heavy stock of goods. He is one of the first men of Washington Township.

JOSEPH McCOLLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born May 8, 1820, in Harrison County, Ohio, son of William and Sarah McCollough. He came to this county in 1832, with his parents, who were among the first settlers of Perry Township, and has lived in this county ever since. Mr. McCollough

had but very few advantages to obtain an education. However, what schooling he received was in a log schoolhouse during winter seasons. He never had shoes on his feet until he was nine years old. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah (Scott) Procter, March 3, 1842. They moved on their present farm in Washington Township in 1863, and are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. One daughter died May 29, 1862, at the age of nineteen years. Those who are now living are as follows: Lavina, wife of Reuben M. Morris; John, who is living in this township; James, living in Perry Township; Clark, in Rush Township, and Martha, yet at home. Mr. McCollough, wife and four children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was drafted in the late war at first call, and sent a substitute. He has been extremely prosperous in business, having started with nothing, and now owning about 200 acres of splendid land, with the best of buildings on the same. He makes the raising of fine sheep and horses a specialty, and keeps probably the best Spanish Merino sheep in this county.

THOMAS E. McFADDEN, farmer, P. O. Peoli, was born within one-half of a mile of his present home on February 12, 1845, son of John and Elizabeth McFadden, both living in this township. They came here in 1833, from Belmont County, Ohio, and are among the old settlers of the county. Our subject lived at home until the war broke out. He enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and in 1863 became a veteran in the same regiment. He served his country faithfully for three years and eight months, and then was honorably discharged. He returned home, and remained with his parents until his marriage, May 29, 1870, with Miss Nancy Hill, born April 13, 1850, in Salem Township. She is the daughter of Hibberd and Eleanor Hill, who are also old settlers of this county. Mr. McFadden and wife moved to the farm where they now reside in 1874. They have two children—John R. H. and Elizabeth E. Both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was in the battles of Iuka, Missionary Ridge, Corinth and Champion Hill; also, the siege of Vicksburg, and Sherman's celebrated march to the sea. Mr. McFadden is a Republican. He owns 185 acres of improved land. He has a fine stock farm, and will hereafter deal quite extensively in stock. He is one of Washington Township's most prominent men.

JOHN M. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 25, 1823. He emigrated to this county from Guernsey County, with his parents, and settled on his present farm. He was twenty-three years old when he was married to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Myers. They have had ten children, three of them dying in infancy. Those now living are as follows: Nancy, married and living on the farm adjoining her father's; Sarah, living at home; Anthony, married to Martha Morris, and living on the home farm; Maria M., wife of Samuel Dunlap, of Perry Township; Thomas C., married to Miss Sadie Merchant, who also lives on the home farm; Ida L. and Elmer B., living at home. Mr. Miller and family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He has been successful in business, having cleared a farm of 314 acres, with good buildings on the same.

REUBEN M. MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Washington Township, of this county, June 30, 1838, son of Peyton and Martha Morris. His father is one of the oldest persons of this township, and is the oldest pioneer. He came to this county in 1820, and married Martha Lanning in 1824. The old gentleman traded a horse for the first 100 acres of land he owned, which was situated in Washington Township. The patent to said land was signed by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States. The first Methodist preaching was held in his log house in 1843. Our subject's mother

died in 1861, and is buried in this township. Reuben lived at home until the year 1861, when he enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He afterward became a veteran. He fought for his country until the war was over. He was in the battles of Iuka, Mission Ridge, Romes Farm, and participated in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, also in Sherman's march to the sea, besides several other minor engagements. He was wounded in the left ear at Jackson, Miss. Was honorably discharged in 1865. He was married, March 29, 1866, to Levina, daughter of Joseph McCollough, of this township. This union was blessed with four children, all living at present—Joseph S., Otis P., Earnest and Mable F. Mr. Morris has made farming his business since the war. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been very successful in life, is the owner of 220 acres of land, well-improved, with fine buildings on the same, having built a fine residence on the home farm, in 1880. He keeps a very fine stock of sheep and horses.

BENJAMIN MURPHY, farmer, P. O. Albany, Ohio, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 31, 1818, son of John W. and Sydney Murphy, who came to this county in 1838. Both father and mother died in Washington Township, and are buried near the Hartwood Church. Benjamin was married February 28, 1839, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Martha Robinson, who came to this county at an earlier date than the Murphys. Mr. B. Murphy and wife are parents of fourteen children, five of whom are dead. Those living are as follows: Thomas J., born May 10, 1841; Charles W., born May 8, 1846; Lemuel C., born March 2, 1849; Josiah M., born March 26, 1851; Amanda E., born April 18, 1853; James A., born January 12, 1855; Albert C., born March 26, 1859; Lucia M., born May 2, 1861; and Phebe E., born May 6, 1864. Mrs. Murphy, Thomas J., Lemuel C. and Phebe E. are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Thomas J. is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and Charles W. of the I. O. O. F. The children are all well educated, and four of the boys have taught school. Thomas A. has been Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk, and is now a Trustee. Our subject is owner of 250 acres of land, about 140 head of sheep, and a large amount of other stock.

JOHN MURPHY, farmer, P. O. Albany, was born March 14, 1822, in Belmont County, Ohio. He is a son of John W. and Sydney Murphy, who came to this county in 1838, when our subject was sixteen years of age, and settled on the farm on which John now lives, which was a perfect wilderness at that time. John has spent almost his entire life in clearing the land. Himself, brothers and sons together own about 1,500 acres of land, in Washington Township; nearly all of which is improved. Mr. Murphy married, Eliza Swaney, February 8, 1849. She was born, October, 1828, in Harrison County, and is a daughter of William Swaney. They are the parents of seven children living, and one dead, as follows: Lloyd, born November 4, 1849; Adeline, born September 20, 1851; William, born May 14, 1853; Sydney, born August 6, 1855, wife of John A. Taylor; Philip P., born September 27, 1857; John W., born February 12, 1860; and Margaret J., born September 18, 1862, wife of George W. Cappel. Their youngest child was born June 14, 1865, and died April 16, 1871. The children each have a good education; Lloyd, the oldest, has been teaching school since he was eighteen. William S. is a minister of the M. P. Church. Mr. Murphy and family (with the exception of Philip) are members of the M. P. Church. He has held each of the township offices at different times. He takes great pride in his stock, which is principally sheep, having at this time about 200 head of fine sheep.

JOSIAH MURPHY, farmer, P. O. Albany, was born July 2, 1829, in Guernsey County, Ohio, son of John W. and Sydney Murphy, who came to

this county in 1838, when our subject was a boy. At that time there was nothing better to live in than a log hut. Several large tobacco houses, some of which were forty feet high, dotted the country here and there in that county. Tobacco was about the only thing that would bring money then, and was more extensively cultivated than at present. Josiah attended school about three months a year, during the winter season, which was a much better chance than his companions received. He was married, November 20, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ruth Chadwell, early settlers of this county. Four children were given them, all of whom are living, viz.: Brice B., George W., Mary E., now the wife of Adam Copple, and Lanie M. Mrs. Murphy departed this life May 15, 1866, and is buried near Hartwood Church. Mr. Murphy married his second wife, Mrs. Mary A. Porks, widowed wife of George W. Porks, April 9, 1868. To this couple, three children were given—Josiah J., Elizabeth F. and Ingabee P. Our subject was elected Treasurer of this county, in 1873, and served two terms. He is now cultivating his farm, which consists of 320 acres, well-improved. He deals in Spanish Merino sheep quite extensively. He is one of the most thrifty farmers and sociable men of this county, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the M. P. Church.

LEMUEL C. MURPHY, farmer and teacher, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Washington Township March 2, 1849. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary Murphy. His father came to this county in 1836, when the country was almost a wilderness. Lemuel received a good common school education, and has taught eight terms of school. When he was twenty years of age, he went out West, and spent two years there. He then returned home, and has been living in this place since. He was married, October 8, 1874, to Cordelia A., daughter of John and Mary Browning, also early settlers of this county. Three children have been born to this union—Lillie May, Mary E. and Eliza C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the M. P. Church. Mr. Murphy has been quite successful in business, now owning 100 acres of well-improved land, besides considerable stock.

WILLIAM R. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Port Washington, Ohio, was born December 4, 1822, in Pennsylvania, son of George Nichols, now living in Noble County, Ohio, who moved to this county with his family in 1848. The northwestern corner of Washington Township was then a wilderness, with plenty of deer roaming through the forests. William was married, October 26, 1847, to Sarah Fares, of Belmont County. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Two of the deceased died in infancy; and Mary, wife of L. D. Dix, died February 25, 1882. Those living are Hannah, M., wife of Harmon Bond; Sarah H., wife of Calvin Carr; Ellen S., wife of Morgan Bond; Francis C., and Emma Z. The entire family are members of the church. Mr. Nichols has been prosperous in business, now owning 100 acres of well-improved land. He makes the raising of fine sheep a specialty, of which he now owns about sixty head.

MOSES PROCTOR, school teacher and farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 15, 1835. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Proctor; is of English descent, and a self-made man. In 1855, he attended New Hagerstown Academy; in 1856, Madison College, and in 1857 he attended Oberlin College. He enlisted, January 7, 1862, in the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1864 was promoted to Assistant Marshal of Freedmen. He was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, January 16, 1865. After the war, he taught school and worked on the farm until 1876, when he visited Philadelphia and New York. He married Emeline, daughter of Brice and Rachel Cochran, of this county. Two children have blessed this

union—May and Clarence, both of whom are living. Our subject owns eighty acres of improved land, and has been moderately successful in business. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Lodges at Port Washington. His wife is a member of the Disciple Church.

McKINZIE YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Gilmore, was born in Perry Township, March 14, 1843, son of McKinzie and Sarah Young, who came to this county over fifty years ago, from Harrison County, Ohio. Our subject lived at home until he was drafted to serve nine months in the army. He enlisted in the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of ten months was honorably discharged. He went to Iowa in 1864, and was afterward drafted again in Ohio. He enlisted the second time, in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the army until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. During his army life, he received physical injuries which can never be cured. He was married to Nancy Miller February 20, 1866. She is the daughter of John and Rebecca Miller, who are old settlers here. This union has brought forth five children, all of whom are living—Denton, born March 29, 1867; Jesse C., born October 18, 1868; Alonzo M., born July 23, 1870; Ellie L., born August 11, 1872; and Anthony O., born September 19, 1874. Mr. Young has secured, through his own exertions, a little home of fifty-three acres in this township. He was School Director for several terms, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the most enterprising men of Washington Township. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in the State of Georgia, in 1864.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW AX, farmer, P. O. Beach City, was born May 24, 1840, in Wayne Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Barbara (Barkey) Ax, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Tuscarawas County at an early day. (See sketch of Isaac Ax.) Our subject was married, December 6, 1866, to Miss Clarissa Reed. Her parents are William and Susan (Wyandt) Reed, residents of Stark County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Ax has been born a family of five children, namely, Harvey, William, Francis, Isa May and Arthur. During the civil war, Mr. Ax volunteered in the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged on September 26, 1865, having served as a private for four years. He owns 137 acres of fine fertile land, and is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of Wayne Township.

ISAAC AX, farmer, P. O. Beach City, Stark County, Ohio, was born October 5, 1841, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His parents, William and Barbara (Barkey) Ax, were natives of Pennsylvania and came to this county in 1812, settling on a farm. The former was also engaged in gunsmithing to some extent. Of their family of five children, three are now living, viz., Eliza, wife of Jonathan Reece, Andrew and Isaac. After the death of Barbara, William married Elizabeth Keller, by whom he had two children—Mary Ann, wife of George Manson, of Wayne County, Ohio, and William Eli. Our subject was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Stonebrook) Ax. The three children born to this union are Benjamin Franklin, deceased, Luella Tamzen and William Henry. The family are members of the Christian

Church. Mr. Ax enlisted, in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, engaged in a skirmish near Covington, Ky., and marched through Kentucky, across the Cumberland Mountains, to Knoxville, Tenn. The regiment, inclosed by Burnside's entire force, was besieged. After the siege was raised, it advanced toward Atlanta, Ga.; going over contested ground from Buzzard's Roost to Atlanta, they were engaged with the enemy in numerous skirmishes and general engagements. After the fall of Atlanta, it marched, right about-face, toward Nashville, Tenn., and encountered Hood at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. After Hood's defeat at Nash ville, the regiment was transferred to the Eastern Department. It sailed from Alexandria, Va., *via* Fort Monroe, to Fort Fisher, N. C.; occupied Wilmington, N. C.; advanced to Greensboro, N. C., *via* Raleigh, and relieved Joe Johnston's army from duty and gua ding munitions of war. Our subject was mustered out of the United States service and returned to Cleveland, where he was mustered out of the State service. He returned home, August 29, 1865, after serving two years and ten months. At the close of his service, he was twenty-three years and eight months old. He owns 143 acres of well-improved land, with good farm buildings, and is a well-known citizen of Wayne Township.

JOHN HENRY BENFER, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in this township August 26, 1839. He is the son of Henry and Margaret (Knappenberger) Benfer, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of four children—Sarah A. (wife of Robert Price), Rev. Elias Ranson, John Henry and Mary Catherine (wife of James W. Stout). Our subject was married to Miss Rachel Johnson October 6, 1863, and to them were born ten children, viz., Ulysses Grant (deceased), Thomas Jefferson (deceased), Mary Clarinda, Elsa, Andesa, James Pomeroy, Judge Amos, Clifford Thurman, William Francis and Elca Grace. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Benfer has held the offices of Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, and is serving his second term as County Commissioner. He was a volunteer during the late rebellion in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a brave soldier, but being taken sick he was discharged for physical disability. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Benfer owns a well-improved farm of 150 acres, with splendid buildings thereon, secured by his own industry.

JOHN BOWERS, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of John and Susan (Gardner) Bowers. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled near Mount Eaton, Ohio, at an early day, spending there the remainder of their lives. They reared a large family of children, eight of whom are now living, viz., Joseph, Samuel, Jacob, Susan (wife of John Pircel), Lydia (wife of John Bair), John, Henry and Levi. John Bowers was married to Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Malone) Boyd. Mrs. Bowers died April 30, 1883. Their family numbered three children, viz., Clara Ellen (deceased), Icadora and Louis Lonnear. The family are members of the Church of God. Mr. Bowers was a volunteer during the late war, enlisting in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and proved himself a brave soldier; after a service of about one year, he received an honorable discharge. He owns ninety-one acres of well-cultivated land, on which are erected good farm buildings.

DAVID BRADLEY, miller, Dundee, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 10, 1810. His parents, Jeremiah and Mary (Lute) Bradley, were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. They came to Ohio and settled in Harrison County, where Jeremiah died; his widow then removed to Brown County, Ind., where she died September 8, 1882, aged ninety-five

years. Their family numbered six children, viz., David, Mary (wife of John Cook, deceased), Joseph Levi, Maria (deceased) and Susanna (wife of George Shawbaugh). April 13, 1846, our subject was married to Mary Morgan, in this county, on the farm where they now reside. The result of this union has been one child, Francis Marian, who is married, and resides on the farm with his parents. Mr. Bradley worked at the carpenter's trade until about 1863. He purchased the flouring-mill which he is now operating, and has always been successful in business, having accumulated a large amount of property, including a farm of 120 acres, besides his mills. He is one of the old pioneers, and has done much for the advancement of the county.

RICHARD BURRELL, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in this county January 23, 1815. His parents, Richard and Ruhama (Wode) Burrell, were natives of Maryland, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1806, and to Wayne Township about the year 1811. They had a family of nine children, of whom only two survive, Richard and John, the latter a resident of Richland County, Ohio. Richard, our subject, was married, October 20, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Masters) Lewis, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in an early day, and settled in this county in 1833, the father engaging in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living—Joseph Lewis, Richard Wareham, Jeremiah, Charles Peter, Frances Marion and Alcid. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Burrell died June 13, 1883. Mr. Burrell has now retired from business; he has been successful in life, and has acquired 300 acres of land, which he has divided among his children. He has been an active worker in the advancement of education, and in the settlement of the county generally.

CHRISTIAN FELLER, farmer, P. O. Dundee, is a native of Switzerland, born November 27, 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Newenswander) Feller, the latter of whom died in Switzerland. They had three children—Christian, John, and Anna (deceased). Our subject came to this country in 1855 (five years after his father), and settled in this county, where he, Christian, engaged in farming. His father died in 1864. Christian was married, March 14, 1867, to Maggie Olmstead, the results of which union have been a family of five children—William Otto, Franklin Frederick, Austin Henry, Ellsworth Edward and Sue Allie. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mrs. Feller was born, March 20, 1844, in Wayne Township, this county, and is the daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Ricksecker) Olmstead. Her father died in 1874. Mr. Feller has served his township as District Clerk and Supervisor for a number of terms. During the late civil war, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until the fall of 1865. He was sunstruck in August, 1865, near Green Lake, Tex.; was very sick then for about five weeks, and ever since he has suffered much from the severe heat of the sun. He has been breeding fine short-horn cattle, and by the assistance of his faithful wife has secured a fine farm of sixty (well-improved) acres of land.

CHRISTIAN GRABER, cheese manufacturer, P. O. Dundee, is a native of Switzerland, born May 2, 1841, and is a son of Ulrich and Magdalina (Rufend) Graber. His parents reared a family of four children—John, Frederick, Mary Ann, wife of Solomon Bowman, and Christian, all of whom came to America, the parents remaining in their native country where they died. Our subject married Miss Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Myers) Boss, natives of Switzerland, where they lived to the close of their lives. To this union have been born three children—Susanna, Christian and

Louis. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Graber has been engaged in the cheese business for about twelve years, and manufactures on a large scale, making about 250 cheeses per season. He came to this county in April, 1881, and settled in Wayne Township.

GODFREY HOERGER, farmer, P. O. Wilmot, is a native of Germany, born April 6, 1820, and is a son of Godfrey and Elizabeth (Didman) Hoerger, who came to America in 1834, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio, the former engaging in farming. They are both deceased. They were the parents of three children—Henry (deceased), Godfrey (our subject), and Hellen (deceased), our subject being the only living descendant of the family in America. On March 30, 1847, he married Hellen Hostetler, to which union was born a family of twelve children, viz., Louisa (wife of Christian Graber), Paulina (wife of Nicholas Stilgenbaugh), Rosa, William, Charles, Frederick Emma, Sophia, Caroline, Edward, Ferdinand and Godfrey. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Hoerger owns a fine farm of ninety-one acres, on which are erected excellent farm buildings. Hellen was the daughter of Frederick and Magdalina (Bush) Hostetler, natives of Germany, who came to America and settled at Winesburg, Holmes County, Ohio, where the father engaged in the pottery business.

CALEB JONES, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in Austintown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 26, 1817. He is a son of Caleb and Nancy (Barkhammer) Jones, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Trumbull County, Ohio, thence moved to Holmes County, where they died. Caleb Jones, Sr., was a farmer by occupation. Of the large family of twelve children, two have survived, Caleb and Nathan, the latter of whom lives in Kansas. Caleb received his education from the common schools of this vicinity, and in 1850 was married to Rebecca Lonnon; she is a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Ammon) Lonnon. Of the family of eight children born to this union, five are living, viz., Beriah, Edward John, Mary Vietta (wife of Clinton L. Sliffe), Nathan, Kettis. The deceased are Sarah (wife of William Burkholder), La Fayette and Thomas Elmer. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Jones owns a fine farm, consisting of 500 acres, all well-improved land, with good farm buildings erected thereon.

CASPER LEHNER, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in Germany September 4, 1815, and is a son of Boston and Dortha (May) Lehner, also natives of Germany. He is a member of a family of four children—Barbara (deceased), Casper, Dortha and George. He came to America in 1840 and settled in Winesburg, Holmes Co., Ohio, where he lived for a few years, subsequently coming to this county and purchasing the farm on which he now resides. On June 20, 1840, he was united in marriage with Mary Frederickna Henry, which union has been blessed with a family of eight children, viz., Mary (wife of Andrew Gering), Katie (wife of Leonard Wencher), John, George, Rosanna (wife of Louis Arnold), Barbara (wife of Rev. Earnest Deringer), Paulina (wife of Rev. Jacob Huffman) and William. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lehner has a fine farm of 110 acres of well cultivated land, one of the best in the county. He has always taken an active part in the advancement of the county, especially in the erection of churches and schoolhouses.

MICHAEL LILLICH, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 13, 1833, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Barbara (Horlocher) Lillich, both of whom died in Germany. They had a family of five children—George; Catherine, wife of Christopher Lenz; Michael; Barbara, wife of Frederick Velkest, and Andrew. Our subject came to America June 8, 1853, and worked on farms in this county as a hired hand, until he had accumulated enough money to purchase a farm. He was married, January 23, 1855, to Mrs. Magdalena

Graber, a daughter of Ulrich and Magdalena (Buehler) Kempf, natives of Switzerland. Her parents came to America in 1834, and settled in Wayne County, Ohio; thence came to this county, where they died. Mrs. Lillich's former husband, Ulrich Graber, died soon after their marriage. By this union were three children—Jacob, deceased; Christian and Sophia, both married. Mr. and Mrs. Lillich are the parents of six children—Henriette, Louisa, wife of Henry Sigrist; Fernando, deceased; Mary Jane, Michael Franz and Fernando Daniel. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Lillich is a Democrat in politics, but is no radical. He has held the office of Township Treasurer for several terms. He owns 122 acres of good land, with splendid buildings, and is an esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM McKEAN, M. D., was born in Venango County, Penn., May 21, 1837. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. On the paternal side, he traces back to Revolutionary stock, Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Doctor's father, a farmer, gave his family the benefit of a moderate or rather a common school education. The father removed from Western Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1850, settling in the northern part of the county, on a small farm, bringing up the family to the labors of the farm with the advantages of schooling during the winter season. The Doctor had the advantages of an academic education, spending some winters in teaching. In April of 1860, he entered the office of Dr. Joel Pomerine, then practicing medicine in Middletown. After spending some time with the Doctor and attending one term of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., he occupied the office of the Doctor in his absence in the army. He continued there in practice, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1866. Removed from Holmes to Tuscarawas County in 1874, since which time he has been in practice in Dundee. In 1861, he was married to Rachel Slutts, their union being blessed by six children, five of whom are living. The oldest, John E., is a student of the Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware; Josiah S., the second son, is filling a cadet's position in the Naval Academy at Annapolis; Mary, the oldest daughter, is a student at Mount Union; George, the youngest son, is a salesman in his uncle's store at Middletown; and Celia, a child, at home. The Doctor has always been an uncompromising Republican, outspoken and aggressive.

FREDERICK NEVEL, carpet and coverlet weaver, Dundee, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 1, 1838, and is a son of Godleib and Regina (Schwerdtfeger) Nevel, both of whom died in Germany. Their family numbered nine children, their names as follows: Christian, John Godleib, Frederick, Frederickna, Minnie (wife of Adam Schmidt), William, Rosa, Eugene, Peter and Regina (deceased). Our subject married Christina Shenfler, October 11, 1863. She is a daughter of George and Magdalena (Dumite) Shenfler, natives of Germany. The eight children born to this union are as follows: John Frederick, William Jacob, Christian William, August, Amelia, Eugene Hormer, Charles Otts and Rosa Ottily. The family are members of the German Evangelical Church. Mr. Nevel has filled the offices of School Director and Township Supervisor several terms. He has a comfortable home consisting of several acres of land, and has been in the manufacture of carpets and coverlets for over twenty years.

JOHN PFAEFFLY, cheese manufacturer, Dundee, was born in Switzerland, July 3, 1847, and is a son of Ulrich and May (Huber) Pfaeffly. His mother died in Switzerland, subsequent to which his father came to America, in 1876, and settled in Stone Creek, Tuscarawas County, engaging in the manufacture of cheese. The family consisted of two children—John and Mary (twins), the latter the wife of Edward Miller. Our subject was united

in marriage, December 11, 1874, with Miss Kate Stukey, to which union there were born two children—Flora and Kate. His wife died on March 20, 1877, and on May 9, 1878, he married Miss Mary Stukey. One child, John Alexander, resulted from this union. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Pfaeffly has a fine, comfortable home, and the best cheese factory in Wayne Township. He has been engaged in the business for about twenty years.

DANIEL K. REECE, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., November 13, 1837, and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Keiser) Reece, natives of Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of George and Christina (Snyder) Keiser. Daniel was one of a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Missouria, wife of Jacob Booher; John; Christina, wife of Daniel Stevenson; Daniel; Martha, wife of Abraham Stoner, and Amanda, wife of William Kelly. Our subject came to Tuscarawas County about 1871, but two years after returned to Pennsylvania, remaining there three years. He then came to this county and settled on the farm where he is now residing. He was married to Emma, daughter of David and Catharine (Bailey) Barkley, natives of Somerset County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Reece have had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living—Elmer, Grant, Allen, Ella, Sutton, Mary and May. They are member of the Christian Church Mr. Reece is a School Director, and is a member of the Board of Education. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He taught school, and for three years he superintended the coal and coke works of Frick & Co., of Fayette County, Penn., and kept the books and managed the coal and iron works of Hogsett, Hanna & Co., of the same county, for five years. He owns a good, well-improved farm of eighty acres, where he has a comfortable home.

FREDERICK REICHENBACH, merchant and land surveyor, Dundee, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 14, 1853 His parents, Frederick and Rosanna (Beiner) Reichenbach, were natives of Switzerland, and came to America about the year 1840, settling where East Cleveland now is, which land they owned at the time. They subsequently moved to this county, in 1855, settling upon a farm. Their family numbered eleven, viz.: Alcide; Eliza; wife of John B. Jones; Mary, wife of Levi Beck; Lena, wife of Paul Schoffter; Frederick; Alfred C.; Edward; Louisa, wife of Louis Tissot; Ellen; Frank and Celia. Our subject was married, September 12, 1878, to Mary L., daughter of Col. Nicholas Frederick and Louisa (Cronz) Joss, the former of whom is a retired merchant at Winesburg, Holmes County, Ohio. To this union there has been born one child, Ilda. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Reichenbach is Notary Public, Township Clerk and Local Surveyor. He owns a store, and is doing a good business.

CHARLES FREDERICK RHODES, farmer, P. O. Beach City, was born in Central America, November 6, 1859. He is a son of Thomas Conrod and Rosanna (Ricker) Rhodes, the former of whom is a native of Ohio, born in Springfield. Our subject's mother was a native of Germany, and came with her parents in 1844, settling near Dover, this county. She was a daughter of Frederick and Mary Catherine (Holl) Ricker, the latter of whom died in Germany. The parents of our subject were married in 1855, and in the same year moved to Central America, where they remained until 1861, removing thence to California, where Mr. Rhodes died. Our subject's father was a photo-artist. Charles was reared in a family of five children, viz.: Nina, wife of William H. Kriter; Charles Frederick, our subject; Thomas, deceased; Rosa; and Henry, deceased. On December 18, 1879, our subject was married to Flora, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Fisher) Doll. The results of this union have been two children—Thomas Benjamin and Elsie. Mrs.

Rhodes belongs to no church as yet. Mr. Rhodes belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 59. He has held the office of School Director, and owns a fine farm of 203 acres of fertile, and productive land.

CHARLES H. SPRINGER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Dundee, was born March 10, 1861, in Shanesville, Ohio, and is a son of Guy Y. and Ann M. (Pugh) Springer. He attended the public schools of Shanesville until thirteen years of age, when the family removed to Dundee, their present place of residence. Here our subject again entered the public schools, and in addition took private lessons under a tutor. These private studies, in a scientific and higher literary course, he has continued through all his other work up to the present time. On March 10, 1876, he began teaching school in a neighboring district, and continued for five terms. At the age of sixteen, he commenced the study of his chosen profession under Dr. William McKean, of Dundee, and in September, 1879, entered on a course of three terms in the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in July, 1882, the youngest graduate of the institution. Returning to Dundee, he began the practice of his profession, and has already built up an extensive and profitable practice. He is a member of the Tuscarawas County Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, in each of which he is the youngest member. Dr. Springer is a young man of fine mental and moral culture, and high social standing and influence.

PETER STEFFE, farmer, P. O. Dundee, was born in Wayne Township December 31, 1830, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Rubert) Steffe (both deceased), the former a native of Maryland, the latter of New Jersey. They came to this county when young and were here married, Mr. Steffe engaging in farming. They had a large family of sixteen children, their names as follows: Samuel, deceased; John; Matilda, wife of Amos Johnson; Rachel, who was married to Joseph Hair (deceased), and subsequently to Samuel Berger; Sarah, wife of Levi Maple (deceased); Anna, wife of Levi Fair; Jacob, deceased; three unnamed infants, deceased; Peter, our subject; Rebecca (deceased); wife of Joseph Berger; Amelia, widow of David Musser, and formerly the wife of Henry Carroll, from whom she separated; Mary, wife of Charles Jones; Nancy, wife of I. Leighle; and Joseph. Our subject was married to Miss Mary Benjamin on January 2, 1852. To them has been born a family of ten children- Daniel Lee; Adelia Josephine, wife of Walker King; Jacob Howard, Oliver Perry, John Elsworth, Melissa Jane (deceased), an unnamed infant (deceased), Horatio Seamour, Edward Francisco and Lilly Genevieve. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Steffe has held the offices of Supervisor and Constable for a number of years; has been generally successful in business, having secured a comfortable home of forty acres of land, well cultivated, with fine buildings erected thereon.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS ANKNEY, farmer, P. O. Yorktown, was born on February 28, 1835, and is the only son of Jacob and Elizabeth Margaret (Gernand) Ankney. Jacob Ankney came from Somerset, Penn., to this county, in 1815, and engaged in farming in York Township until his decease, which occurred February 16, 1880; his wife died February 24, of the same year. They had two children born to them—Francis and Margaret Ann. Mrs. Ankney was the daughter of John Francis and Elizabeth Gernand, who had emigrated from Witchenstine, Berlinberg, Prussia, to York, Penn., in 1798. The subject of this sketch was married, October 25, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Strickmaker, and to them were born four children, viz., Clara Ann, wife of John Gintz; Caroline Josephine, wife of Joseph Winkler; Emery Henry Gernand, and Lydia Frances (deceased). There being a separation in this marriage, Mr. Ankney was again united in marriage, April 5, 1877, to Miss Mary Gintz, by whom he has had four children—Jacob Christian Francis, Nora Naola, and twins who are deceased. Mr. Ankney and family are members of the German Reformed Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 59. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for about twelve years, as well all the township offices, except that of Supervisor and Constable, with honor to himself and his constituents. He owns 465 acres of well-improved land, well stocked and with good farm buildings on same.

JOHN BLEININGER, farmer, P. O. Blackband, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 12, 1845, and is a son of Frederick and Louisa (Benfer) Bleininger. His parents were also born in this township, where they were married, August 1, 1844, rearing a family of three children—George, Daniel and John. The father of our subject died January 23, 1854, and the widow has since resided with our subject on the farm. She and her heirs are owners of one of the finest farms in York Township, which comprises 245 acres of improved land, containing good farm buildings. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Our subject still remains in the single state, and is a well respected farmer.

DANIEL BLEININGER, farmer, P. O. Blackband, was born in York Township, this county and State, March 15, 1852. His parents, Frederick and Louisa (Benfer) Bleininger, are also natives of this township, where they were married, August 1, 1844. To them were born three children—George, John and Daniel. Frederick Bleininger died January 23, 1854. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, September 15, 1879, with Miss Lavinia Mizer, which union has been blessed with two children—Amanda Ellen and John Wesleyen. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Bleininger owns a portion of the old Bleininger farm, which is known as the finest piece of land in Tuscarawas County.

JOHN BLOUS, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in York County, Penn., April 11, 1819. His parents were John and Rosana (Stermer) Blous, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a family of five children, viz., Lydia, wife of James Winkelpleck; George, deceased; Mary, wife of Daniel Van Oistern; John; Anna, wife of Joseph Kitsmiller, all born in York County, Penn. John Blous, our subject, came to Tuscarawas County in 1836, and located here a farm on which he has since resided. He was married, August

15, 1841, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Kuhn, and has been blessed with a family of seven children, their names as follows: Henry, John Daniel; Rosanna Catherine, wife of George Meese; Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Romig; Anna Eliza, deceased, wife of John Rice; Emanuel and Joseph Wesley (both deceased). The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Blous owns 203 acres of land, all well improved. He is one of the old pioneers of York Township, who have contributed greatly to the advancement of education.

SARAH and MARY DEARDORFF, P. O. Yorktown, are natives of Virginia, where the former was born in June of 1805, the latter of 1807. They are daughters of Samuel and Rebecca (Cox) Deardorff, and sisters to John Deardorff. Their parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Tuscarawas County in 1811, settling in York Township. They are owners of 139 acres of land, which is well improved and contains excellent farm buildings. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and have done much for the advancement of education and the improvement of society generally.

HENRY E. ESPENSCHIED, jeweler and Postmaster, Yorktown, was born in Auburn Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 16, 1854. He is a son of Philip and Margaret Espenschied, natives of Germany. Our subject was married, April 19, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Kuhn, born May 16, 1860, in York Township, and to them has been born one child, Charles Curtis, born April 15, 1882. Mr. Espenschied received the appointment of Postmaster when the office was first located in this township, November 14, 1881, and has since remained in that capacity. He started in the jewelry business in Yorktown with John H. Winkler (who soon after died), and is still doing a successful business. Mr. Espenschied is known as an energetic, trustworthy citizen, and he and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

BENJAMIN FISHER, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born in Pennsylvania February 13, 1830, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Kurts) Fisher. He was a member of a family of nine children, viz.: George, Mathias, Hosea, Benjamin, Pauline (wife of Philip Ebert), Regenia (deceased), Caroline (wife of Nathan Bair), Rebecca (deceased, wife of John Kohr), and Rachel (wife of Joseph Aleshouse). Frederick Fisher came with his family to this State about the year 1834, and settled in Sandy Township, where Mrs. Fisher died in 1843. He then moved to Dover Township, same year, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1853. Our subject was married in August of 1863, to Mrs. Catharine (Wasman) Rosenberry, and by her had one child, Ida Catherine, who is still at home. Mrs. Fisher died in 1865, and on June 10 of the following year our subject was united in marriage with Cynthia, daughter of John Rutan and Elizabeth (Younkman) Sheplar, natives of Pennsylvania. The latter died in Bethlehem Township, Stark County, Ohio, where the family were located. Mr. Sheplar is residing in Louisville, where he had charge for a number of years of the United Brethren Church, as pastor, but has since retired. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been made the parents of five children, of whom two, Jennie May and James Harvey, are deceased, and Emma, Alice, Mary Julia and Earl Benjamin still survive. The family are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Fisher has held the office of Township Trustee for several terms, and has a fine farm of 100 acres highly cultivated land, containing excellent buildings thereon.

GEORGE FISHER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born November 30, 1830, son of Henry and Elizabeth Fisher, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Henry Fisher was born in 1795, and in 1818 came to this county; here he settled, and purchased a small farm from the proceeds of day labor, continuing to increase in this world's goods until he had acquired 166 acres of well-improved land. He was the parent of eleven

children, viz.: John, Daniel, Solomon, George, Joseph, Anna, Elizabeth, Lydia, Henry, Mary and Catherine. Of these, two are deceased—Henry, who died June 2, 1882, and Elizabeth, March 30, 1880. The subject of this sketch was married, March 27, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Walters, and has had a family of thirteen children, viz.: John William, Henry B., Mary Jane, James Monroe, Sarah Matilda, Clara Alice, George Abraham, Emma Lillie, Mae, Barkley Wallace, Elsworth, Della Ann and a child who died in infancy. All are unmarried and at home, and the family are members of the Church of God. Mr. Fisher has held the office of School Director for a number of years with honor, and is the owner of 104 acres of well-cultivated land, well stocked, and with good farm buildings on same.

JOHN JACOB FOEHL, merchant, Blackband, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, whence he emigrated in 1865, coming to this country and settling in Stark County, Ohio. In 1866, he married Mary Sperrle, by whom he has had a family of ten children—Amelia Margaret, John Jacob, Christina Mary, Charles, Elizabeth, Rosa Catherine, Gustave Adolph, Emma Matilda, and two infants, deceased. In 1873, they removed to Tuscarawas County. Mrs. Foehl's parents were John Jacob and Margaret Sperrle, natives of Germany. She came to America in 1866, and located in Stark County. Mr. Foehl is doing a large mercantile business, and has the post office and station agency at Blackband. He and family are members of the German Reformed Church. He is also a member of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 430, in good standing.

CHRISTIAN FOX, farmer, P. O. Yorktown, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 22, 1829, a son of Leopold and Elizabeth Fox. Leopold Fox was born in Germany in 1789, and came to this country about 1826, locating in this county immediately after his arrival, and engaged in farming. He had worked at the trade of shoe-maker in his native country His wife was a daughter of a Mr. Kuhn, and they were married in this country, and had a family of five children, their names as follows: Mary Ann, wife of Nicholas Winkler; Christian, Leopold, John, and a child who died in infancy. Our subject's father died in 1850, and was followed by the widow in 1852. They came to this township among the first, and acquired a fine farm, consisting of 100 acres of improved land, with good farm buildings thereon. They were members of the Reformed Church in good standing. Christian, our subject, was married, December 3, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Affolter, and to them were born nine children—Elizabeth, wife of Manuel Hawk; John; Mary Ann, wife of John Raber; Catherine; Christian, married to a Miss Maggie Grosarth; Joseph; Frederick; Lydia Magdalane; Sarah, deceased, and Emma Josephine. Mr. Fox and family are members of the German Reformed Church. He has held the office of Trustee and School Director for a number of terms, with honor. His farm of 306 acres of land is well-improved, with good farm buildings, and is well stocked. He has his own dairy, and makes cheese in large quantities.

DANIEL FRIBLY, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Pennsylvania August 12, 1812, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Woods) Fribly. His father was born in 1783, and died in 1852. His mother, who was of English parentage, was born in 1793, and died in 1870. His father was of German descent, and settled with his wife, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1817. To them were born twelve children, viz.: John (deceased), Daniel, Samuel Thompson, James W., David, Enoch (deceased), Jacob, Joseph (deceased); Ellen, wife of Simon Williams; Mary (deceased), wife of Joseph Kennedy, minister; Elizabeth, wife of Charles McGruder; Margaret, wife of Henry Wagner. Our subject was married in York Township, to Miss Leah Catherine Edmonds, on July 24, 1836, and has reared a family of nine chil-

dren, their names as follows: Edward, John Wesley, James Jacob, Emery Lambert, Milton Woods, Charles McGruder: Cornelia Elizabeth, wife of John Louis Roll (deceased); Lucinda Ellen, wife of Lyman Hardman; Susan Matilda, wife of Rev. Lelland. Mrs. Fribly died December 28, 1882. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fribly is a strong Republican, although he has never cared for political honors. He has always taken great interest in the advancement of education; his own schooling was received in a log schoolhouse, where they used greased paper for windows. Although he has had no advantages of school, he is a man of more than ordinary abilities. He owns a fine farm of 253 acres of improved land, with excellent farm buildings, and well stocked, which he has earned by his own exertions.

CHRISTIAN HANENKRAT, farmer, P. O. Blackband, was born in Switzerland October 1, 1811, son of Nicholas and Mary (Morti) Hanenkrat. Our subject came to America in 1843, and located in York Township this county and State, engaging in farming and cheese-making. In 1844, he was married to Miss Anna Reiff, and to them have been born eight children, the r names as follows: Rosanna (deceased), wife of Jacob Welles; Sarah, wife of Henry Wasen, Jr.; Frederick; Christian (deceased); Charles; Anna (deceased), wife of Henry Stephens; Louisa, wife of Samuel Winkler, and John (deceased) Mrs. Mary Hanenkart died in April, 1878, and our subject was subsequently united in marriage with Mrs. Magdalena (Voegeli) Myers. The family are members of the German Church. In 1830, while in Switzerland, Mr. Hanenkrat was body-guard to King Charles III, who was afterward driven from the throne, his subjects choosing Philip. Mr. Hanenkrat owns 196 acres of land, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, and which contains excellent farm buildings.

FREDERICK HANENKRAT, farmer, P. O. Blackband, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 4, 1847, and is a son of Christian and Anna (Reiff) Hanenkrat, natives of Switzerland. Our subject was united in marriage, October 31, 1873, with Miss Magdalena Wenger, who died March 23, 1877. He subsequently married Miss Susannah Riley, and by her has had two children—William Leander and Emma Ellen. The family are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH HELMICK, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 10, 1837. His parents, Joseph and Anna (Strayer) Helmick, were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to this county in an early day and here remained to the end of their days. To them were born eleven children, as follows: William, John (deceased), Andrew Strayer, Samuel, Mary Ann (wife of Henry S. Burt), Mary Elizabeth (wife of C. D. Carnes), Jacob (deceased), Rachel (deceased), Isaac Jackson, James and Joseph. Our subject was united in marriage, January 31, 1858, with Miss Susan Elizabeth Mathias, by which union two children have been born—Emmet Mathias and Willis Eugene. Mr. Helmick and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He owns a well-improved farm of fifty-three and a half acres of land, with good farm buildings on the same.

JOHN KINSEY, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Switzerland in December, 1833, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Winger) Kinsey, who remained in their native land until their decease. John received a limited education in his native country, whence he emigrated in 1854, settling in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is a successful farmer, having started in life without a cent, and accumulating sufficient funds to purchase a fine farm of eighty-one and a half acres of land, which he has well improved. On November 15, 1866, he was married to Miss Lizzie Neiger, to which union

three children have been born—Anna (wife of Nicholas Spring), Mary and Maggie. The family are members of the Moravian Church. Mr. Kinsey has never aspired to political office, preferring the obscurity of a quiet life. His brothers and sisters number ten, all of whom have remained in Switzerland. Their names are as follows: Christian, Mary, Lizzie, Gotleib, Rodie, Joseph, Margaret, Frederick, Rosie and Jacob.

CHRISTIAN KINSEY, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Switzerland June 12, 1846. His parents, Christian and Magdalena (Neiger) Kinsey, came to America in 1859 and settled on Stone Creek, York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, engaging in farming. They had a family of five children—Christian, William, Lewis Thomas, John Henry and Magdalena (wife of Daniel Corpman, deceased). On December 9, 1869, our subject was united in marriage with Mary Ann Schweitzer, whose parents emigrated to this country in 1833, and has been blessed with a family of seven children, viz., Mary Magdalena, William Lewis, John Christian (deceased), Henry Edward, Alice Cornelia, Oliver Arthur and Walter Washington. The family are members of the Moravian Church. Mr. Kinsey lives on his farm of eighty acres of improved land, and is a member of the Frye's Valley Grange, No. 1136.

WILLIAM KINSEY, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, is a native of Switzerland, born March 26, 1849, and a son of Christian and Magdalena (Neiger) Kinsey, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Christian Kinsey, the brother of our subject. William was united in marriage, November 24, 1870, with Miss Caroline Arbogast, by which union there have been seven children, their names as follows: Caroline, William Henry, Charles Christian, William Irvin, Bertha Emma, Ada Viola and Estella Jerusha. The family are members of the Moravian Church, and Mr. Kinsey a member of the Frye's Valley Grange. He is a stanch Democrat; is holding the office of Justice of the Peace, and is one of the most enterprising farmers of York Township. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. D. Morris, for one year; was enrolled March 6, and served eight months, when he returned home and resumed his former occupation of farming. He has lived in this township since he was two months old. His wife is a daughter of Philip and Magdalena (Oswalt) Arbogast, residents of Philipsburg, Ohio. Our subject is the owner of 130 acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation, well stocked and containing good farm buildings.

LEWIS THOMAS KINSEY, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 21, 1850, a son of Christian and Magdalena (Neiger) Kinsey, both natives of Switzerland. His parents came to America in 1849, settling in this county in the same year, and reared a family of five children, viz.: Magdalena (wife of Daniel Corpman), Christian, William, Lewis and John Henry. The subject of this sketch was married, April 6, 1876, to Miss Mary Anna Spring, which union has resulted in four children, namely: Robert Christian, John Lewis, William Frederick and Caroline Elizabeth Mrs. Kinsey is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Mr. Kinsey, of the Moravian Church. Besides sfarming, Mr. Kinsey devotes some of his time to teaching school, having taught for several years. He owns a well-improved farm of ninety acres, and takes a general interest in the advancement of education and all public enterprises.

FRANCIS KUHN, farmer, P. O. Blackband, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, November 12, 1829, and is a son of John Philip and Catherine (Benfer) Kuhn, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Baltimore, Md. The parents were married in York Township at an early

day, and reared six children, viz.: John Philip, Francis, Daniel, Tobias, George (deceased) and Anna Elizabeth. Our subject's father died on November 15, 1840, followed by the widow September 5. 1872. Our subject is unmarried, and resides with his brother and sister, John P. and Anna E., who are also unmarried. They own together a highly improved farm of eighty-two acres, which is well stocked and contains good farm buildings. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Francis has held the office of Township Trustee with honor to himself and constituents. Their grandparents were the Benfers and Kuhns, who were the first settlers of York Township, who deserve special mention as pioneers, having taken prominent part in the settlement of this township, and who were noted for their thrift and energy.

DANIEL KUHN, carpenter, New Philadelphia, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, May 19, 1831, and is a son of John Philip and Catherine (Benfer) Kuhn. The grandparents of our subject, Philip Leopold and Elizabeth Kuhn, emigrated from Westphalia, Germany, to America, in 1798, and settled in Pennsylvania, coming in 1809 to this county. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Ohio when a child. He was married in 1827 to Ann, daughter of John Benfer, who had emigrated in 1797 from Westphalia, Germany, settling in Maryland. The latter came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1808. Daniel was a member of a family of six children: John Philip, Francis, Daniel, Tobias, George and Ann Elizabeth. Daniel, our subject, was married, January 26, 1856, to Miss Rosana Intermill. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Ellen Naomi, wife of John Winger; Almira, deceased; and Leona Catherine. Mr. Kuhn has held the offices of Township Treasurer, Assessor and Clerk, and has twice been elected Commissioner of Tuscarawas County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 59, and owns a well-improved farm, well stocked and supplied with excellent buildings. He and his family are members of the German Reformed Church.

EARNEST GEORGE KUHN, dealer in agricultural implements, Blackband, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Benfer) Kuhn, the former a native of Prussia, the latter of York Township, this county, Ohio. Our subject was married April 15, 1875, to Miss Mary Riley, and to them have been born five children —Alise Leetta, Annora Ellen, Charles Edward, Nettie Pearl and Arthur Franklin. He and the family are members of the German Reformed Church Mr. Kuhn, for over three years, has held the position of weighmaster and shipper of the Pennsylvania Iron & Coal Company of Dover, Ohio.

DAVID LIMBACH, farmer, P. O. Yorktown, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 22, 1841, and is a son of Adam and Dorothea (Steiner) Limbach, natives of Bavaria, Germany. His parents emigrated to America, and settled in York Township, Ohio, Mr. Limbach engaging in farming. To them were born eleven children—two infants, deceased; Catharine, wife of August Kuhn; David; Mary, wife of Andrew Schwartz; George; Elizabeth, wife of William Beaber; Adams; Simon; Caroline, wife of Daniel Bair; and William. The subject of this sketch was married, March 30, 1865, to Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Kuhn, and had a family of five children, as follows: Charles Franklin, George Calvin, Emmett William (deceased), Carrie Lorena and Josephine Catharine. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Limbach has a well-improved farm of sixty-five acres, well stocked, and with excellent farm buildings on same.

HENRY McMERTER, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 16, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Adkinson) McMerter. His father was a native of Ireland, born February 12,

1805, and his mother of England, born in Somersetshire September 29, 1805. The latter came with her parents to America in 1811. Our subject's parents were married in Steubenville, Ohio, January 9, 1841, and in the spring of that year settled in Mill Township, Mr. McMerter engaging in farming. To them were born three children—James Patrick, who died in infancy, and Henry. Henry, our subject, has always remained in the single state, devoting his life to the care of his aged mother. His father died in this county, March 2, 1845, being killed by the falling of a tree. James, the brother of our subject, enlisted during the late rebellion, in Company I, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at home from the effects of a wound in the head, received while in the army. Mr. McMerter owns a nice little farm, highly cultivated, from which he realizes a good living.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MATHIAS, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 11, 1835. His parents, Adam and Elizabeth Mathias, are natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in this township (Mr. Mathias having come in 1813), and reared a family of twelve children—John, George W., Alfred, Emanuel, James, Daniel; Lucinda (deceased), wife of David Johnson; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Helmick; Rosana, wife of Levi Shull; Rebecca, deceased; Mary Jeanette; and Ellen, wife of Adam Stormer. The subject of this sketch was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth McFadden, and to them have been born two children—Joanna Moffitt and Edwin. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mathias has served his township as Trustee with great honor. His farm of 150 acres is well-improved, with splendid buildings thereupon. He has made his way through life, commencing without capital, and by his energy and enterprise has been successful.

ADAM MILLER, farmer, P.O. Blackband, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 23, 1817. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Smith) Miller, were both natives of the Keystone State, where they were reared and married, and in 1821 came to Harrison County, Ohio, where Daniel Miller died in 1825. The widow came in 1826 to Sandy Township, this county and State. She was left with nine children, none of whom had attained their majority, which large family she reared with credit, being possessed with great executive ability. After some years, she removed to Dover, Ohio, and there died in 1854. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When a young man, he worked at mining as a collier, and attained considerable prominence as a geologist and prospector in iron and coal, becoming well and favorably known to capitalists in Pittsburgh and other Eastern cities. He was married, June 18, 1837, to Catherine Richards, born in Somerset County, Penn., April 11, 1817. To this union six children were born, viz., John, Sarah, Isabella, Charles W. and two that died in infancy. Our subject commenced life as a poor boy, and is essentially a self-made man. Although meeting with reverses in 1875, he acquitted himself with credit, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him, and while he may not be to-day a Vanderbilt, his reputation for honesty and fair dealing is unimpeachable. Mr. Miller has always followed farming and mining, and has devoted much time to the study of geology. There is, perhaps, not a man in the county to-day who is more conversant with topography and geology of Tuscarawas County than Mr. Miller. He has never aspired to political prominence, and is a stanch Republican, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He votes for men and measures and not for party, and is one of the leading, progressive and influential men of York Township.

HENRY ROMIG, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Tuscarawas County February 11, 1808. His father, Abraham Romig, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated and settled in Gnadenhutten, Ohio, where he was among the first pioneers. He engaged in milling, driving around a "tramp" mill by oxen, after which he pursued farming. He married in this county, Miss Anna Burvey, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had a large family, and died in this county, his wife surviving him. She subsequently married Mr. Henry Keller, and died, leaving one child, Henry, who is still living, a resident of this county. The subject of this sketch married Miss Polly Kasebere, by whom he had two children who died in infancy. His wife died in 1830, and in 1831 he was united in marriage with Catharine Witherow, who died in 1833, the mother of one child, who also died in infancy. Our subject was then married to Anna Conwell, who died in 1835, having had one child, an infant, also deceased. In June of 1836, Mr. Romig formed a union with Miss Rebecca Ross, his present wife, and by her has had a family of nine children, their names as follows: Abraham (deceased), Mary (wife of William Fribley), John Wesley (deceased), William Ross, Henry, Sarah (deceased), Maggie (wife of George Tope), and two infants, deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Romig has never aspired to public office, but lives on his fine farm of eighty-seven acres in York Township, having retired from all active pursuits of life. He is also the owner of a large farm in Iowa.

CHRISTIAN SPRING, farmer, P. O. New Philadelphia, was born in Switzerland January 29, 1819, son of Nicholas and Mary (Hofstetter) Spring. His parents have always remained in Switzerland. Christian came to America in 1857, and settled in York Township, engaging in farming. He was married, April 30, 1842, to Miss Margaret Schmidt, and has had the following-named children: Rosa (wife of Adam May), Anna Christine, Mary (wife of Lewis T. Kinsey), Louisa (deceased, wife of Jacob Bocherly), Nicholas, John, Caroline, Simon Frederick and Earnest William. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Spring has never accepted public office, taking no active part in politics. He owns 260 acres of fine land, well stocked, with splendid farm buildings, and has been an extensive manufacturer of cheese.

JOHN WENGER, farmer, P. O. Yorktown, was born in York Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 2, 1854. He is the only child living of Christian and Susannah (Hanni) Wenger. His father was a native of Switzerland, whence he emigrated in 1850, settling in York Township. He pursued farming successfully, and died in 1856. His widow subsequently married Jacob Burkholder, who has since died. The subject of this sketch was married, September 9, 1875, to Ellen Neoma Kuhn, and has had a family of three children—Rosa Adella, Robert Franklin and Ada Susan. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Wenger has held the office of Township Clerk for two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 59. He owns 440 acres of well-improved land, with fine farm buildings thereon.

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HISTORY

OF

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

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ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & CO.,
1884.

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